

MOVING PICTURES OF THE CAMPAIGN JOYS AND SORROWS ON TAFT SPECIAL.

How Newspaper Correspondents Protected the Candidate and Were Forced to Adopt Football Tactics.

Gentlemen, it is not all cakes and ale, this traveling with a Presidential candidate, as it is obvious that some of you have observed, remarked Mr. Taft one evening, as he joined a group of weary correspondents in the forward end of the car...

Mr. Taft's personality is so attractive and his geniality so all pervading that there was no room for "grouches" on the Taft special, and even the railway employes, who always have to bear the brunt of ill humor among their passengers, frequently remarked that they never carried a better natured lot of men than those who made up the Taft party...

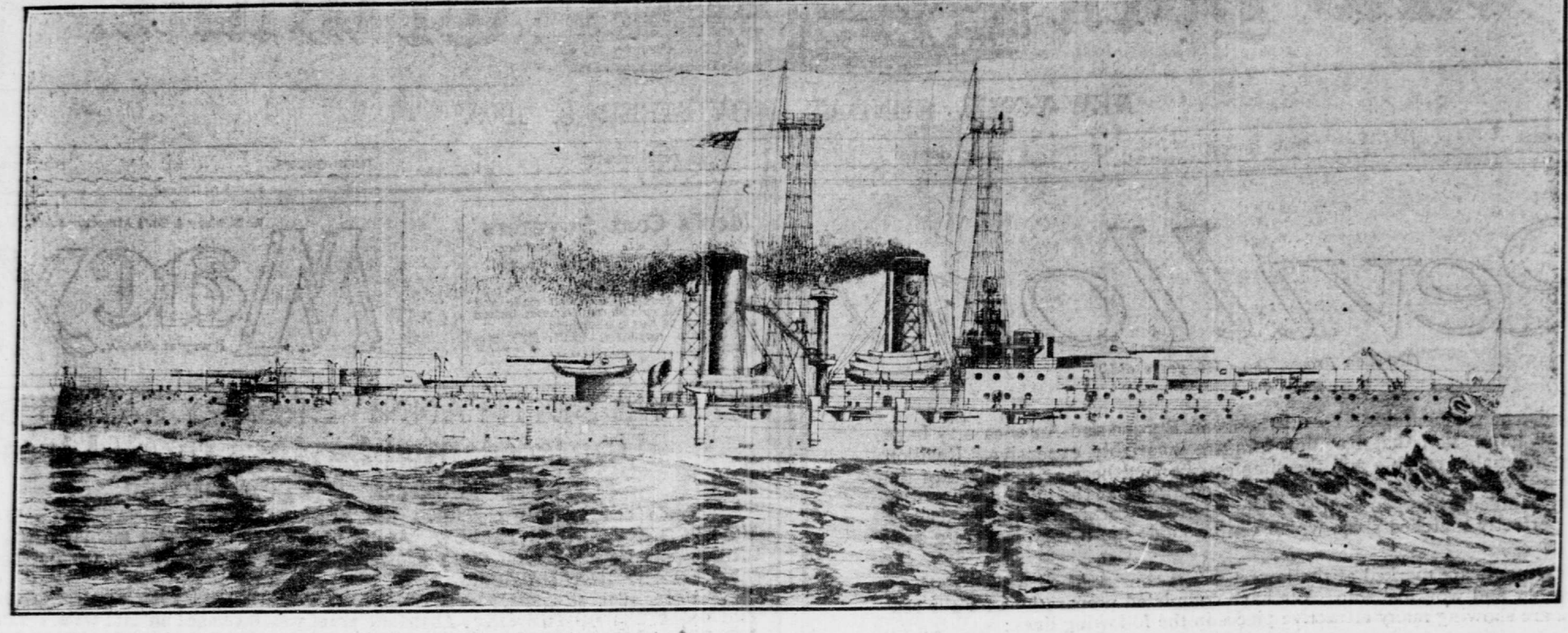
TOO MANY COMMITTEEMEN.

Aside from the long hours and the impossibility of getting genuine rest on a train travelling often sixty miles or more an hour, the two greatest sources of inconvenience to the members of the Taft party were the insufficiency of police regulations and the superfluity of local committeemen.

Just take things easy. Every arrangement has been made. You will have no trouble getting into the hall. This was the invariable assurance of the local committeemen at each town where the party left the train.

MR. TAFT'S FORGETFULNESS.

Many were the nights when Mr. Taft and his party returned to the special train completely exhausted. Unconsciously, but with the best intentions in the world, Mr. Taft himself sometimes made the work of the correspondents difficult. It was at Lincoln that the most notable instance of this character occurred.



