

RAILWAY FREIGHT DISCRIMINATIONS AGAINST FLORIDA

The New York Packer says: There is no question but that the blanket rate from California is a big advantage to that state, and to a certain extent a detriment to the Florida producer. For instance, a California shipper can bill a car of oranges to Kansas City. If he does not find a satisfactory market there he can have the car forwarded to Chicago, then to Buffalo, and finally to New York without paying any extra transportation cost. In other words, the rate applying between the Missouri and the Atlantic seaboard is the same, and the shipper is given the privilege of changing the destination of the car so long as it continues in the same general direction.

On the other hand, the Florida shipper has no such advantage. If he bills a car to Baltimore and decides later to send it further north he has to pay an additional freight rate. In the case of the California shipper a market can be found for the car after it reaches its first destination, or even after it has stopped at two or three markets, while, generally speaking, the Florida shipper must use the market he originally selects for his goods or pay additional freight. The commission's statement that it could not advance the rate to the east on California oranges leaves only one avenue of relief for the Florida shipper, that if securing the same advantage for Florida oranges, but in this instance further difficulties arise from the fact that the California oranges are hauled most of the distance on the originating lines, while the Florida haul is divided into several parts. Then, too, the cost of concentrating shipments in California is much less than in Florida, because the transcontinental railroads pass through the principal producing districts. In Florida the oranges are gathered up in small lots, comparatively speaking, and hauled to two or three terminal points, from which trains are made up for the movement to northern markets.

The relief given the Florida shippers in the decision announced last week was by no means material, being only 3 or 4 cents per box, which, it is very evident, is not enough of a reduction to either increase the profits of the grower much or result in a larger consumption because of any possible lowering of the price to the consumer.

In several parts of the decision the commission states plainly that the California orange has much the advantage of the Florida orange, so far as transportation service and cost to the principal markets of the country are concerned, but at the same time the commission holds out little hope for a material change in the situation which would help the Florida industry. In spite of the fact that the California orange is hauled nearly twice the distance of the Florida orange, the former enjoys a relatively lower rate and several other advantages of consequence. This appears to be one of the problems of transportation which cannot easily be solved, and yet it is plain that the existing conditions work to the detriment of one part of the country. Based on the actual equality of rates, that is, so much per 100 pounds per mile, the Florida orange ought to reach the New York market considerably cheaper than the California orange, yet the reverse is the true condition, and will likely remain so for some time to come.

A GREAT GROWTH

The fraternal system has entered upon a new epoch in its history. It has passed the billion-dollar mark in point of protection written, and its annual income now exceeds \$100,000,000. It made greater increases than for a number of years.

The fourteenth annual edition of Statistics Fraternal Societies has just been completed, and its summaries convey results that cannot but be hailed with unqualified satisfaction by those who have at heart the best interests of the system. They show that it has gone forward at a most satisfactory rate; that the small monthly payments of the members aggregated vast totals and that these were distributed in the families of tens of thousands of members who had made such provision for their protection at a time when it was most needed.

They show more than this. They show that the societies have faithfully met their obligations as they matured, and that, in addition, millions of dollars were added to their accumulations as an evidence that future obligations would be met with equal promptness and fidelity. They show that the system is each year strengthening itself for the work it has undertaken and that, in the light of what has been done, the future is replete with promise both as regards growth and good accomplished.

Some Interesting Figures

At the beginning of 1907 the societies had 5,567,663 benefit and 380,007 social members, making a total of 5,947,670. At that time the number of local lodges was 95,892. At the beginning of this year they had 5,991,793 benefit and 378,094 social members, making a total of 6,369,787. The lodges number 100,478. There was a net increase during the year of 478,025 members and 4871 lodges.

The increase in members during 1906 was 376,046. The increase in lodges was 3877. The net increase in growth of 1907 over 1906 was 191,979 members and 994 lodges. In view of the fact that 1906 showed an increase over 1905 of nearly 50 per cent., and as 1907 showed an increase over 1906 of over 25 per cent., it will be seen that the system is progressing at a steadily increasing ratio.

The insurance in force at the beginning of 1907 was \$7,051,624,178. At the beginning of 1908 it was \$7,355,625,036. The increase for the year was \$304,000,858. The increase of 1906 over 1905 was \$215,578,465. Here again it will be seen that the societies made substantial increases in gains over the preceding year.

