

# PRESIDENT TAFT'S 13,000 MILE JOURNEY

**PRESIDENT TAFT'S ITINERARY OF TWO MONTHS  
TRIP IN THE WEST, NORTHWEST AND SOUTHWEST.  
STARTS FROM BEVERLY, MASS. SEPT. 15. RETURNS TO WASHINGTON, D.C. NOV. 10.**



**P**RESIDENT TAFT'S first extended journey since he took the oath as chief executive, March 4, will begin at Beverly, Mass., the summer capital, Wednesday, Sept. 15, on his fifty-second birthday.

According to the itinerary, he will travel not less than 13,000 miles. He will visit forty-five cities and places, traverse twenty-five states and be gone fifty-seven days, including eight Sundays. He will reach Washington on the night of the 10th of November. The next day he will set out for Mid-dleton, Conn., to attend the installation of the new president of the Wesleyan university. He also has engagements at Norfolk and Hampton, Va., Nov. 13 and 14, after which he will return to the national capital for the winter.

Counting in this extra time, he will have traveled sixty-eight days. The official itinerary, however, will end when he reaches Washington Nov. 10. The present itinerary differs in some respects from those of President Taft's predecessors. There will be no stops in Indiana, Ohio or Kansas. The trip will start by motorcar from Beverly to Boston, and there will be no break in the run from Boston by rail to Chicago except for changing engines and engineers and firemen.

A brief outline of the itinerary will give a quick idea of the ground that will be covered: From Chicago to St.

Paul and Minneapolis to Des Moines, Ia.; Denver, through Colorado, Idaho and Montana to Seattle, where he will attend the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition; thence to Portland, Ore., and down the Shasta route to San Francisco, then through the Yosemite valley to Los Angeles and to Albuquerque, N. M., and El Paso, where he will meet President Diaz of Mexico upon the middle span of the International bridge through Texas. He will go then to St. Louis, and thence to New Orleans upon a steamer assigned to him by the Deep Waterways association; thence to Jackson, Miss.; to Birmingham, Ala.; to Macon, Savannah, Charleston, Columbia and Richmond, Va., returning from the last named place to Washington. Most of the journey will be made in a private car attached to regular trains, although occasional special runs will serve to keep his schedule as nearly exact as possible. The once contemplated Alaska trip has been cut out.

**The President's Party.**  
The president's party as it will start from Boston will comprise the chief executive, Captain Archibald W. Butt, his military aid; Assistant Secretary Mitchell, Major Arthur Brooks, who, in addition to being the president's confidential messenger, is commanding officer of the first separate battalion of colored troops in the District of Columbia, and two secret service men—James Sloan, who was with President Roosevelt for seven years, and Jack Wheeler, who has accompanied President Taft since the president's election.

The porters and cook assigned to the president whenever he travels are the most competent and trusted men in the employment of the Pullman service. They have been traveling with presidents for a great many years and are kept on runs within a short distance of Washington so as always to be available. Will S. Anderson, the porter in charge when the president travels, was promoted to presidential

service in 1901 and was with President Roosevelt in all his travels. He was also with Mr. Taft during the presidential campaign. J. C. Broadus, chief of the president's white staff, began his service under President McKinley. The third member of the crew, E. B. Letcher, who acts as head waiter, has seen service under three presidents. These men have been traveling with the president since the president's election.

The president's party will be accompanied by a representative of the traffic department with authority to take control of an emergency. Mrs. Taft will not accompany the president on this trip.