THE UNITED STATES BATTLESHIP NORTH DAKOTA, WHICH IS TO BE LAUNCHED NEXT TUESDAY AT QUINCEY, MASS. Picture shows the new military masts of steel lattice-work and the latest efficient arrangement of the guns.

he replied to all that he would say nothing. Then, late in the evening, as he was making a speech on trusts, there flashed through his mind the declaration of this trust president. He said that it was obvious that the declaration was insincere, fully and to carry out the orders of their chiefs, it was never long before they came within the spell of the candidate's personality, and with a few days they were sending as radiant accounts of the meetings and the force of Mr. Taft as the representatives of the most loyal Republican organs.

ENJOYING A REST.

But if traveling with a Presidential candidate is not all cakes and ale, neither is it without them, and there was many a pleasant meeting in Mr. Taft's private car. It was after the evening meeting at Gary, Ind., that one of the pleasantest occurred. It was Saturday night, and the Taft special had started on its nineteenth hour run to New York with no intervening stop, so that there was a feeling of relaxation in the party.

NEGRO SETTLEMENT AID.

Mistress of Southern Plantation Encourages Home Arts and Industries. The cause of handicrafts among the negroes of the rural South that they have not been kept in effect in a systematic way. About one hundred negroes compose the tenantry, and for years Mrs. Heard has been placing on the market the hand products of her tenants—mittens, socks and wristbands, for example.

THE CHRISTMAS STAMP.

How It Helped a Tuberculosis Campaign in Delaware. (Exclusive Service Charities and The Commons Press Bureau.) A little red and white penny stamp about the size of a 2-cent government stamp, with "Merry Christmas" and a red cross among holly leaves upon it—this hardly seems like a promising agent to use against tuberculosis.

side of his typewriter, thereafter had the title "Father" prefixed to his name.

One of the most amusing as well as the most popular characters on the Taft special was William Fennell, the negro messenger who served Mr. Taft when he was Secretary of War.

One hundred cash prizes were given for fruit, vegetable and poultry exhibits and for the best articles representing home arts and industries, such as pickles, preserves, articles of clothing and hand carved furniture.

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Settlement ideas have long prevailed on the Heard plantation, though they have not been kept in effect in a systematic way. About one hundred negroes compose the tenantry, and for years Mrs. Heard has been placing on the market the hand products of her tenants—mittens, socks and wristbands, for example.

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print the streetcar banners on, when the advertising experts had prepared them.

The school children sold them. The school children sold them. The school children sold them. The school children sold them. The school children sold them.

Every penny from the stamps, after the expenses of printing and distribution were paid, was to go to the anti-tuberculosis work in Delaware.

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The National Red Cross has now taken up formally the Christmas stamp. Designed by Howard Pyle, printed in three colors by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and issued by the National Red Cross, the stamp will be offered for sale in every state this Christmas season.

RUSSIA'S CZAR HOLDS KEY OF THE CRISIS

His Price to Europe for Preserving Peace in the Balkans.

Japan's request, through her ambassador at Paris, for information concerning the Dardanelles, intimating that his government might have something to say if the Czar demanded that his warships should have free passage through the strait in times of peace, but that it should be closed to his enemies in war, serves to emphasize the fact that the crux of the solution of the present crisis in the southeast of Europe will be found in this question of the Dardanelles.

FERDINAND PLACATES SULTAN.

As for Ferdinand, as soon as ever he had proclaimed himself Czar, and his repudiation of the Sultan's nominal suzerainty of Bulgaria, as well as of the Padishah's equally nominal sovereignty over Eastern Rumelia, he set to work to reconcile the Sublime Porte to the altered condition of things.



THE CZAR OF RUSSIA. THE EMPEROR OF JAPAN.

be said to have been the first act of the present drama. Rumania and Greece are perfectly satisfied with the new order of things, and are not making their voices heard. In fact, the only points of immediate danger are Serbia and Montenegro, each of them clamoring loudly for compensation and threatening to fight unless they receive it.

This leaves as the only serious problem to be faced the question of the Dardanelles, which has been raised by Russia. The situation imposed upon her, first by a succession of treaties extending over a period of two hundred years, culminating in the Treaty of Berlin of 1878, which prohibits the passage of her ships of war through the straits known as the Dardanelles, is one that is not only humiliating, but likewise intolerable.

If Russia suffers from these restrictions she likewise gains, through having the Dardanelles closed to her enemies in the event of her being at war with a foreign power. But this being at war with a foreign power, but this being at war with a foreign power, but this being at war with a foreign power.

DARDANELLES RUSSIA'S AIM.

Russia is bent upon the removal of these restrictions placed upon her by treaty in connection with the straits leading from the Black Sea into the Mediterranean, and naturally sees in the recent coup d'état by Austria and by Bulgaria an opportunity to accomplish her ends, arguing, not without reason, that there is no ground whatsoever why she should consider herself to be bound any longer by treaties which have been so flagrantly violated by her fellow signatories.

