

ROOSEVELT OUTDOES HIMSELF AS RADICAL

Shows That the Break Between Himself and Taft Is Final.

New York, Sept. 1.—Theodore Roosevelt announced his political creed here yesterday.

It aligned him definitely with the progressive movement within the Republican party. It placed him on record as an advocate of some policies which find favor with the insurgents, and as an opponent of every "special interest," which he believes exercises a sinister influence upon the affairs of the people.

Mr. Roosevelt declared himself in favor of a wide increased power of the national government, so that it might assume greater activity in control of corporations and in working out the policies which he believes should be adopted. He declared for the "new nationalism," as he termed such an increase in governmental power.

Struggle For Freedom.

Col. Roosevelt characterized the issue of the day as "the struggle of free men to gain and hold the right of self-government against the special interests who twist the methods of free government into machinery for defeating the popular will."

The issue is joined, and we must fight or fall," said he.

The ex-president declared himself in favor of these principles:

1. Elimination of special interests from politics.
2. Complete and effective publicity of corporate affairs.
3. Passage of laws prohibiting the use of corporate funds directly or indirectly for political purposes.
4. Government supervision of the capitalization of all corporations doing an interstate business.
5. Personal criminal responsibility of officers and directors of corporations.
6. Increased power of the federal bureau of corporations and the interstate commerce commission.
7. Revision of the tariff, one schedule at a time, on the basis furnished by an expert tariff commission.
8. Graduated income tax and graduated inheritance tax.
9. Readjustment of the country's financial system in such a way as to prevent repetition of periodical financial panics.
10. Maintenance of an efficient army and a navy large enough to insure the respect of other nations as a guarantee of peace.
11. Use of national resources for the benefit of all the people.
12. Extension of the work of the department of agriculture, of the national and state governments and of agricultural colleges and experiment stations so as to take in all phases of life on the farm.
13. Regulation of the terms and conditions of labor by comprehensive workmen's compensation acts; state and national laws to regulate child labor and the work of women; enforcement of better sanitation conditions for workers and extension of the use of safety appliances in industry and commerce, both intra-state and inter-state.
14. Clear division of authority between national and state governments.
15. Direct primaries, associated with corrupt practices acts.
16. Publicity of campaign contributions, not only before elections, but after elections as well.
17. Prompt removal of unfaithful and incompetent public servants.
18. Provision against the performance of any service for inter-state corporations or the reception of any compensation from such corporations by national officers.

THE CURIOUS STORY OF A WONDERFUL GUN

To Let Loose 2,000,000 Bullets an Hour—Owner Friend of Taft

New York, Sept. 1.—Through a suit before Supreme Court Justice Brady, in which John Hays Hammond, prominent in Republican politics in 1908, and his son, Harris, are defendants, it came out that the Hammonds are associated with Henry Clay Russell Wade, who has been in Sing Sing, in the promotion of an automobile machine gun. Letters written by Wade to aid in the sale of stock have stated that through Mr. Hammond's friendship for President Taft, the promoters expect to sell the gun to the United States Government for at least \$25,000,000. The letters do not name Mr. Hammond, but refer to him as a man "very wealthy, of very high standing, and closely associated with President Taft," and state that he has purchased all the treasury stock.

It was learned that Mr. Hammond and his son paid \$40,000 in cash for the \$75,000 treasury stock and \$25,000 more that Mr. Wade and one of his associates turned over. The other associate is Arthur M. Rose, formerly a Pittsburgh promoter, who was let into the company by Wade because he claimed to be able to interest Mr. Hammond.

The suit before the court was brought by Wm. R. Rose, Arthur's brother, to recover \$5,000 from Wade, the Hammonds and Arthur Rose.

Shoots 2,000,000 Bullets an Hour.

In his complaint filed with Justice Brady, Campbell and Madden, Rose declares that the Automatic Gun Company was incorporated in Delaware to exploit the "auto machine gun," which is declared to be noiseless and smokeless and capable of firing 2,000,000 bullets an hour. He contracted with Wade to sell 1,600 shares of stock, and Wade agreed to let any of his prospective customers see a demonstration of the gun. Rose alleges that he had interested a number of persons who said they would buy if the demonstration was satisfactory, and they were invited to witness a demonstration on June 29 last in the company's plant at Stapleton, Staten Island.