**The Itinerary in Detail.**  
The official itinerary in detail is as follows:  
Arrive in Chicago Thursday morning, Sept. 16; leave in the afternoon for Milwaukee, Wis., Friday, 17; leave in the afternoon for Winona; Minneapolis and St. Paul, 18; first Sunday in Minneapolis, leaving that night, 19, for Des Moines, 20, where he will remain five hours; afternoon and night of same date at Omaha.  
At Denver, 21, reception in the afternoon; in the evening speech in auditorium, where Mr. Bryan was nominated last year; breakfast, 22, with Thomas F. Walsh at the latter's country home; return to Denver for chamber of commerce banquet at 6 p. m.; one hour that night in Colorado Springs, then to Pueblo, where he will be the guest of the state fair.  
Sept. 23, half day at Glenwood Springs, afternoon at Montrose; arrive in Salt Lake City, Friday, 24, and remain until Sunday evening, 26, when

he will leave for Pocatello, Idaho, and Butte, Mont., arriving at the latter place 27; visit to Helena in the afternoon; Sept. 28, all day in Spokane; at North Yakima in the forenoon, 29. That night he reaches Seattle at 8:15 p. m.; remains there until the night of Oct. 1, visiting the exposition.  
Oct. 4, evening at Sacramento; four hours in Oakland, 5; afternoon and evening of same date at San Francisco; leaves San Francisco in the morning of the 6th for Yosemite, where he will remain until Sunday morning, 10, when he leaves for Los Angeles, where he stops for three hours; afternoon at Fresno; back to Los Angeles, 11 and 12, where he will visit his sister; at Grand canyon 13 and 14; leaves at night for Albuquerque, N. M., 15, remaining during the evening, leaving El Paso the next morning, 16, when he meets President Diaz of Mexico in the center of the international bridge; leaves at night and arrives in San Antonio Sunday, 17; at Port San

Houston and Corpus Christi 18; Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, from Oct. 19 to 22, visits his brother's ranch.  
At Houston Oct. 23; Saturday night and Sunday, 24, at Dallas; thence to St. Louis, Oct. 25, where he will take breakfast with the Commercial club.  
**Down the Mississippi.**  
Leaves St. Louis at 4 p. m. by steamer, a four days' trip, for New Orleans. The flotilla following will contain the governors of thirty states and a congressional delegation of a hundred; stop at Cape Girardeau and Cairo; 6; at Hickman, Ky.; in the afternoon; at Memphis and Helena 27; at Vicksburg 28, Natchez 29; arrives at New Orleans Oct. 30 and remains until Nov. 1, addressing while there the waterways convention; at Jackson, Miss., Nov. 1, at Columbus 2, at Birmingham the night of the 2d, leaving Nov. 3 for Macon, Ga., arriving Nov. 4; at Savannah part of Nov. 4 and at night; at Charleston 5; Saturday night, 6, and Sunday, 7, at Augusta; at Columbia, S. C., 8; Wilmington, N. C., all day of Nov. 9; at Richmond, Va., twelve hours, Nov. 10; thence to Washington the same night.  
After several short trips the president will return to Washington, Nov. 12, where he will remain during the winter.

## Senator Albert B. Cummins of Iowa

State Legislator, Governor Three Times, United States Senator, All in Twenty-one Years.  
A Looming Figure in National Politics.

**I**F SENATOR ALDRICH were asked who gave him the most concern in his management of the tariff bill he would probably name Albert Baird Cummins, the new United States senator from Iowa. The man who stands for the "Iowa idea" has one characteristic that has brought him where he is—he never shows it when he is hit. He has had that trait ever since he went into the political game. This might be construed as indicating secretiveness. There is nothing of that kind in Senator Cummins. Quite to the contrary, he is noted for frankness and independence. Such men are apt to be brusque. Not so Cummins. He is always calm. He is tactful in spite of his independence. And his wife is one of the cleverest women of the country. This is a strong combination in politics; but, aside from his faithful and able assistant, the fact remains that Senator Cummins is one of the most interesting figures in the political game, and he would be powerful if he stood alone.

