

ROOSEVELT FOR RECIPROCITY PACT

Three Times Indorsed Canadian Agreement in Public Speeches.

SQUARE DEAL IS DUE TAFT

No Choice as Between Candidates for Presidency On This Issue—Roosevelt Also Declared Payne Tariff Law Best Yet.

Therefore Roosevelt is on record three times in public speeches as endorsing the Canadian reciprocity pact of President Taft. This issue is now dead through the failure of Canada to ratify the trade agreement on the ground that the United States would derive the greatest benefit from the pact.

In connection with his public utterances on the tariff Mr. Roosevelt has joined President Taft in saying that the Payne tariff law, while by no means perfect, is nevertheless "the best tariff law yet passed by congress."

Here, friends in Michigan, right on the northern frontier, I have the pleasure to say a word of congratulation to you, and to all of us upon the fact that we shall soon have the best of reciprocal tariff and trade relations with the great nation to the north of us.

It is a speech before the Republican Club of New York City, delivered at the Lincoln Day dinner at the Waldorf Hotel on Dec. 19, 1911, he said.

"I want to say how glad I repeat the club in which the members of the club tonight responded to the two appeals made to them to uphold the policy of President Taft, both in his effort to secure reciprocity with Canada and in his effort to secure the ratification of the Panama Canal."

"And in addition to what has been said about reciprocity with Canada I would like to make this point: It is our foreign policy to establish the closest and most friendly relations of respect and advantage with our neighbor to the north. And I call the reciprocity arrangement because it represents an effort to bring about a closer, a more intimate, a more friendly relationship of mutual benefit on equal terms between Canada and the United States."

At Sioux Falls, South Dakota, on the same day, Mr. Roosevelt discussed the tariff question in general, and having gone over his speech carefully with Senator Dolliver of Iowa, and in the course of his remarks he said: "I think that the present tariff (Payne law) is better than the last (Dingley law), and considerably better than the one before the last (McKinley law); but it has certainly failed to give general satisfaction."

THE "RECALL" OF A DECISION.



PRESIDENT TAFT'S ECONOMY RECORD

Insists That Government Be Run on Sound Business Basis.

STRONG PROGRESSIVE POLICY

His Personal Efforts to Reduce Cost of Efficient Service Bring Results Work Done by the Economy and Efficiency Commission.

President Taft, more than any of his predecessors in the White House, has given strict attention to placing the government upon a business basis as regards its revenues and expenditures. Economy and efficiency became one of the cardinal policies of his administration as soon as he entered for the country that was so, for his administration inherited a deficit in the treasury of \$58,000,000, which has now been transformed to a surplus of \$20,000,000.

By law the secretary of the treasury is called upon every year to submit to congress in December the "estimates" of governmental expenditures for the next fiscal year beginning the following July 1. As congress has to provide the money to run the government the money has to be appropriated for specific purposes before it is expended and it was not done before the beginning of the fiscal year.

How Estimates Are Made. The "estimates" are prepared by the executive departments of which each member of the cabinet is head. The cabinet members get the "estimates" in their respective departments and then combine them as the "estimates" for the department. The "estimates" from all departments are then sent to the secretary of the treasury to be submitted to congress, and then become the "estimates" for the cost of running the entire government during the next fiscal year.

What President Taft Did. As soon as President Taft took office, this system ceased. At the outset President Taft impressed upon his cabinet officers the necessity of economy and efficiency in their departments. He admonished them that not a dollar beyond what was necessary to run the government efficiently in the departments, including a fair margin for progress which is a part

of efficiency in the program of President Taft, should be asked for congress. The effect was immediate. Every department began work at once to investigate its own expenditures and to devise ways and means of curtailing the extravagance of their activities. The result was that congress received the lowest estimates it had seen in years. This was followed by a reduction in appropriations to correspond, always allowing for the necessities of the government's activities, which represented a not saving to the taxpayers of the country.

President Taft was not, however, satisfied that all had been done that could be done. He realized that the departments of the government, like individuals, are naturally prone to the pursuit of their own achievements and the neglect of their family. With their own endeavors, often insisted that their work was more important than the work of the other departments, relatively speaking.

