

# POLITICAL TALK AT SAGAMORE HILL

President. Senator Dick and Secy. Dover Go Over the Ohio Situation.

**WILL BE NO TARIFF REVISION.**

Buckeye Republican Platform Will Indorse Administration and Have "Stand Pat" Plank.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 31.—Senator Charles Dick of Ohio and Elmer Dover, secretary of the Republican national committee, made a joint pilgrimage to Sagamore Hill today. President Roosevelt discussed with them for two hours the political situation in Ohio.

Aside from the advantages of the discussion the simple fact that Senator Dick was a guest at Sagamore Hill and came away bearing the president's expression of enthusiastic desire for harmony and success in the coming congressional campaign is regarded as a political occurrence which will have decided weight in the Republican situation in Ohio. It had been said in Ohio that Senators Foraker and Dick do not stand for the Roosevelt administration, and this report bid fair to cause at least a degree of trouble. It has now been "rallied to the mast," if these words from Senator Dick have meaning:

"It is safe to make one prediction, that President Roosevelt's administration and the work of Congress will receive sincere and enthusiastic indorsement in the Ohio Republican platform." Senator Dick had for many years made the first draft of the state platform, and this was one of the particular topics of his talk with the president today.

Besides the strong indorsement of the president, with which the Ohio platform is to be featured, there is to be a "stand pat" declaration regarding the tariff. Gen. Dick expressed himself freely on this point. "It would be practically impossible for the Sixteenth Congress to revise the tariff," he remarked. "Besides, it would be decidedly bad political sense. There has never been an exception to the occurrence that when a political party in control of Congress undertook to revise the tariff two years preceding a national election it failed to elect its candidates in that election. The present tariff law, known as the Dingley law, has produced in this country unparalleled prosperity."

"We must at the proper time, however," said Senator Dick, "recognize and deal with the sentiment which demands a revision of certain schedules. The Republican policy has always been, and the expressions of the leading advocates of the protective idea, including McKinley, its greatest champion, for prudent revision when needed, of such a tariff schedule as shall take account of changing conditions sooner or later."

Senator Dick then gave his reasons for saying that the Republican political outlook in Ohio at the present moment is decidedly better than it was a year ago. Herrick, he said, had defeated for reelection as governor largely if not entirely on the temperance question. This question is not now a factor. The defeat of Herrick had a salutary effect on Ohio Republicans. It had undoubtedly brought them to a realization that they could not be split up by dissensions and win at election time.

## MICHIGAN REPUBLICANS NAME THEIR TICKET.

Detroit, Mich., July 31.—Excepting a slight brush in the resolutions committee over Congressman William Alden Smith's resolution pledging the party to the direct nomination of United States senators, today's Republican state convention was featureless and took more of the nature of a ratification than a convention. The brief contest in the resolutions committee resulted in the adoption of a compromise resolution which recommends to the Michigan delegates to the Iowa convention in September that they "direct their efforts to the end that the people of the United States so amend the Constitution of the United States as to permit the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people."

The platform which was adopted thoroughly indorses President Roosevelt's administration; affirms continued belief in the Republican tariff policy and indorses Gov. Warner, the other state officials and the last legislature. The nomination of governor and lieutenant governor at the primaries last June seemed to have taken from the convention much of its usual interest, and the business was so expeditiously transacted that the delegates adjourned at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon.

The state ticket follows:

Governor—Fred H. Warner of Farmington.

Lieutenant Governor—Patrick H. Kelly of Wayne.

Secretary of State—George A. Prentiss of Tawas City.

State Treasurer—Frank P. Glaser of Chelsea.

Auditor-General—Dr. James B. Bradley of Eaton Rapids.

Land Commissioner—William H. Rose of Bath.

Attorney-General—John E. Bird of Adrian.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—Luther L. Wright of Ironwood.

Member of State Board of Education—Dexter M. Ferry, Jr., Detroit.

All are renominations except Messrs. Kelly, Wright and Ferry.

## PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION.

New York, July 31.—President Roosevelt has contributed one dollar to the Republican national congressional committee fund. The contribution was sent in response to a call from the chairman of the campaign contributions. Representative Sherman, chairman of the committee, today made public the president's letter enclosing a contribution to the fund which is as follows:

"Yesteray, N. Y., July 29, 1906.—Dear Mr. Sherman—I have your letter of 24th inst. and enclosures. I send my dollar. I think it an admirable plan, and I concur in your judgment on the success that bids fair to attend the movement."

"THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

## OREGON PROPERTY OWNERS WILL LOSE INSURANCE.

Portland, Ore., July 31.—Oregon property owners have about \$10,000,000 in insurance on the policies are written. This is the kind of headlining insurance men to the largest policyholders and to others.

Four of the large insurance companies are doing business in this state, becoming the result of the San Francisco fire. Their Oregon policies at the date of the 1905 report of the insurance commissioner were materially above \$10,000,000, and are probably higher this time, each of these four having a maximum of \$5,000,000 on their policies, making a total of \$20,000,000 as the maximum assets to cover more than \$10,000,000 possible liability. A fire in Portland might easily

eface this reserve for Oregon, leaving something like \$5,000,000 fire insurance in the state practically worthless.

### STRUCK A FLOATING MINE.

Victoria, B. C., July 31.—The danger of floating mines has again been illustrated by the collision of the steamer Ningpo with a floating mine 129 miles from the mouth of the Yangtze. The steamer was considerably damaged and had a narrow escape from destruction. Owing to the large number of mines in the sea of Japan, Japanese steamship companies are suspending navigation on their steamers at night.

### GEO. STANLEY HANGED.

Windsor, N. S., Aug. 1.—George Stanley was hanged at the jail here at 3:30 o'clock this morning for the murder of Freeman Harvie, an aged farmer of Elms House, on Feb. 21 last.

### MONTANA FOREST FIRE.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 1.—A Miner special from Bozeman says:

A disastrous fire has been raging since Saturday in the dense forests of Bear canyon, destroying much valuable timber. It is believed to have started in the canyon by the Walker River company, and much of their timber has been threatened. Many men have been hired to go out and fight the flames.

### LEPER COULDN'T RIDE.

Parkersburg, W. Va., Aug. 1.—George Rosett, the Serbian leper, whose movements have been watched for the last few weeks, arrived in this city yesterday and his travels were brought suddenly to a standstill by the Ohio Legislature. Ohio officials refused to allow him to go on that division of the road. Rosett, when he found that he could go no further, made himself comfortable on the grass in rear of the station. Last night, three men, who had been engaged in bringing the leper here, those arrested are Baltimore & Ohio conductor E. V. Owens, Dr. F. Bush of Maryland, and D. W. Mohler of the local yard office.

### LAST SALOON LICENSE.

No More in Chicago Until City Doubles Its Population.

Chicago, Aug. 1.—The last saloon license that will be given in Chicago until the city doubles its present population was given out yesterday. The license number is 1,322. Under the Harkin ordinance, which goes into effect today, no more saloons will be permitted in Chicago until the ratio is one saloon for every 500 people.

# SELF GOVERNMENT FOR THE TRANSVAAL

Intention of the British Ministry To Confer a Constitution Upon Country.

### ON MANHOOD SUFFRAGE BASIS

Mr. Balfour for the Unionists Declares It a Reckless and Audacious Experiment.

London, July 31.—In a speech of great moderation, carefully designed to propitiate his opponents, Winston Spencer Churchill, parliamentary secretary for the colonial office, in the house of commons this afternoon, explained the government's plans to confer a constitution on the Transvaal.

Dwelling on the urgency of the question, he described the Transvaal as the nerve center of South Africa and said the new country reproduced in miniature all the dark and tangled problems of the old established European states.

The government's guiding principle had been to treat the Boer and Briton alike and to make no distinction between the two peoples of Britain and the Transvaal.

Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the premier, answering Mr. Balfour, said that he had never listened to a more unworthy, mischievous and unpatriotic speech.

An exciting scene followed these remarks, the Unionists shouting "shame," "gag," "apologize," "withdraw," etc., but the chairman called a division on a motion of manhood suffrage against any property qualification. Therefore, every

adult male 21 years old who had been a resident six months in South Africa, except members of the British garrison, would be entitled to vote under the secret ballot system. Proportional representation was not popular, and incomprehensible in the Transvaal, so it had been decided to go straight for single member seats.

The population of the Rand, Mr. Churchill continued, equaled that of the whole of the rest of the country, and on the basis of the census of 1904 it had been decided to allot 32 members to the Rand, one to Krugersdorp, six to Pretoria and 30 to the rest of the country.

Lord Selborne, the British high commissioner in South Africa, Mr. Churchill explained, had expressed the opinion that this arrangement was perfectly fair to the British vote.

