

# Father, Son and Nephew Hard at Work



H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught at the Closing Exercises of the Royal Military College, Kingston.



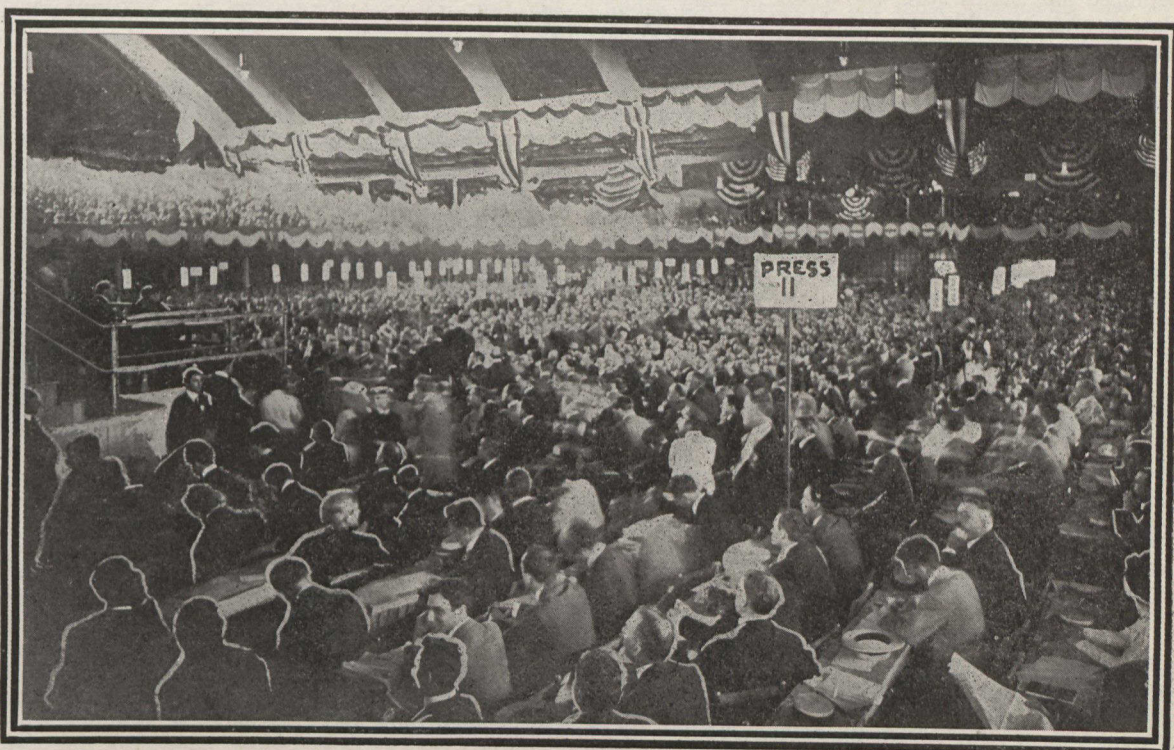
King George and Prince Arthur of Connaught Arriving at the Horse Guards, London, for the Trooping of the Colours on His Majesty's Birthday.