This commission, however, other duties, was directed to prepare the reports and expenditures of the government on a "budget" basis, which is the system followed by practically all the leading nations of the world except the United States. The system is to make it possible for the government to analyze the finances of the system at any time and to lay his finger upon the responsible political party in the event of extravagance or extravagances.

The economy and efficiency commission has already saved to the taxpayers of the country more than \$2,000,000 annually by its suggestions and by the time it has completed its work it is believed that the sum can be saved annually to the taxpayers. In the matter of railroad fare for government officials alone, it has found that \$12,000,000 was expended in a single year at the highest rate of railroad rates.

TAFT DELEGATES

President Taft had on March 15, 1912, the following instructed delegates to the Republican national convention, which will meet at Chicago on June 19, 1912, as follows:

District of Columbia	18
Florida	12
Georgia	22
Iowa	22
Indiana	22
Michigan	22
Missouri	22
New Mexico	7
Oklahoma	22
Philippines	22
South Carolina	14
Tennessee	14
Virginia	14
Total	251
Necessary for a choice	126

No Brass Band. Brass bands and megaphones have not been needed to herald the accomplishments of the administration of President Taft. All of the great achievements for which the president is directly responsible have been accomplished quietly and without the slightest semblance of noise or bluster. The voters of the country displayed their faith in President Taft and his policies in 1908, and they are prepared to again register their allegiance to his cause.

CHIEF EVENT OF THE DAY

Passing of the Milk Train, Not Charge of Bull, Caused Young Farmers' Haste.

In rural New England the passing of a milk train is still a matter of public interest quite astonishing to visitors from the city. Last summer three ladies from Boston hired an abandoned farmhouse in northern New England, in a region devoted to dairying. One warm August day they walked through the rocky pastures to a farmhouse three miles distant in quest of a two weeks' supply of milk.

On learning that they had come through the fields, the farmer's wife exclaimed: "Why, you can't go back in the back lot, and only day for today he tread my son-in-law on a stub for two hours. I'll have him go home with you."

With some misgivings on the part of the ladies, the little procession started back under the guidance of the young man, the ladies carrying the butter. All went well till they had gone about a quarter of a mile, when the young man called, excitedly: "Come on!" and started on a run toward higher ground.

Thinking that they understood the occasion of his activity, they needed no further explanation. They sped, throwing away their butter as an impediment to their speed. Finally, bathed in perspiration and gasping for breath, they sank exhausted on a rocky ledge, whither their guide had led them.

Standing just above, he waved his arm in a dramatic gesture toward the valley below, where a freight train about a dozen miles long was on its way between a cleft in the hills, and shouted: "There she goes—the milk train!"—Youth's Companion.

DIDN'T TRUST HIS LAWYER

Shrewd Client Paid Fee in Advance to Learn If He Had Reasonable Chance of Winning.

It was told at luncheon at the Lawyers' club the day before the Equitable building burned down. A group of legal luminaries were gathered about a table in the dining room, discussing the possibility of insuring the honesty of any man, and it was contended that there was no remedy for it save to pick out the man and trust him implicitly. One of the lawyers suggested you might hedge him about with, if he was dishonest he would contrive to cheat somehow. One of the lawyers told this story to emphasize his point.

The client went into a lawyer's office in Fulton street and said that he had a grievance with his neighbor and wanted to go to law. He stated all the circumstances of the case and counsel listened attentively. The case fully stated, the client asked:—"Well, those are the facts. Do you think I'm in the right safe enough to go to law with him?"

"If the facts are as stated you certainly have a good case. If I were in your case I should begin suit," answered the lawyer. "And how much would you fee for taking the case and pushing it through?"

"Oh, I'll see it through for you for a hundred dollars."

The shrewd client produced from an inside pocket a well worn wallet, from which he extracted a roll of bills and peeled off one hundred dollars.

"There, said, 'that's yours. It's your fee. That's all you get if you lose the case. Now, about doing any work on it at all, just tell me, honestly, whether I've any chance of winning the case."

