

COLONEL BRYAN BACKS DOWN.

Declines to Meet Bourke Cochran in Joint Debate.

Expected Exciting Discussion at Chicago Conference Does Not Take Place.

The Nebraska Gives an Excuse That He Did Not Wish the Impression to Go Out That He Was to Enter into Debate With the New Yorker, Consequently Would Not Speak at the Same Session.

CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—The exciting joint debate looked for to-night between William J. Bryan and Bourke Cochran on trusts did not take place.

Mr. Bryan reached Central Music Hall early in the evening. He went direct to a room upstairs, where he was greeted by Chairman Franklin Read, Congressman Gaines, Ralph M. Easley and other members of the Program Committee of the Civic Federation Conference of trusts.

Mr. Cochran was expected to speak at the night session with Bourke Cochran, in accordance with the program previously arranged. Mr. Bryan explained that he did not wish to let the impression go out that he was to enter into a debate with Mr. Cochran.

Mr. Cochran was sent for and he and Mr. Bryan discussed the situation. The committee withdrew to allow the two orators to settle the dispute among themselves.

Mr. Cochran wanted to talk at the same session with the noted Nebraskan, and offered to flip a coin to determine who should have the privilege of delivering the closing address.

The program was to-night changed to meet Mr. Bryan's wishes. Mr. Bryan said he was anxious to address the conference, and repeated that his only reason for hanging the program was to avoid any idea of a public debate with Mr. Cochran.

Though disappointed in failing to see such a spectacle as Bryan and Cochran pitted against each other, the audience enjoyed a rare treat, as Mr. Cochran was at least, and as expected, was punctuated with frequent and prolonged applause.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SESSION. CHICAGO, Sept. 15.—Workingmen, tax theories and students of political trust adherents, advocates of single economy were heard to-day at the third day's session of the Civic Federation conference.

More than an hour was spent in discussing plans for the work. W. W. Howe of Louisiana moved the appointment of a sub-committee of five to receive and consider resolutions and report to a general committee.

The motion was carried and Chairman Cochran was authorized to name the sub-committee. He said it would be announced later in the day.

The committee adjourned to meet again at 2 p. m. The events on the program for the day's sessions were overshadowed by the announcement in the evening by Colonel William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska and W. Bourke Cochran, the eloquent head of the New York delegation, will speak from the same platform.

The prominence of the speakers gave rise to a general impression that the night session would be more political than economic interest. An address by Louis Post, the New York advocate of the single tax, was enthusiastically cheered.

Thomas J. Morgan spoke on "The Trust From the Socialist Point of View." He was followed by Henry White, Secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, who said in conclusion:

"The trust managers have magnificent opportunities. Will they avail themselves of them? Will they show the necessary large-mindedness? Judging by our knowledge of human nature, which we know has not changed perceptibly for a thousand years under varying conditions, we have cause for grave doubts as to whether they will. But the American people have never failed to successfully meet a great issue when once they grappled with it. The mere fact of such a gathering as this gives us hope that the age of reason is dawning—and when men reason everything is possible."

M. M. Garland, billed to speak on an iron and steel worker's view of the combinations, and E. E. Clark, Grand Chief Railroad Conductor, on the program for an address, were not present when Chairman Howe called their names, and John W. Hayes, Secretary of the Knights of Labor, was requested to deliver his address.

In part he said: "I maintain that these great combinations are an assault upon the inherent and constitutional rights of the citizens; that the real and vital advantage to be gained is the despotic control over the labor."

"Violence is not the only means of making conquests and enslaving the people, and it can be proven beyond any question that the methods of the trusts are methods of the invader and the ends to be accomplished by the instigators of the trusts are exactly those intended to be accomplished by arms directed by military genius. Taking this view of the trusts, which I hold is the correct one, I assert boldly that they are enemies of society and as such should be destroyed as any common enemy, and the financial phase of the question should not come into the subject for consideration, as the liberties of the people are far above the mere question of money."

"The trust being an aggressive combination for purely selfish objects, attacks the individual, and by overthrowing his mutual rights seizes upon his field of opportunity and production, appropriating them to his own personal advantage."

"This field having been conquered and the trusts strengthened in its financial power, the aggressive spirit of selfish greed looks for conquest in allied fields, which are soon invaded and monopolized, or other combinations, seeing the success of the first attempt, enter upon the same campaign of conquest. Soon the individual is overwhelmed, and every field of production is monopolized by a trust."

Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, followed Secretary Hayes. He said in part: "It has been said that organized labor is a trust, and I want to say in connection with this that, to our minds, that is an absolute misnomer. Organized labor throws open its doors to all who work for wages and asks them to come in and share in the benefits. You cannot break into a trust."

SOUTH AMERICAN ALLIANCES.

"Anoticia," the Personal Organ of Dr. Campos Sales,

Publishes a Statement of the Views of the President of Brazil.

Is Not a Believer in an Alliance Between the Southern Republics, Neither Does He See Any Reason to Fear Opposition of the United States.

(Correspondence of the Associated Press.) RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 21.—An evening paper, "Anoticia," the personal organ of Dr. Campos Sales, President of the Republic, publishes to-day under the heading of "South American Alliances" a notable article as follows:

"Telegrams from Rome to Buenos Ayres and thence to Rio de Janeiro affirm that it is currently reported in the continental capitals that in case of the reported alliance of the republics of Latin America being realized, this fact would have the frank support of Italy, Austria, Germany and France. Exceeding probably, Austria, which it seems to us would decidedly be out of place in this alliance, the reported doubtless expressed real sentiment of the nations named as regards an agreement of the Latin-American countries. Such an alliance, they suppose, could only be engendered to oppose the United States, whose wonderful progress astounds them and whose daring enterprise and audacity they dread, especially when that country is in perfect accord with and, in fact, allied to England, against whom the spite of Europe is raised in angry opposition. Two European nations for different, but not opposite, reasons, Germany and France, feel themselves more than all other nations threatened by the prospect of an English-American alliance and the vassalage of Latin-America by the very powerful Anglo-Saxon nation."

"The political or simply economical pretence of the United States in this portion of America would, we think, a deadly blow at their influence, their commerce and industry and even to their prestige. Italy and Germany possess here numerous colonies, and France, without possessing colonies, has in Latin-America a very considerable commerce and a real moral supremacy. The hopes and ambitions of these two nations would be frustrated in the ever-increasing augmentation of their industrial, not to say political, relations and greatly diminish the relations of every kind existing between the United States and American peoples, if perchance, the practical supremacy of the Yankees in America should take place."

"Such is the European point of view, and of this point of view we do not need to investigate the value of these rumors, or to assure that they correspond in fact to the sentiment and feeling of continental Europe in regard to the relations of the great American Power towards the nations of an inferior order that constitute the remainder of the continent."

"The alliance of those nations, or at least of the principal ones, against the Anglo-Saxon colonies would, therefore, be sure to find the aid and sympathy of the continental European Powers."

"But if that should be made effective it would be only the first step on the way to the reorganization at least morally, of the continent. And, then, is our situation in the present future. Either we must suffer the effect of the ambitions of American expansionism or we must turn to Europe and beg aid against Americans. Such, at least, it appears to many statesmen and writers of both continents."

"As a rule we are not optimists, but in the present case we do not feel ourselves in the least embarrassed by this dilemma. Without denying that all the energy and tenacity peculiar to them, to assume in America, the future hegemony which they undoubtedly already possess and no one denies, but also political and commercial predominance, we firmly believe that in order to thwart them in such designs it is to have a reasonable sentiment of their own rights and independencies, and for their statesmen to be able to give expression in a systematic way to such a feeling. It would be, perhaps, requiring too much of peoples of so rudimentary a civilization and with a national conscience such as ours, that intervention should become a reality here or elsewhere, and that thus the door be thrown open for them to enter. In such an emergency, or in some similar one, our only remedy would be to ask European aid, and that aid certainly would not be disinterested and platonic."

"Against this supposed possible danger we are reminded of forming alliances, in imitation of Europe. Union is force, says the old proverb. And to think that this union of weakness could possibly be a real strength and give the force of the United States, besides, extremely doubtful and almost certainly inefficient, it still remains to be seen whether, in the actual conditions of Latin-America or of the three principal nations indicated for the forming of an alliance, such an alliance is possible."

"For reasons too lengthy to give we believe such an alliance utterly impossible. And not only that, but we firmly believe that such an alliance would be pregnant with harm to all those countries, and that it would only serve to irritate the United States against them and by a reactionary check put them at the mercy of European intrigues and ambitions."