The benefits paid during 1906 aggregated \$67,721,043. During 1907 they were \$73,476,099. The increase in benefits paid over the preceding year was \$5,755,046.

Increase in Assets

The total assets at the beginning of 1907 were \$89,205,636. At the beginning of this year they were \$95,305,057, an increase during the year of \$15,099,421.

The liabilities at the beginning of 1907 were \$9,503,139, and at the beginning of 1908 they were \$11,173,957—an increase during the year of \$1,920,818.

The total income of the societies increased from \$93,254,848 to \$104,271,136, a gain of \$11,016,288. The total disbursements increased from \$78,124,799 to \$90,234,519.

There were 1,161,148 members admitted during 1907, taking out protection to the amount of \$1,054,353,522. The corresponding figures for 1906 were 977,297 members and \$291,011,390 insurance. The increase in members and protection written for 1907 was 183,851 members and \$133,142,132 protection. The corresponding increases for the year 1906 were 63,441 members and \$25,807,853 insurance.

THE NEXT ORANGE CROP

The orange crop in Florida this year may not be much larger than it was last year, but all indications point to it being of excellent quality, which is a more important factor. But notwithstanding the prospects of a crop of fruit of excellent quality the marketing of the crop is a problem this year; so much of a problem that buyers are making no bids for crops by the box or grove as formerly, and the only deals that have been made here this year is on the brokerage plan. This does not mean that the men who are the best posted in the business believe that the fruit will necessarily sell for a low price this year, but there is an uncertainty about it, depending on whether times get better in the north by the time the crop is ready to move. A responsible grower and buyer who has been in the business for years stated to the writer this week that he believed growers would get a dollar a box on the trees if they held for it.—Wauchula Advocate.

Anyway, proudly proclaims the Pittsburg Gazette-Times, tragedies like that at Springfield are happily less frequent at the north than at the south. Less fuel, dear brother, at the north to kindle the flames. Where there is no fire there is no smoke.

LETTERS NOW WRITTEN TO THE WORLD

From Roosevelt to Bryan
To the Editor of the World:
I voted for Roosevelt and his policies, but never again can I support the republican party. Bryan is good enough for me to vote for if I live until next fall.
H. SARTORIS.
New York.

Will Return to the Fold
To the Editor of the World:
As a gold democrat I voted against Mr. Bryan in 1896 and again in 1900, but this year I shall return to the fold and give him my support, for the following reasons:
First—Because the democratic party is pledged to true tariff reform.
Second—The guarantee of bank deposits, which I regard as the most popular and one of the best planks in the entire platform.
Third—Because of Mr. Bryan's attitude on the Philippine question.
Fourth—Because Mr. Bryan is a man of the people—splendid in his moral and religious ideals.
S. A. TALBOT.
New Haven, Conn.

From Hearst to Bryan
To the Editor of the World:
I am an ex-independence leaguer who is going to vote for Bryan. Hearst's gratuitous attack upon Bryan caused me to return to the fold from which I had been lured by the sophistries of Hearstism, and I am glad to be back. The Gee O'Pea, by constantly megalomaniacally his virtues from the houseposts, has contrived to fool a vast number of voters. It never boasts, though, that it is the creator of hard times and high prices, of tramps and trusts, of child slavery and political corruption, and that it fosters all that is vile and vicious in American politics.
As for Hearst, although I used to be an ardent adherent of his, I would not again vote for him or anything that he espouses, under any circumstances. I think the following fits him:
Wampum Willie Hearst
Will try to break or burst
The idol of the people—Billy Bryan;
But he'll not be the first
To try his very worst
To break a man and break himself
in tryin'.
P. A. R.
Albany, N. Y.