For, admitting that Austria would at the outset overwhelm both Serbia and Montenegro, at a cost of much life and of a still greater amount of treasure and of consequent economic injury, it may safely be assumed that Pan-Slav sentiment would be excited to such an extent throughout Russia in behalf of the Servians and Montenegrins that the Muscovite government would be forced by popular feeling, just as it was in 1877, to come, no matter how reluctantly, to their rescue, and thus to engage in a Titanic struggle, in which the Czar would find himself confronted, not only by Austria, but by her ally, Germany.

SUPERIORITY OF NEW BATTLESHIP

NORTH DAKOTA'S BROADSIDE FIRE.

Can Use All of 12-Inch Guns on Either—Armor Protection Better than Dreadnought's.

(From The Tribune Bureau.) Washington, Nov. 7.—The United States battleship North Dakota is to be launched next Tuesday, November 10, at Quincy, Mass. The latest vessels of foreign design with which the North Dakota may be compared are the Vanguard in England, the Satsumi and the Aki in Japan, the new Sachsen in Germany and the improved Danton of the French service.

The armor protection of the North Dakota is heavier at the waterline than in the Dreadnought type and extends upward to cover a much greater portion of the area of the ship's side. The Curtis turbine, with which the North Dakota is equipped, is considered a better motive power than the Parsons turbine, used on the English ships. Taking the improved Danton, of the French navy, as a basis, the Japanese Aki has 10 per cent greater broadside fire, the Dreadnought vessels of the English navy 10 per cent greater and the North Dakota 35 per cent.

A German authority who has given much study to the subject of relative merits of battleships of recent design has established a system of calculation, and his conclusions are received with much respect among naval experts.

ENGLAND IN A QUANDARY.

England, on the other hand, finds herself in a considerable quandary. She has repeatedly given Russia to understand within the last half century that any violation of the treaty stipulations with regard to the Dardanelles would be considered as a casus belli. Last year, however, Great Britain negotiated several treaties with Russia, with the object of converting her from a latent foe into a firm friend, and in order to secure this understanding made many important sacrifices, especially in connection with Persia. These treaties gave so much offense to the entire Moslem world—in Turkey, in India, in Egypt and in Afghanistan, where Russia has always been regarded as the hereditary enemy of Islam—that they were bitterly condemned by Lord Curzon and other statesmen acquainted with Oriental affairs, on account of the cost at which Russian friendship—always a doubtful asset—had been purchased.

If, on the other hand, England yields to Russia's wishes, as there is every reason to believe that she will, judging from the recent remarks in the House of Commons by Sir Edward Grey, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, when questioned about the matter, then she loses all the good will and prestige among the Turks which she has recently recovered since the constitutional coup d'état at Constantinople. In fact, should England defer to Russia's pretensions in connection with the Dardanelles, she would offend not only the Turks, but the entire Moslem world, a very serious consideration, since she has some 20,000,000 Mohammedans subject to her rule in Africa and 80,000,000 more in India, where they have thus far constituted the principal bulwark of British sovereignty against Hindu disloyalty, disaffection and revolt.

It remains to be seen whether if this right is accorded to Russia, namely, that of free passage through the Dardanelles for her ships of war, it will not be claimed by a number of other powers. Japan has already given an indication of the fact that she has some such object in view by the demands of her ambassador in Paris on the French government. Then it must be borne in mind that Russia is not the only country in the southeast of Europe which has a navy interested in this opening of the entrance to the Black Sea. Thus, Bulgaria has a flotilla of gunboats. So, too, has Rumania, while, owing to the freedom of the Danube, Austria-Hungary's fleet on that river is to be considered. It is a question whether the pretensions of these various powers regarding the Euxine's entrance can best be dealt with separately or by a congress. But if there is a congress, the question of compensation of Montenegro and of Serbia is certain to be raised by Russia, and since Austria would certainly not dream of granting them any territorial or pecuniary compensation, it is the Porte which would probably be asked to pay the piper, by surrendering to King Peter and to the Prince of the Black Mountain the Sandjak of Novi-Bazar, to be divided between them. From this it will be seen that Serbia and Montenegro are the only two countries likely to benefit by any congress, and it is exceedingly doubtful, therefore, whether it would be held were it not for the fact that its decisions will afford to England an excuse for saving her face in connection with the opening of the Dardanelles, in the eyes of the Turks and of her Moslem subjects in India and in Africa.

It has been suggested that the question of the Dardanelles—which owes its name to Dardanus, who crossed the Hellespont on inflated skins to found the Trojan city of Dardanelles—could be settled by the neutralizing of the straits, much in the same way as the Suez Canal, which is open to warships in time of peace, and even to belligerent vessels in war, provided they do not stay in the canal, commit no acts of war in it, and only take on board there a minimum quantity of coal. But the conditions are not quite the same. The Suez Canal washes the quays of no great Oriental city, nor does it pass within sight, under the very narrow, indeed, within hailing distance, of the Caliph of Islam. The neutralization is the only solution of the problem, but it cannot be adopted without inflicting a blow upon the prestige of the Sultan and subjecting him to a humiliation which may attract the entire Moslem world. EX-ATTACHE.