## The National Guessing Contest at Baltimore

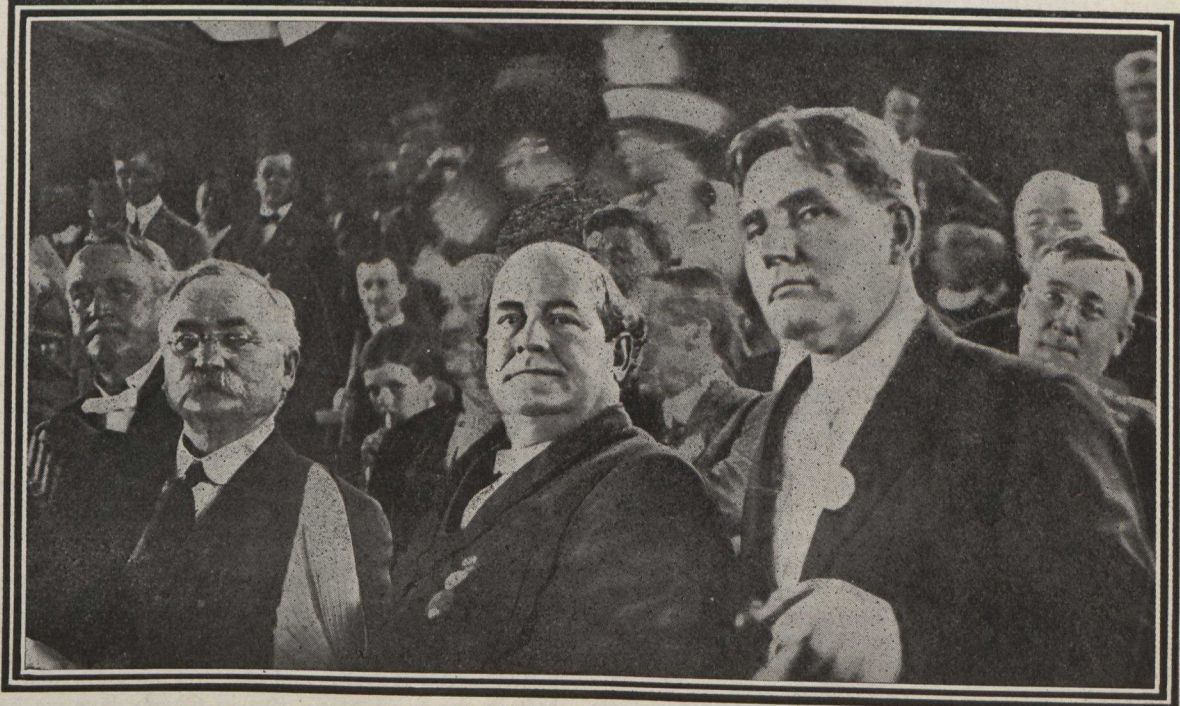
THE Statue of Liberty down near Wall St. has become a Sphinx. She has inaugurated the biggest guessing contest of this or any other century—right on the eve of the Fourth of July. By the time this is off the press the free people of the United States will be celebrating the victory of George Washington against George Hanover (Rex). The two big conventions will be over. Baltimore and Chicago with a short breathing-spell will plunge into the national Big Noise. In the ensemble this year there will be punk-sticks for Taft and cannon-crackers for Roosevelt; sky-rockets for Bryan and catherine-wheels for Woodrow Wilson or Champ Clark. If George Washington or Abe Lincoln get a look-in it will be the concert after the three-ring circus.

Baltimore may have had the conundrum. It was Chicago that made it. The Revolution that was started when Roosevelt's Rough Riders adjourned to Orchestra Hall looks like a bigger bolt, when seen through the hole in a Baltimore oyster-can, than the Revolution that started the United States. George Washington went out against George III. on a basis of no T without R (Taxation without Representation). The Chicago bolt was on a basis of no U. S. without T. R. (Theodore Roosevelt or Rex?). The National Progressive Party made Baltimore the riddle to the Statue of Liberty. It was, of course, mainly an imitation of the movement in Canada that started the National Policy eleven years after Confederation, which Canadians celebrated on Monday of this week. The N. P. antedated the N. P. P. by thirty-four years. It was organized to make alleged "big interests" possible in this country before the United States evolved the "Big Stick," Teddy Roosevelt and Bryan. And it was the N. P. in the United States that made necessary the radicals Roosevelt and Bryan.

And this is 1912, a hundred years after the war between Canada and the United States; the year after Canada turned down reciprocity with the United States; and the year that inaugurated the revolution which has for its alleged aim the curbing of the big interests on behalf of the plain people. The two big national holidays on the American continent this year will be the most notable in the calendar. Canada has the advantage in starting off the week. The United States will have the last word on Thursday. By the end of the week the Statue of Liberty will be in a better position to say what she thinks about the national and international pow-wow kicked up at Chicago and Baltimore; and the American continent will begin to see out of the smoke and the dust of battle the four figures that have caused most of the trouble. Taft, Roosevelt, Bryan and either Woodrow Wilson or Champ Clark; these are the men who in 1912 managed to fade into a gentle memory the phantoms of George Washington and Abe Lincoln. Bryan is as much opposed to the gold-bug interests as he was in 1896. Wilson is the best theoretical president in sight. Champ Clark believes in annexing Canada.



A General View of the Hall in Which the Democratic National Convention was Held Last Week.



An Interesting Group. Governor Williams, of Kansas; Mr. Wm. Jennings Bryan and Dr. Rosser.