The editor of the Weekly Plain Dealer is a charitable sort of fellow, commented Farmer Horbeck in the midst of his perusal of the village newspaper, wherein he had encountered an example of the Intotype's peculiar perversity, says Puck. "In his article on the case of Life Dab (who, he writes me, you hadn't much to recommend him except that he wasn't quite as bad sometimes as he was others, he says that the deceased was generally regarded as a big game fowler."

Snake Had Lived on Eggs. On his morning round for eggs recently, Michael Heisman of Custice, O., reached into a hen's nest and touched an object that made him jump back quickly. A close examination showed it to be a hatched snake, which he had just laid in the nest. Beating a hasty retreat, Heisman secured a shotgun and on reaching the nest noticed that the snake had swallowed a china nest egg and was gradually working it down its throat. It was but the work of a moment to blow off the head of the reptile. Heisman then recalled the fact that his egg supply had declined recently, and he thinks that the snake, with perhaps its mate, had been making forays on the roost for some time.

Trouble Forecast. "My wife, says women ought to get well, have you any objection?" "No. But there's going to be a terrible row if the women of our community get the vote and then try to vote for anybody except her."

QUEEREST PRISON IN WORLD

Arizona County Jail is Blasted Out of a Mountain of Solid Quartz Rock.

When the authorities of Graham county, Arizona, decided to look about for a place in which to confine criminals, they found a natural depression in the side of a hill. This was enlarged into what might be called an artificial cave, and into four compartments. The cave was excavated parallel to the side of the mountain in which it was made, and daylight admitted by holes blown out of the wall with explosives.

Windows being furnished by a network of heavy steel bars. The entrance to the same manner, and a vestibule or porch of masonry built into the back lot, and only day for today he tread my son-in-law on a stub for two hours. I'll have him go home with you."

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MORALITY OF THE ELEPHANT

He Makes a Cat's Paw of Boy's Hand to Steal the Unshooked Rice.

Singular as it may seem, elephants which have associated with men entertain the notion that, under special circumstances, they are not responsible if they utilize another to commit an illegal act. The following is an instance of this elephantine morality: A man in Bangkok bought three young elephants to send to England. They were tame and playful, but cunning. Knowing that it was wrong to steal paddy (unshooked rice)—the rice had doubtless been impressed upon them by punishment for stealing, they would not touch it themselves. But if a boy went to see them, he would be seized by one, the little trunk would be coiled around his arm, and he would be led to where the paddy was kept in bags.

The elephant would make a cat's paw of the boy's hand to take up a handful of paddy. Then, letting go, he would turn up the end of his trunk once it, and coaxingly invite the boy to drop it in the paddy.

Should the boy, however, put it back in the bag, his arm would again be seized by the trunk, and his hand would be again inserted into the paddy bag.

The boy, anxious to be released, would usually drop the paddy into the trunk, and the elephant would blow the rice into his mouth. After several times the operation several times, the elephant would scamper off, feeling that he had got the paddy without stealing it.—Harper's Weekly.

Staining Glass.

The art of colored glass has been lost and refound, guarded and stolen so many times during the history of civilization that it seems almost impossible to say anything new on glass staining. Yet a process has been discovered for making the stained glass in colors which is a departure from anything known to the old timers.

The glass first receives its design in mineral colors, and the whole is then fired in a kiln so intense that the coloring matter and the glass are indissolubly fused. The most attractive feature of this method is that the surface acquires a pebbled character in the heat, so that when the lights in place the lights are beautifully soft and mellow.

Swimmers the Prey of Eels.

A remarkable story of the seizure of swimmers by eels comes from New Zealand. A stream in New Zealand was a favorite bathing place because the current was swift and strong. Time after time the bather would begin to shriek and splash on the surface, would disappear before help could reach him, and when a body had been found it was invariably seen eaten by eels. The cause of the fatality remained shrouded in mystery for a long time, but at length the true cause was discovered, that whilst the swimmer was stationary in the rapid stream a huge eel would seize him by the foot or leg and drag him down beneath the surface.

Knew It Was an Idle Threat.

"Then," he cried tragically, "then you reject me? And for my hated rival?" "Yes," she answered, coldly, but colorfully. "Yes to both questions."