A Republican Tariff Reformer for Bryan
To the Editor of the World:
"He (Taft) remained in the hall until after the address of President Wyndham R. Meredith. Then he hurried to the golf links, where Senator Bourne of Oregon, was waiting for him with a club and a look of stern determination on his face."—Evening Sun, August 4.
Senator Bourne is not the only republican who will be waiting for Mr. Taft with a club, in the shape of a Bryan ballot, which will be administered with a look of stern determination next election day. I have been a republican voter and have voted for every republican president from Grant to Roosevelt inclusive, but if I live my vote for president next November will be cast for Mr. Bryan. The principal issue before the country today, in my opinion, is tariff reform, and as my party is side-stepping this vital issue by indefinite promises of reform some time in the future by its friends, by which I suppose is meant those eminent tariff reformers, Uncle Joe Cannon, Sherman, Payne and others of the same belief. I have determined to take my chances with the democratic platform this time.
W. W. T.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Roosevelt in 1904, Bryan Now
To the Editor of the World:
I'm a Bryanite to a cinder, and I've never liked your paper since the beginning of your opposition to him. I voted a split ticket four years ago—Roosevelt for president and Hearst for congressman. I hope the Lord will forgive me for a part of it. After canvassing all my associates and acquaintances who were formerly Hearstites, I have been unable to find one who will vote the independence ticket. I should like very much to have you print the prediction that as Grover Cleveland received the executive governing power from the hands of the people and gave it over to the republican party, Theodore Roosevelt, whether intentionally or not, is certainly giving the government back to the people, and I believe Mr. Roosevelt is personally convinced that Mr. Bryan will be his successor.
E. J. HART.
Brooklyn, N. Y.

Change of Power Desirable
To the Editor of the World:
I am of the opinion that there is great danger in leaving one party in constant power in a republic, as this may tend to accustom the people to be under the rule of one man, and at the end it would be very difficult to make

a change, like in monarchical governments, where they have practically the control of any election. I believe also in the changing of power for the reason of challenge to do the best for the people, and will therefore cast my vote for the democratic ticket.
I. WEINBACH.
Brooklyn.

A Heavy-Weight Candidate
To the Editor of the World:
Candidate Taft broke the elephant's back a few weeks ago; he came near breaking the back of a horse a few days ago, but he never will break the jack's back. That animal has a "Bill" for a rider that knows how to ride.
New York.
C. M.

Former Republican for Bryan
To the Editor of the World:
I have been a republican. I am going to be a democrat.
My ancestors helped to establish a balanced government of the whole people by representatives elected by the people of the free and independent state, thus safeguarding the rights of the minority. A traitor to his oath of office is trying to overthrow this and establish one-man rule by the power of federal patronage.
I shall vote for Bryan and Kern.
WM. L. WILSON.
New York.

Ellenville is for Bryan
To the Editor of the World:
I was quite taken with Mr. Hearst and cast my vote for him in his effort to become governor of New York state, but since that defeat his coattailing has disgusted me to such an extent that I would not vote for him for the office of town poormaster. All his supporters to whom I have spoken are now solid for Bryan.
L. F. COONS.
Ellenville, N. Y.

"By Their Fruits"
To the Editor of the World:
The republican policy has been the prevailing one in this country for forty-eight years. What are the results? The wealth of the country increased 15 per cent. from 1850 to 1860 and only 50 per cent. from 1890 to 1900. The annual number of failures has increased from 495 in 1863 to 12,000 at present.
The number of paupers in New York City increased from 3 per cent. of the population in 1888 to 8 per cent. just before the panic.
The cost of the government in 1860 was \$80,000,000 and over a billion for the present year's appropriation. Republican prosperity is a dream, and these figures show the reality.
BERTON C. HOWARD.
Marlow, N. H.

Bryan the Candidate of the People
To the Editor of the World:
Bryan's nomination came directly from the people, if ever one did. For that reason, if there were no others, I would vote for him. Taft's nomination was forced upon his party by Roosevelt, backed by an army of office-holders. In my state the bosses of the democratic party were against Bryan. But despite their efforts to defeat the wishes of the people a large majority of the delegates were instructed for him. With the forces arrayed against his nomination, without patronage and without the aid of wealth or great corporations, he has won a remarkable victory.
Bryan will not follow the dangerous example of Roosevelt in this respect. He will serve one term; he will not lay lines for a second term or attempt to dictate the nomination of his successor, if elected in November. He has said so, and no fair-minded American doubts his honesty or sincerity.
IRA T. ERDMAN.
Allentown, Pa.