Rose says that a short time before the demonstration was to be held, Wade countermanded it because he had heard that Rose had invited reporters, and Mr. Hammond objected to publicity at that time because he was afraid it would interfere with his negotiations later to sell the gun to the government. By calling off the demonstration Rose says Wade prevented the sale of the stock and caused him to lose \$8,000 in profits on the stock.

The auto machine gun is the invention of one Bangert, who was superintendent of the water meter plant owned by William H. Marsh in Brooklyn. For several years Bangert was working on the invention and Mr. Marsh was backing it. In May, 1909, Mr. Marsh was bitten by a pet bulldog and died of hydrophobia. Bangert then looked around for someone to aid him to develop the gun, and he ran across Wade, who took it up.

Sold in Wall Street at \$20.

The capital stock of the company has a par value of \$10, but in May last it was being sold in Wall Street for as high as \$20 per share. One man who was selling it had copies of a letter from Wade, which was useful in the ground floor. The letter said in part:

"The company was organized in the latter part of December, 1909, with a capital of \$500,000, and being desirous of raising \$100,000, I had called all the capital required to build a standard size gun mounted on automobile trucks, all encased in armor plate, so that it can be taken to the proving ground at Sandy Hook or anywhere else that the owner desires. I succeeded in February in disposing of all the treasury stock to one very wealthy man.

The proposition is in no way a stock jobbing scheme, and the only requirement of money to build one standard size gun. Early in March the company took a large, fully equipped factory in Stapleton, and since that time has been building a gun.

"We have an offer of \$5,000,000 from an English syndicate for the exclusive right of the world; also \$6,000,000 from the Abyssinian Government, and \$3,000,000 by parties representing Russia. These offers in no way entice us, because we are perfectly satisfied we will get at least \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 from this Government."

"The gentleman who purchased all our treasury stock is very wealthy, of very high standing, and closely associated with President Taft, and his connections with all the high government officials will enable him to get from this Government the highest possible price for the invention. He informed me one day not long since in conversation that he did not consider from \$25,000,000 to \$50,000,000 exorbitant for the invention, if it will do all we represent it will."

Wade's "experience in the banking field," to which he refers in his letter, began in 1894, when he was convicted of running a bucket shop, and was sentenced to three months' imprisonment and to pay a \$500 fine. Later he became one of the promoters of the Imperial Trust Company, of Jersey City, and the Hanover Bank of Boston, both fictitious concerns, which claimed to guarantee bonds for promotions. The postoffice inspectors put both of them out of business and Wade was arrested on a charge of grand larceny.

In 1907 Wade was one of the promoters of the Friede Globe Tower Company at Coney Island, of which George C. Tilyou was one of the chief backers. Tilyou accused Wade of substituting a Wade check for \$2,500, which was dishonored for a good Tilyou check, which Wade cashed. He was found guilty of grand larceny, and sent to Sing Sing for two years and five months.

Wade had not been out of prison long last year when he was arrested for grand larceny again, this time on the charge of Lazard Levy. He claimed to be manager of a concern called B. Metz & Co., which was willing to procure capital for corporations wanting it. Levy claimed that he gave Wade \$155 and got nothing for it. Not long after this episode Wade became interested in the Auto Machine Company.

The Rose suit was before Justice Brady on a demurrer by the defendant Rose to the complaint on the ground that he was in no way responsible for the alleged damage to his brother. The court sustained his demurrer.

"Won't you try the delicious flavor of crushed mint leaves?"



Won't you benefit by its pleasing aid to digestion?

Won't you be glad of white teeth and purified breath—merely by chewing the gum with the flavor that's so hard to chew out?

Look for the spear The flavor lasts

Made in Toronto, Canada. Your dealer should sell it.

Wm. Wrigley, Jr. & Co., Ltd., 7 Scott Street, Toronto, Ont.

WIFE KILLED HERSELF TO EVADE STEPCHILDREN

Quarreled With Husband Over His Purpose to Bring Them Home.

New York, Sept. 2.—Fear that her husband would bring two children by a former marriage to live with them, prompted Mrs. Willis B. Troy to kill herself in a room in a Brooklyn boarding-house. Troy said they had quarreled over the question of the children only a few minutes before he found her lying dead on the floor of their room just in front of a mirror, a pistol in her hand and a bullet in her breast. The woman killed herself in the house of Mrs. Cora Turner, 55 Montague street, where the couple had stopped since their arrival from London five months ago.