TRIPLE TRAGEDY IN NEBRASKA. SCOTIA (Neb.), Sept. 15.—As a result of domestic difficulties, Mrs. Earne Phillips forced her two children, aged 1 and 2 years, to take carbolic acid, and then swallowed a dose of the poison herself. The husband found all three lying upon the floor dead when he returned from the field where he had been at work.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Sept. 15.—Miners at the Ducktown copper mines are rioting to-day. The Sheriff and thirty-five special deputies left Bolton, Tenn., to-day for the mines, which are far removed from the railroad.

A dispatch from Ducktown says that the men who struck in the Mary mine Tuesday have been joined by union miners from the Cartertown, Isabella and Hiwassee mines. These mines are all owned by the Ducktown Copper and Sulphur Company. A heavy force of guards, armed with Winchester, is patrolling the mine property. The mines are all shut down.

The strike grew out of the company's refusal to employ union men and the discharge of men who had joined the federation.

ON THE DIAMOND. Results of Yesterday's National League Games. BALTIMORE, Sept. 15.—Miscellaneous support to their pitcher cost the game to the Orioles. Attendance 1,133.

Score: Baltimore 2, hits 10, errors 7; Cincinnati 7, hits 12, errors 0. Batteries—Howell and Robinson; Hawley and Kahoe, Umpire—Dwyer.

AT PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 15.—To-day's game was called after the eighth inning owing to darkness. Louisville won a stubborn contest, in which there was considerable wrangling, some heavy hitting and bad errors. Attendance 3,500.

Score: Louisville 10, hits 16, errors 5; Philadelphia 9, hits 10, errors 3. Batteries—Waddell and Steelman; Piatt, Orth and McFarland. Umpires—Snyder and McGarr.

AT WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, Sept. 15.—The Clevelandans played to-day as though they did not care whether they won or lost, and the Senators easily took the game. Attendance 750.

Score: Washington 14, hits 14, errors 1; Cleveland 3, hits 9, errors 4. Batteries—Evans and Kiltredge, McManis, Schmidt, Cofflowler and Sugden. Umpires—Betts and Latham.

AT BROOKLYN. BROOKLYN, Sept. 15.—Garvin was a puzzle to-day, holding the leaders down to four hits. The Chicagoans played ball at all times. Attendance 1,500.

Score: Chicago 8, hits 12, errors 1; Brooklyn 2, hits 4, errors 3. Batteries—Garvin and Donahue; Dunn and McGuire. Umpires—Swartwood and Hunt.

AT NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sept. 15.—The New Yorks easily defeated St. Louis to-day by good batting and sharp fielding. Attendance 250.

Score: New York 10, hits 15, errors 5; St. Louis 5, hits 9, errors 2. Batteries—Doheny and Warner; Powell and O'Connor. Umpires—O'Day and McDonald.

AT BOSTON. BOSTON, Sept. 15.—Boston took a hard-hitting game from Pittsburg to-day. Attendance 550.

Score: Boston 9, hits 11, errors 2; Pittsburg 4, hits 9, errors 4. Batteries—Willis and Bergen; Chesbro and Bowerman. Umpires—Manassah and Connolly.

SCHOOL FUND A LARGE GAINER.

The Supreme Court Renders an Important Decision, Incidentally Declaring the Inheritance Tax Law Constitutional.

Reverses Its Former Decision in the Stanford Case and Decides in Favor of the State—The Decision Will Have Effect of Enriching the State School Fund by Half a Million Dollars.

A Woman Ends Her Life.

The Prisoner Certain to be Pardon- ed Shortly.

Weather Conditions.

Floods in Austria.

The Town of Scharding, on the River Inn, Inundated.

A Negro Ravisher Hanged.

Independent Order of Red Men.

Trouble in Tennessee.

Riot Among Miners at the Duck- town Copper Mines.

Shafter Reviews Presidio Troops.

Two Suicides.

Packing Plant Burned.

Water Company Must Pay Taxes.

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"No absolutely innocent man," continues Mr. Davitt, "was ever convicted twice in any civilized country by a jury of his peers. No civilized country could produce a conspiracy of men educated, cultured and responsible like the French military chiefs to stoop to the baseness and infamy of plotting to ruin an insignificant petty officer. The supposition is too monstrous to be entertained by any mind unwarping by anti-French feeling."

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