Iowa is as safely and surely Republican as Texas is certainly Democratic. While other states regarded as Republican have wavered and taken the opposite cast quite often and sometimes unexpectedly, Iowa has been the western citadel of the Republican party. It did once break the rule, because it yoked up with an untried issue—a young man in the state, one who had been a surveyor, civil engineer, railroad messenger in Pennsylvania and lawyer afterward in Chicago, drifting from the latter place to Iowa, told his party that prohibition in Iowa would not work. The state went Democratic, just as Cummins said it would. It was a new departure in Iowa. Cummins did not have enough influence in his party to be nominated for an office, so he announced himself as an independent candidate for the legislature, and he was elected. The first thing he did was to prepare some sort of legislation that would rid the state of its prohibition laws. An independent didn't have much standing in Iowa in those days, but Cummins stuck to his contention. The state returned to the Republican column. Cummins got the credit for it, and it is the general opinion that he deserved it.

**The Fight For Gear's Tax.**  
There was a man in Iowa some years ago who had been the pillar of the Republican party in all of its contests, from a crossroads meeting to a national convention. His name was John Henry Gear. He was the "grand old man" of his party in Iowa. He was governor until he got tired of the job, and then they sent him to the United States senate, and he remained there until he died. Nevertheless, reckoning as the life insurance agents reckon, the "old man's" time was nearly up, and the wheels and race for the toga began long before the "old man" quit. The giants of the state were in the contest. When the last term but one was closing the contestants gathered at Des Moines, where the legislature had met to elect a successor or re-elect the "old man."

It was a splendid fight. Each man had all the resources he could command. The "old man" had the railroads of the west at his back, but he never lost a minute, day or night. Old as he was in years, he was the fiercest candidate in the field. Just at a time when it seemed on the face of the situation that the candidates were ready to knife each other in the dark the Cummins family did a smart thing.



A. B. CUMMINS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA.

for that made him master of the party. He had in his last campaign invaded the home country of one of his opponents and carried it in broad daylight.

**Cummins Succeds Allison.**  
The name of the state, William B. Allison, who had so long and ably represented the state in the senate and who had been a presidential possibility

more than once, died. In 1903 Cummins was elected to serve out the unexpired term of Allison. He was re-elected to the full term in January last, the term expiring in 1915. All this has been done in twenty-one years, for Cummins did not go to Iowa until 1883. This is a great record in a conservative state like Iowa—a state in which old men are kept on guard.

When the tariff began rising again, a year or more ago, Cummins stood up and said things which started what became known as the "Iowa idea." The idea meant a reduction of tariff on monopolized products. He got the original letters patent on this plan. La Follette and others followed. Cummins is the man who said it first, and it rather appealed to the west. Cummins was for giving protection to American interests without granting a shelter to monopolies. He had no sympathy with the war on corporations—a vice political move—but, on the other hand, he had no sympathy with the corporations' war on the consumer. Fine sailing between Scylla and Charybdis!

He was always independent, but in a way that fitted the times. Iowa is old fashioned, and when Cummins first appeared in a frock coat and trousers that were creased just right some of the old school undertook to make capital out of him. It did no good. Some of the Iowa farmers and others as well rather liked the way Cummins got himself up. When he met Aldrich in the senate and measured lances with the Rhode Island knight, looking as if he could chuck the thunder if it hit him, he was waiting for the time to come when they would attend the burning of Cummins at the political stake, rose up and shouted, "Hully for Cummins!" Senator Cummins represents con-



A. B. CUMMINS, UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM IOWA.

siderable of the element in the middle west and farther west that thinks the tariff bill was not revised down as much as was promised. It is early to whisper of presidential possibilities. But if there were to be a Republican national convention in the next six months it would require a strong combination to head off Cummins. This is largely an Iowa idea, but it has friends elsewhere.

## NEWS OF THE WORLD.

### London's Tube System.

How huge is the cost of underground railways is shown in a comparison of the total cost of all the tube railway systems of London with the total cost of the railway system of Ireland. The latter includes 3,363 miles of road, and its total cost was \$222,600,000. The railway tubes of London, which aggregate eighty-one and one-half miles, have cost about \$137,500,000.