The Transvaal assembly would consist of 69 salaried members elected for five years. Either the British or Dutch languages could be used in the transaction of public business.

Mr. Churchill declined to speculate on the results of the elections, but said there were undoubtedly more British than Dutch voters. He hoped, however, they would produce a coalition government. Such a solution would be a godsend to South Africa, though the secretary was confident that neither party would fail in its duty toward the crown.

The speaker added that there would be an express stipulation against sanctioning labor of a servile character. In conclusion, he said that the government proposal must be accepted or rejected as a whole.

An animated debate followed the closing of Mr. Churchill's remarks. Mr. Balfour, winding up for the Unionists, declared it to be a reckless and audacious experiment. He argued that it was too near the war to expect the Dutch to forget what they had suffered and more than human nature could grant to expect them to be loyal to Great Britain. He declared the explanation of this hurried procedure was the government's burning desire to get rid of all its economic questions in South Africa with its patchwork of a general election bill brought on it.

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the question for the colonial secretary's salary, which was carried, 316 to 83.

While this was happening in the house of commons, Lord Elgin, secretary of state for the colonies, had made the same statements in the house of lords as Mr. Churchill made in the house of commons. While Mr. Churchill was praising the new constitution, his cousin, the Duke of Marlborough, who was colonial secretary in the late government, was denouncing it in the upper house.

Lord Harris asked what ring would wear over Pretoria 20 years hence.

Lord Milner declared he saw a tragedy behind the precipitancy of the government and mourned that the future of the Transvaal was to be left to chance.

### PEABODY ADDRESSES LETTER TO SAMUEL UNTERMYER

New York, Aug. 1.—President Chas. Peabody, of the Mutual Life Insurance company, yesterday made public a letter he has addressed to Samuel Untermyer, counsel for the International Policyholders' committee.

The letter is an answer to one sent to the Mutual trustees by Mr. Untermyer July 25 requesting a duplicate of the list of policyholders which the company had prepared by the stencil process, declaring that the list filed at Albany was grossly inaccurate.

Mr. Untermyer charged that the stencil lists were unduly favorable to the policyholders.

In his letter to Mr. Untermyer Mr. Peabody says in part:

"No campaign literature has been or will be sent out from this lists at the company's expense.

"You have voluntarily created a body which you have styled a 'policyholders' committee' of which less than one-third are members of this company. These gentlemen, for reasons which I presume are entirely satisfactory to themselves, permit you to use them for the purpose of giving weight to your reckless and untruthful statements about the officers and trustees of this company."

"Our letter of July 25 is full of statements that are not true and of insinuations and innuendoes that are not sustained by existing facts."

In reply Mr. Untermyer wrote President Peabody last night in part as follows:

"It is impossible to properly characterize the statements in your letter without impairing the dignity of the contest."

I repeat the charge that the circular letter under date of July 25, which has been mailed to the policyholders at an expense of over \$15,000, contains grossly inaccurate statements. I refer especially to the statement 'no one who was directly or indirectly responsible for the conditions that existed in and prior to the year 1905 remains in the service of the company.'

### CHINA MAY ADOPT A CONSTITUTION.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 1.—According to advices brought by the steamer Empress of Japan, Prof. Hattori, who has returned to Japan from Pekin, says a commission headed by Prince Su has undertaken a translation of the constitutions of the principal nations of the world with a view to compiling a constitution for China. The work is not expected to be completed for 12 years. Arrangements are being made to issue a paper currency in China about a year hence.

Marquis Ito has made the following proposals to the Korean government for administrative reform for Korea:

"Promotion of Japanese industries, extension of general education and adoption of a system of apprenticeship by merit, reform of the financial administration of government and imperial household, drawing distinctive lines between court and cabinet and amnesty for Korean political offenders in Japan."

The British steamer Salinan was attacked by pirates while proceeding from Canton to Wuchow, July 15. The crew fought but could not prevent the boarding of pirates to numbers. Dr. McDonald, ship's surgeon, and two other officers were killed, the captain and four other European officers of the crew being seriously injured. The vessel was lost by the pirates and her cargo carried off in Chinese junks.

Japanese officials at Port Arthur charge the Russians with attempting to conceal large sums of money which by virtue of the Port Arthur treaty were to have been handed over to Japan in consequence of the capture of the fortress.

The new name for Calders Park will be announced at the Park Wednesday, Aug. 1st, at 9 p. m.

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