"Ha! Then I owe the fellow a grudge. I have long owed him \$10. And he will have both debts at once and he will fall dead!" Lighting his cigarette at the hall gas jet, he departed with a mocking laugh. But the beautiful girl was not alarmed. She was always ready to carry out his devilish scheme. For she knew that he never had \$10 at once in his whole life.

SOME FACTS ABOUT SLEEP

Caused by a Withdrawal of Blood From the Brain, Says Modern Physiology.

All the organs of life rest in some way or other. The heart has an interval of rest between each combined act of contraction and expansion and the beginning of a fresh act. Between each expiration of the lungs and the succeeding inspiration there is a period of repose. Physiologists have calculated that the heart rests during about one-fourth of the time.

Details of the other organs suspend their activity in part during sleep. Old physiologists supposed that sleep was caused by the pressure of the blood on the brain. But modern physiology, with a tendency to regard the brain as the origin of all force and of all functions of the body, inclines to the view that sleep is caused by a withdrawal of blood from the brain.

As a rule, the larger the brain the more sleep it requires. Webster went to bed at nine o'clock and rose at five. General Grant used to say, during his campaigns, "I can do nothing without nine hours' sleep." A curious trait has marked men of large brain—that of sleeping at will. Bonaparte used to throw himself on the ground and go to sleep within five or six minutes. Pitt was a sound sleeper, and slept right after night in the house of commons while his colleagues watched the debate and roused him when it was necessary that he should speak.

HE DEPENDED ON HIS WIFE

How the Nearighted Old Man Almost Slept Himself to Death, Never Eating.

It seems that an old man with some property had married an elderly lady. The lady was a sprightly dame, executive, lively and keen. The bridegroom could not see more than an inch beyond his nose, and he was pretty hard on the lady. So he depended a great deal on his wife, you understand. He'd wake up in the morning and wonder if it wasn't time to get up for breakfast. So he'd slide out of bed and look into his wife's room. If she was up, he'd begin dressing; if she was still in the bed, he'd go back and have another nap. Well, the lady got on to this habit of his. She fixed up a dummy out of his pillow, and no matter what she did, she went downstairs. The old man came into the room an hour later, squeaked at the bed and said, "Anna's still asleep," and went right back to the feather bed. But she had a sleep while he took another observation.

It was ten days before he found out how his wife had been fooling him. He blame never slept himself to death, he got weaker and weaker, but he never got up. He didn't know it was morning yet. And the old lady had the time of her life; she had saved \$105 in grocery alone.

Higgins, the driver of the pig wagon, told us this. And he swears it's true, but we swear not at all.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Beware of Cousins!

Cousins are not as simple as they seem. The fact of being a cousin, or having a cousin, is complicated. The latest-faire of cousinship is both eluding and deluding—cousins will be cousins, even if you don't choose to visit you without being asked, till people they belong to your family, contest your will, even fall in love with you—and a cousin once removed is twice as close as a first cousin, but a cousin—never depend on his not doing any of these things. Never trust him for granted. The "cousin kins" may or may not mean what it means, as you can see by the fact of his part of being cousin.

(Not that cousins need necessarily prove perilous. Once in a blue moon they invite you to Europe, or leave you money, but that almost always means a suit or an uncle.)—Atlantic.

Reinforced Concrete of Old Rome.

Although concrete has been used for many centuries, it is generally supposed that reinforced concrete is a modern invention. This, however, has been disproved, according to Ferdinand Michel, by the discovery of bronze reinforcing rods in the concrete roof of an ancient Roman tomb, and in the construction of one of the walls of the palace of the Louvre in Paris. The reinforced concrete in the latter dates back only 300 or 400 years, but created much comment because the walls were thought to consist entirely of rather an ordinary concrete. The discovery that the stone casing concealed a core composed in part of reinforced concrete was made while workmen were placing the wall for an elevator installation.

England's Oldest Newspaper.

Beetles being the government's best journalistic property, the London Bee is also the oldest existing English newspaper. It published its first number in 1665. In that troubled year the court was at Oxford on account of the plague and the paper bore the name of the Oxford Gazette in consequence, not changing to its present title until the twenty-fourth number. We can get the true origin of the name of its rivals that the rival's charge for "entertaining spies for information" was \$500 in the first year.