Hearst Tries to Beat Bryan
To the Editor of the World:
I am a democrat, and I voted for Mr. Hearst for governor. I read his speech at the opening of the convention of the so-called independence party, and I am amazed that he should have referred to Mr. Bryan as he did, in view of his own conduct during the last two years. He accuses Mr. Bryan of altering his opinions and changing his attitude on public questions. No doubt Mr. Bryan's ideas have changed, but I am of opinion that such change has been brought about by careful study of existing conditions, and that Mr. Bryan has been true to himself and to the people.
I am a trades-unionist, and for many years was an admirer of Mr. Hearst for the reason that I believed that he was the coming great democrat whose friendship to labor would eventually place him in a commanding position in the democratic party and in the nation. But he is not a democrat; he is not great, and his endeavor to bring about the success of "the party of the trusts," as he has so often characterized the republican party, will make all thinking trades-unionists suspicious of him. I believe

Mr. Hearst has dug his political grave and that the close of the coming campaign will witness the end of his political career.
UNIONIST.

Bryan "Getting Popular"
To the Editor of the World:
It is getting popular for people to be for Bryan today. And the answer is easy. He more than any other candidate and his platform stands for the best interests of the masses of the people. In my opinion he will receive a large popular vote than any man who ever ran for the presidency and will be elected. The labor unions, of one of which I am a member, will vote almost solidly for their interest, which lies in the election of the great commoner.
J. G. B.
Washington, D. C.

A Veteran for Bryan
To the Editor of the World:
I have always voted the republican ticket. I voted for Theodore Roosevelt last election. I have been prominent at several conventions. I served my country in the late rebellion and carry scars received in battle. I want to see Mr. Bryan elected, for he will be the president and the choice of the party and the people of the United States, and not of Teddy and the big stick, or as proxy to anyone.
A. S. I.
New York.

A Roosevelt Man for Bryan
I have been a republican for the past twelve years, and was a staunch supporter of the McKinley administration, and a firm believer in Theodore Roosevelt up to a few months ago. The activity of our chief executive in the manipulation of party politics, the selection of his successor, his effort to show by Mr. Cortelyou's new method of bookkeeping that the \$60,000,000 deficit is only a scarecrow of the opposition, and a half dozen other absurdities—the most monstrous of which is the national platform—have convinced me that the whitewash policy of President Roosevelt and the republican party bosses is undeserving of the support of any self-respecting citizen of the United States.
We want as president one who will lend dignity to the high office he holds, and we do not want an administration by proxy. We want a congress that will not seek to excuse its extravagance with the people's money by juggling the books of our treasury department.
I have come to believe that William Jennings Bryan answers all the requirements, and will make the ablest, most dignified and most conscientious representative of the American people since Grover Cleveland.—G. H. W., in New York World.

SAMPLE LETTERS NOW WRITTEN TO THE WORLD
Terse and Accurate
To the Editor of the World:
I was a republican.
I am out of a job.
I am a democrat.
New York, August 9.
G. F.

The Country Needs a Change
To the Editor of the World:
The letter you printed today from Mr. Leslie Chase is about as logical as most of the letters from Taftites. They continue that extensive libel, indulged in since the war, that about half of the American people are an uncouth band of destroyers, boodlers, traitors, renegades and incompetents.
Who has all the honesty, all the purity, all the patriotism, all the level-headedness, all the decency? Why, the republican party, of course.
It is nearly time for the clean, independent Americans to rise up and smite this Philistine band of insulters. I was for Roosevelt in 1904, but I am for Bryan now with all my heart. It would be as fair for the democrats to raise the cry of "There shall be no king!" as it is for the republicans to shout that Bryan is a "destroyer." Theodore I wield more power than any other limited monarch on earth by the grace of a senile, corrupt and cowardly congress. The truth of the matter is "the country needs a change," and a change there will be after March 4, 1909, when Roosevelt's third term will not commence.
J. ELMER GATES.
New York, August 9.