Mrs. Troy was a beautiful woman, 29 years old, an author and magazine writer, and an accomplished linguist. She was Miss Haydee Lee Laurens, was born in Lancashire, England, and educated in London and Paris. She wrote and spoke fluently French, German, Italian, Russian and English. She was the author of various stories for boys that were published in book form, and she served as a special writer for some of the Harmsworth publications. She was a striking blond.

The two were married in February, 1909, at the bride's home in Lancashire. Mr. Troy, who is 45 years old, was divorced in August, 1908, by his first wife, who was formerly Miss Elizabeth Howe, of Bridgeport, Conn., and who was married several months ago to Robert D. Powers. Two children by Mr. Troy's first marriage, Willis, jun., 15, and Elsie, 19, are living at Belmar, N. J. There were frequent arguments between Mr. and Mrs. Troy after they reached this country over his proposition to have his children live with them.

As a result of these quarrels, Mrs. Troy repeatedly threatened to kill herself if her husband carried out his plan for the children, as she felt they could not live happily together. Mrs. Troy was taken ill last May. She had been released from a hospital in June, when her husband was called to London on business, returning to Brooklyn two weeks ago.

The subject of bringing the children home to live came up anew, when Mr. Troy was about to go downstairs to breakfast. There were angry words and Mrs. Troy said:

"You know what I will do then." A moment later the woman ran after her husband and embraced him, pleading that they make up their differences.

"It will be all right whatever you do," she said. Then she returned to her room.

Troy had hardly reached the dining-room when the shot was fired.

The works and mines of "Krupp, of Essen," now employ 85,000 workpeople in Germany, Spain and other parts.

They were begun by Fred Krupp, of Essen, a century ago, with one very small forge.

WOMEN BURIED IN WESTMINSTER

Baroness Burdett-Coutts Was the Last To Be So Honored.

London, Sept. 2.—The offer made to the executors of Florence Nightingale to inter her in Westminster Abbey recalls that the last woman thus honored was the Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was interred there in January, 1907, and who was the only woman buried in the nave since the eighteenth century.

Apart from those of royal blood, the number of women interred in the abbey is considerable. There is Dorothy Temple, nee Osborne, whose charming love letters have delighted later ages. In the same tomb is Sir William Temple's sister, "who was maid, wife and widow" in a day. Swift was Temple's secretary, and "Stella" was Lady Giffard's maid.

In Poet's Corner is a portrait head of Jenny Lind. In St. Edmund's Chapel is a "low altar tomb, with the finest brass in the abbey," to Eleanor de Bohun, Duchess of Gloucester, and two mural tablets to Lady Jane Grey and Lady Katharine Knollys, niece of Anne Boleyn, who shared her aunt's imprisonment in the tower.

In the Chapel of St. Nicholas lies Anne, Duchess of Somerset, described as "a mannish, or, rather, a devilish woman." In the Henry VII. Chapel, where Elizabeth and Mary, Queen of Scots are both interred, rests Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond and Derby, the foundress of Christ's and St. John's Colleges, Cambridge, and a patroness of Caxton.

Here, too, lies the wife of Dean Stanley, and Elizabeth Claypole, Cromwell's favorite daughter, whose death is said to have hastened his own end. In St. Michael's Chapel is Lady Elizabeth, Countess of Arundel, whose statue of Mrs. Siddons as the tragic muse.

In the east walk of the cloisters lie Mrs. Bracegirdle, the actress, and Mrs. Aphra Behn, the playwright and novelist and political spy of Charles II.

A GIRL LINGUIST EIGHT YEARS OLD

She Can Speak Ten Tongues and Think in Five of Them.

San Francisco, Sept. 2.—"Cherie can speak only English, French, Spanish, Latin and Esperanto," said the mother of eight-year-old Winifred Sackville Stoner, jun. "That is, she can speak only those languages fluently and think in them."

The subject was talking the child played about her home at No. 465 Melville street, Palo Alto, talking to her dolls, frisking from room to porch and from porch to room, like any healthy child of eight with but one language to its credit.

Little "Cherie" Stoner is William

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

RETURN RATES FROM LONDON
\$3.40 DAILY \$2.55 AUGUST 30, SEPTEMBER 1, 6, 8
All tickets good for return until Sept. 13.

FARM LABORERS.
\$10 TO WINNIPEG.
Going dates, Aug. 30 and Sept. 6.
\$15.00 returning on or before Nov. 30. Carfare particulars.
LABOR DAY.
Returning tickets for single fare, going Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Return limit Sept. 7.
Call for tickets and full particulars at C. P. R. Ticket Office, 161 Dundas street, corner Richmond.