### Lighthouse of the Mediterranean.

Stromboli, which poured out streams of lava during the Italian earthquake disaster, then played a most unusual part, for this aeolian crater vomited flame persistently and clanders spasmodically. The "lighthouse of the Mediterranean" has been known to stick to its function of torchbearer for the space of 2,000 years.

### Spindles of the World.

Spindles at work and in course of construction throughout the world number 130,795,827 for the former and 2,017,492 for the latter. The United Kingdom has 53,000,000 in use and nearly 1,500,000 in construction. The United States nearly 38,000,000 in use, Germany nearly 10,000,000 and France 8,700,000.

### Australia's Fertilized Soil.

Time was when the rich soil of Australia bore crops from year to year without artificial aid. During the last decade the area of soil which needs fertilizers has increased from 12 to 65 per cent.

### The Coldest Climate in the World.

Siberia has the coldest weather known anywhere in the world. At Verkhoyansk, Siberia, 93.4 degrees below zero was observed in January, 1893, which goes below anything ever known in the world.

### Australia's Wheat Crop.

Australia has had an abundant wheat crop this season. Owing to the high prices in the world's markets shipments of the grain are being hurried forward in steamships instead of as usual, by sailing vessels.

### When King Edward Was in Canada.

The king went to Canada at the age of eighteen and personally laid the foundation stone of the parliament buildings at Ottawa and opened the huge bridge over the St. Lawrence at Montreal.

### Reduced Rates in Belgium.

Belgium has been offering reduced rates under certain conditions for travel on its passenger trains, and the change has resulted in enormously increased business and revenues.

### Where Men and Dogs Are Alike.

It is a singular fact that dogs dislike most odors that are disagreeable or offensive to man. The smell of ammonia, for example, will drive a dog almost wild.

### London's Police Force.

London is the only town in England which has not control of its own police. They are all, except those of the city, under the direct control of the home secretary.

### Boxing Ears Cause Deafness.

A doctor says that probably half the deafness prevalent at the present time is the result of children having their ears boxed.

### Temperature of Man and Chicken.

Man's ordinary temperature is 98.6 degrees when in good health, that of a small 16 degrees and of a chicken 112 degrees.

### The Coldest Hour of the Day.

Taking 10 years in and year out, the coldest hour of each twenty-four is 5 o'clock in the morning.

## George Bernard Shaw Wanted In America

**T**HE United States is likely to wake up almost any morning now and find George Bernard Shaw standing under the national flag. For some time efforts have been made to get Mr. Shaw to come to this country and talk in behalf of the unemployed. The international

Not long ago G. B. occupied a pulpit in the City temple, London, and undertook to answer the question which Pilate put to the Saviour, "What is truth?" Mr. Shaw handled that query as if he thought the Saviour had passed it on to him. And Mr. Shaw can do these things and talk in this way to



GEORGE BERNARD SHAW.

Brotherhood Welfare association has planned a big convention to meet in Chicago about the middle of next January. It is the hope of the leaders of the Brotherhood to have G. B. as he is abbreviated abroad, at the convention, and it is the plan to get him as much sooner as may be possible, so that he will have an opportunity of seeing for himself the extent and wants of the great community which is termed in some exclusive quarters one "Down and out club."

There is no question about getting American audiences for Mr. Shaw. Whether the people agree with him or not, he has afforded them so much pleasure and amusement that they would be glad to put up with him in his purse and make it pleasant for him in return for what he has done for them.

No man in England or elsewhere has been talked about more than G. B. and it may be added without straining the truth that no man has done as much talking as Mr. Shaw. He makes no pretense of being helpful or even modest when it comes to talk. He is on record as saying, "If I stopped advertising myself I should ruin my business."

A singular combination in Mr. Shaw—a humorist, in spite of an opinion to the contrary, an economist, a Socialist, playwright, novelist, economist. Mix these elements in a brain that has many compartments in an individual that has courage to say what he believes, that believes in accomplishing what he undertakes, and you have one who is worth listening to.