Twelve Reasons Why Taft is Fighting an Up-Hill Fight
To the Editor of the World:
1. Hard times all over the country, blamed upon the doings of a republican president.
2. Taft's praise of that president and promises to follow in his footsteps.
3. Taft's "ideal president's" attacks upon the ruling of the United States court in the Standard Oil case, which of course means a tremendous loss of votes for the republican party from corporation managers.
4. The Brownsville affair, and the throwing of the blame of same from one to another in trying to fool the negro voters.
5. The laughable joke of the

"stand-patters" proposing to revise the tariff for the benefit of the public.
6. The loss of the full dinner-pail and prosperity speeches to the idle workmen.
7. The said loss of the money question argument against Bryan and the swallowing of their previous warnings to the people to "leave the currency as it stands."
8. The republican "bosses" trying to prevent the renomination of Gov. Hughes.
9. That business men are pleased with the conservative platform of the democratic party.
10. That Bryan is not handicapped with the endorsement of that "political acrobat," W. R. Hearst.
11. That Mr. Taft's feeling against organized labor is too well known by the labor unions to have any union man cast a vote for Hearst, which would practically mean a vote for Taft.
12. That the principal asset of the republican orators was their caution to the citizens that if they made a change in administration they would surely make a change in the conditions of the country. Well, by gosh! that is what we all want! MACK.

INTERESTING NOTES FROM THE STATE COLLEGE FOR WOMEN

To the Editor Ocala Banner:
Tallahassee, Fla., July 27.—The State College for Women looks forward to the next school year as a season of victorious achievements for her students. The new dormitory, which will accommodate one hundred and sixty girls, is finished. Handsome new furnishings, costing over \$4000, will be put in soon. The parlors are to be set up in mission furniture, upholstered in the finest leather. The reception rooms of East Hall will also be supplied with attractive new furniture. The many improvements now in progress on the campus will add greatly to the pleasing appearance of the grounds.
Although some of our ablest teachers will not return to us, their places are to be filled by teachers who have attained to remarkable success in their several lines of work. Prof. Buchholz will be succeeded by Dr. C. J. Heatwole, a Virginian, who is a graduate of Peabody College, Nashville, and of Columbia University, N. Y. He has had wide experience as superintendent of schools and as a lecturer before teachers' institutes. At present he is principal of the summer school at the University of Virginia.
Miss Mildred Dalzell of Florence, Ala., will have charge of the department of expression and physical culture. Miss Dalzell is a graduate of the University of Michigan and of the Northwestern University, and is widely known as a reader.

Our new director of music will be Miss Martha Cline, sister of Miss Sarah Cline, our teacher of voice. For several years Miss Cline has been at the head of the Conservatory of Music in Little Rock, Ark. She is a graduate of the Cincinnati Conservatory, and has studied under Dr. Sherwood of Chicago. When we remember the fine training which our last year's voice class received from Miss Sarah Cline we feel specially fortunate in adding her sister to our musical faculty.
Miss Emma Kall Tarbet will come as teacher of pipe organ and piano forte. She is a graduate of Blackburn University, and of N. E. Conservatory of Music. She has studied in Boston and at the National Conservatory of Music, New York, and she has had two years' private instruction under Dr. Louis Maas and Joseffy. Two years of additional study in Germany and Switzerland, with experience as teacher of music in several of the leading colleges of the United States, have prepared this lady well for the responsible position that she is to assume. Miss Tarbet is a fine performer on the pipe organ.
Miss Florence Dillard Hoquembourg will have charge of the instruction in violin. She has studied under the masters in Boston, Cincinnati and New York, and under famous violinists in Berlin and Brussels. She has taught and concertized in New York, Washington City and Richmond, Va.
The college, strengthened by its new equipments and its very able faculty, is prepared to offer most excellent opportunities for the education of Florida's young women.

LAFOLLETTE ON LAFOLLETTE

In a political lecture delivered in Kansas Senator LaFollette said that in the United States senate there were but five real senators who represented their states and people. He proceeded to name the other four.—Pensacola Journal.

\$675 PER ACRE

One Dade City man placed in his barn 2700 pounds of fine tobacco from one acre of land. At as low a price as has been named for Florida tobacco—25 cents per pound—this would be \$675 per acre.—Lake City Index.

DO YOU EAT!

Our New Grocery Department is ready to fill your wants. Come in and let us show you our new place and how easy it will be for you to do all your trading at one store. When you are in Ocala be sure and trade at.

M. FISHEL'S