James Sidis' only rival in infantile precocity. The sole reason that her fame is not yet so great as his is that she is but eight years old, while he is twelve.

The girl prodigy is now living with her mother in Palo Alto. She will be started from the first to teach the child the best to cultivate her taste and to improve her mind. I do not have her 'show off,' and I know that she is as normal as any other child of the same age.

"Her advancement," said her mother yesterday, "is not due to anything but the way in which she was educated. I began with her when she was three weeks old, developing her both mentally and physically, and the effect of the teaching and methods is apparent."

"The method used is the same that was employed in the training of William James Sidis, the Boston lad, I started from the first to teach the child the best to cultivate her taste and to improve her mind. I do not have her 'show off,' and I know that she is as normal as any other child of the same age."

"But I would like to have her mother known for the benefit of other children, for any child may be trained the same way with the same probable result. The secret is to make their training play for them."

The father of little "Cherie" as her mother calls little Winifred, is Col. J. B. Stoner, of the United States marine hospital service, at present in command of the United States Marine Hospital at Port Townsend, Wash. It was from Port Townsend that the mother and child came to Palo Alto, in search of a better climate.

The mother is a daughter of Lord Sackville West, British ambassador to the United States during one of Cleveland's administrations. Mrs. Stoner is president of the Women's Esperanto Association of North America, and is an authority on Esperanto.

She also has trained her small daughter to speak the linguistic panacea, little "Cherie" not only speaks the language, but writes poems in it. The gift of verse is one of the child's most remarkable charms.

It was as a reciter of her own verses that the child first appeared

to a reporter at her mother's home in Palo Alto. Winifred is a sturdy little girl, with the bashfulness of a child. She came into the room half concealed behind her mother's skirts. She appeared to be a bit larger than children of eight usually are. Her eyes shone big and brown. She wore a simple checked pinafore and a dainty gold chain and locket about her throat. She had white stockings and sandals on her substantial little feet, and she was not still for a moment.

The book of "Jingles," which Miss Winifred Sackville Stoner published at the age of six, is a book of fifty-two pages and nearly 100 selections. Throughout the country college professors and educators have taken the utmost interest in little Cherie's development. Prof. George Macloskie, of Princeton University, has studied her, and not only that, but shared the honors with the child at a recital at the Esperanto Congress at Chautauqua, N. Y., when the little miss was seven years of age.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.
SARNIA TUNNEL TO WILSON'S BRIDGE AND TORONTO.
Arrive from the east—3:45 a.m., 10:15 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 11:35 a.m., 6:30 p.m., 8:30 p.m., 10:30 p.m.
Arrive from the west—12:09 a.m., 12:35 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 1:10 p.m., 4:10 p.m., 6:25 p.m.
Depart for the east—12:14 a.m., 12:40 a.m., 1:30 a.m., 9:00 a.m., 11:40 a.m., 2:00 p.m., 4:25 p.m., 6:55 a.m., 7:40 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 11:45 a.m., 1:40 p.m., 8:10 p.m.

LONDON AND WINDSOR.
Arrive—10:35 a.m., 4:00 p.m., 6:50 p.m., 11:30 p.m.
Depart—6:35 a.m., 11:35 a.m., 2:05 p.m., 8:10 p.m.

STRATFORD BRANCH.
Arrive—12:25 a.m., 11:15 a.m., 1:35 p.m., 6:45 p.m., 11:25 p.m.
Depart—6:30 a.m., 10:35 a.m., 2:45 p.m., 4:55 p.m.

LONDON, HURON AND BRUCE.
Arrive—10:00 a.m., 6:10 p.m.
Depart—8:30 a.m., 4:40 p.m.
Trains marked x, y, z, are those not marked daily, except Sunday.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Arrive from the east—11:25 a.m., 15:30 p.m., 17:02 p.m., 10:55 p.m.
Arrive from the west—4:30 a.m., 12:30 p.m., 5:27 p.m.
Depart for the east—4:40 a.m., 17:45 a.m., 12:45 p.m., 5:35 p.m.
Depart for the west—18:00 p.m., 11:35 a.m., 17:10 p.m., 11:30 p.m., 5:10 p.m.
Daily 4 daily, except Sunday.