Such a man is likely to be stimulating, no matter how diffuse he may be.

men of intelligence who will listen to him and pay money for it.

One day somebody was bold enough to ask him what his belief was. He replied, "Never believe in a god you can't improve upon. Always be a freethinker. Leave your mind open."

He stood up in London and arraigned London society as her own worst enemy. He favored guillotining the wealthy idle classes, etc. (repeated the public generally for following after wealth). He doesn't impress the conservative as being a power, but his critics say that his name is a part of his social theory, a part of his nature. Undoubtedly one strong hold he has upon the public is his great contempt for what the British Empire was wrong or the times have changed, for he is the opinion of thinkers now that the public despises a sham and won't stand for it very long. Germany calls Mr. Shaw a colonial charlatan and a vulgar imitator, but in America a charlatan is all right if he is smart enough to make it so. The consensus of opinion in the conservative set is that Mr. Shaw is an intellectual and moral revolutionist, a man of phenomenal originality and one who distrusts all conventional social codes.

Critics as he likes to be considered, his apartment in the New Reform club in London, of which he is a shining light, occupies three floors and has the sunniest outlook, taking in a full view of the Thames embankment. He has a country house also, for it must be borne in mind that the Socialist will have his comforts on the same plan as the rich where he can afford them. The rich out of town is at Welwyn, a

quiet spot about fifty minutes from London. It is a small house and very old, with a front door that is unpainted and seemingly a foot thick. Throughout the house the doors are the same. A noticeable feature of both the London and Welwyn abiding places of the author of "Candida" is the almost total absence of interior ornamentation. Moreover, the few ornaments tolerated there show a preference for simple outline. Handles, incrustations, branches, are tabooed. Nor are there rugs on the floor.

In the first nine years of his life after he had been turned out to shift for himself young Shaw earned three sums of money. The first was a five pound note for writing a patent medicine advertisement, the second was for a little literary article for an editor, and the third was 5 shillings for writing some verses for a child's picture book.

Mr. Shaw is Irish by birth, married and quite domestic. He tells a story well and enjoys one even if it be at his own expense.

### Naming Children in China.

In China not only girls, but boys, change names. When a boy is born he gets a nursing name. Later his teacher gives him a school name. When he is given the cap of manhood his official name is given him, and finally he selects a name for himself for friends to call him by and for letters.

### King Edward's Railway Carriages.

When King Edward travels in Europe he occupies his own cars. Except when in actual use the king's railway carriages are stored in Brussels and sent to Cherbourg, Calais or Flushing, according to the royal destination.

### Chile's American Trade.

Chile is a yearly market for manufactured articles to the value of \$100,000,000 United States gold. All the United States got of it in 1905 was \$5,372,911, though Chile got \$12,484,122 of American money.

### United States Leads in Autos.

The United States produces annually about 80,000 automobiles. Italy, 25,000 and France 40,000. Germany and England are also builders, but to a less extent than the two European countries mentioned.

### Area Covered by London Police.

The metropolitan police of London control an area of fifteen miles' radius from Charing Cross, with a population of 2,000,000—a seventh of the whole population of Great Britain.

### Miracle of Wireless Telegraphy.

It is one of the magic marvels of wireless telegraphy that the ether waves which carry its messages, unlike light waves, suffer no absorption in mist or fog.

### Enlistments of Three Nations.

Six hundred and seventy out of every thousand Englishmen who with a enlist are accepted. In France the average is 612 of conscripts; in Spain, 520.

### Use of the Letter X.

The letter X only occurs nine in a thousand letters in the English language. In French it occurs five times as often.

### Coal in the Iron Industry.

England and America use 16,000,000 tons of coal a year in iron-making; Germany and France, 5,000,000.

### Water Supply of Three Cities.

Rome has a water supply of 200,000,000 gallons a day. London only 100,000,000 and Paris 50,000,000.

### Foison Fangs of Spiders.

Most spiders are possessed of poison fangs, but very few are dangerous to human beings.