PERE MARQUETTE RAILWAY.
Depart—5:05, 6:02, 10:45 a.m., 1:20, 12:30, 14:45, 5:05, 7:40, 10:55 p.m.
Arrive—8:45, 11:25 a.m., 1:40, 4:30, 6:00, 8:55, 9:45, 11:00 p.m.
To Detroit. 12 p.m. xDaily
*Wednesdays and Saturdays only. All trains to and from Port Stanley, except those marked x, y, z.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILWAY.
Arrive—7:04 a.m., 11:10 a.m., 5:10 p.m., 9:35 p.m.
Depart—7:20 a.m., 2:20 p.m., 5:35 p.m., 10:11 p.m.

WABASH

From June 1 to Sept. 30 the Wabash will have on sale daily round trip summer tourist tickets at a very low rate, to California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and other Pacific Coast points. Tickets good to return until Oct. 31, with stop-over privileges.

Special 9-day tickets at a much lower rate will be sold on different dates. Tickets should read over the Wabash, the short and true route to all Pacific Coast points.

For full particulars see your nearest Wabash agent, or address J. A. RICHARDSON, district passenger agent, No. 63 Yonge street, Toronto, and St. Thomas Ont.

Cleveland One Way \$2.75 Round Trip \$3.25

Steamer Forest City from Port Stanley 11 p.m. every Monday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. Lake riders 4 and 8 p.m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday; Saturday, 8 a.m., 2 p.m. Special excursions, Friday and Saturday, Sept. 2 and 3, \$1.50 round trip. W. FULTON, C. T. A. Phone 125 and 195. Season ends Sept. 12.

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto

Return tickets will be issued from London to Toronto as follows: \$3.40, Aug. 27 to Sept. 10; \$2.55, Aug. 30, Sept. 1, 6, 8; return limit, Tuesday, Sept. 13.

Special Train Service

Special train will leave London for Toronto 11 a.m., Sept. 5, 6, 7, 8; return special will leave Toronto for London, Sept. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, also 10:05 p.m., Sept. 6, 7, 8.

Roman Catholic Eucharistic Congress \$13.20

To Montreal and Return, From London
Sept. 3 to 10, inclusive; return limit, Sept. 15, 1910.

Labor Day

Return tickets at single fare between all stations in Canada, good going Sept. 2, 3, 4, 5; return limit, Sept. 7.

Harvesters' Excursions to WINNIPEG

SOUTH SASKATCHEWAN, SASKATOON, WARMAN, SWAN RIVER and INTERMEDIATE STATIONS, via CHICAGO and DULUTH.

\$10

and proportionately low fares to points beyond on the G. T. P. and C. N. Railways.

Full particulars and tickets from R. B. RUSE, C. P. and T. A.; H. M. HAYES, depot agent.

Traction Company LABOR DAY Holiday Rates

Tickets good going Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5; return limit, Sept. 6.

Michigan Central Labor Day

AUG. 5, 1910.
Round trip tickets will be sold all stations in Canada, Detroit and Buffalo at

Single Fare

Good going Sept. 2, 3, 4 and 5. Return limit Sept. 7, 1910.

Rates, tickets and full information gladly furnished at City Office, 405 Richmond street; phone 205. Thomas Evans, C. P. A.; S. H. Palmer, D. P. A., St. Thomas; O. W. Ruggles, C. P. A., Chicago.

The Army of Constipation

Is Growing Smaller Every Day.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILL responsible—they not only give relief—they permanently cure Constipation. Get them from your druggist, or send for them free. Bilemness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sallow Skin, SMALL PILL, SMALL DOSE, SMALL PRICE.

GENUINE must bear signature

W. D. Wood

ANDERSON & NELLES 268 Dundas Street.

Hay's Hair Health

Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Natural Color and Beauty.

No matter how long it has been gray or faded. Promotes a luxuriant growth of healthy hair. Stops its falling out, and positively removes dandruff. Keeps hair soft and glossy. Will not soil skin or linen. Will not injure your hair. Is not a dye.

25c and 50c bottles, at druggists and 25c for free book "The Care of the Hair and Skin." Write for it. Hay's Hair Health, 25c and 50c bottles, at druggists and 25c for free book "The Care of the Hair and Skin." Write for it. Hay's Hair Health, 25c and 50c bottles, at druggists and 25c for free book "The Care of the Hair and Skin." Write for it.

ANDERSON & NELLES 268 Dundas Street.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Grand Union Hotel, 268 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

Rooms \$1.00 and up. Single and double. Bath and toilet. Free. No. 1. Grand Union Hotel, 268 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.

Grand Union Hotel, 268 Dundas Street, London, Ontario.