New-York Tribune.

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THE RACE FOR MOUKDEN.

RUSSIANS TAKE HEART.

All Official News Withheld—Stores Saved at Liao-Yang.

The bulk of the Russian army is reported near Moukden, and the officials at St. Petersburg believe that the danger of loss of a part of Kuropatkin's forces is past. No dispatches from the opposing commanders were made public either at Tokio or St. Petersburg. Both armies are said to be exhausted.

Advices from Moukden said that the city was in a tumult, being crowded with troops, guns and transports. Many families are fleeing to Harbin. The feeling among the Chinese against the Russians is growing with the Japanese advance.

Great quantities of food and ammunition, a dispatch from Tokio reported, had been saved from the flames at Liao-Yang. The Japanese Emperor in a message of congratulation to the troops said that the end of the was was far distant.

THE RETREAT HAMPERED.

Bulk of Baggage Said To Be Safe—Armies Exhausted.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 8.—The general staff are not displaying great anxiety over the sensational reports that General Kuropatkin is in serious danger of being cut off, but if they had any information from the front yesterday they have not revealed it, and they also decline to say, even if they know, whether General Kuropatkin intends to take his army north of Moukden. An officer of the general staff said last night:

I believe it is safe to say that General Kuropatkin's army is now out of danger. Our advices since Monday indicate that the fighting is of an insignificant character, and I do not believe that the tired Japanese troops are capable of seriously threatening the line of retreat. The greatest difficulty our army is now having to contend with is the terrible road, owing to the rain of Monday and Tuesday.

Our information is that the bulk of the baggage has already passed through Moukden. This is the usual procedure in the case of any retreat.

Kuropatkin's movements must depend chiefly on the tactics of the Japanese. If they continue to press north in the hope of cutting off the Russians and bring them to bay, Kuropatkin will be obliged to move north to circumvent them. Both armies already are terribly exhausted, and if they again go into action the result will depend largely upon which of them is able to throw the most fresh reserves into the fight. The authorities seem fairly well satisfied with the situation and are confident of a favorable outcome.

TUMULT IN MOUKDEN.

Soldiers Said To Be Cheerful—Chinese Alarm Russians.

Moukden, Sept. 7.—A correspondent has just arrived here, after a journey of 120 miles from Siu-Tsin-Tin, east of Moukden, and says that during the latter part of his journey he could hear the firing in the fight at Liao-Yang. The correspondent says:

The whole country is aflame with the wildest and most contradictory rumors.

The principal interest is shown in the fact that the Chinese population is becoming more anti-Russian with the advance of the Japanese army.

Moukden itself is overcrowded, and it is almost impossible to get food or a place to sleep.

Everywhere there is the greatest uproar and confusion and many families are leaving the city in the direction of Harbin. The soldiers, however, are not at all disheartened at the result of the fight, and they say that the Japanese losses are so tremendous as to seriously weaken them. They declare that they have made the Japanese pay infinitely more for Liao-Yang than it was worth.

I visited M. Kiriloff, one of The Associated Press's Russian correspondents, who was shot through the lungs in the attack on General Stackelberg's corps southwest of Liao-Yang on August 30. He is in the Russo-Dutch Hospital, and the doctors say that he is not yet out of danger. M. Kiriloff however declares he will soon be back in harness.

MANY WOUNDED DIE.

Eighty Carloads a Day at Moukden—Shrapnel's Damage.

London, Sept. 8.—"The Daily Mail's" Kupang-Tse correspondent, under date of September 7, says:

Rail cars at the rate of eighty a day, loaded with wounded, are passing through the station at Moukden. The shrapnel injuries are frightful, and a majority of the men succumb on the journey to the hospital.

Correspondents arriving here keenly resent their treatment by the Japanese, and say that they see nothing of the war. They are treated as though they are spies, while native correspondents are permitted to see the fighting and telegraph freely.

"The Daily Mail's" Che-Foo correspondent says that Rear Admiral Uriu has been ordered to remain outside of Shanghai with his squadron until Port Arthur falls.

RUSSIAN SORTIES MADE.

Details of Fighting at Port Arthur in End of August.

Che-Foo, Sept. 7.—Firing was heard here indistinctly this evening. A steamship which passed Port Arthur last night reports that she heard no firing from the Russian stronghold.

It is now apparent that the heavy fighting before Port Arthur, reported by numerous Chinese refugees between August 27 and 31, took place chiefly on the first two days mentioned, the Japanese thereafter directing their efforts almost entirely to holding the positions they had obtained.

That these positions were of considerable importance is shown by the fact that the Russians risked the lives of valuable men in the open to dislodge the Japanese. As has been previously reported in these dispatches, the Japanese troops retired from nearly all points on the night of August 31.

The "Novikrai" of August 31 devotes consid-

Continued on third page.

The Beautiful Frontenac Hotel, Frontenac, N. Y. Most delightful season on the St. Lawrence River and best fishing. Open during September.—Advt.

GAIN MORE DEMANDS.

HALF OF SUBWAY JOBS.

Elevated Men to Sign Three Year Agreement To-day.

All chance of any strike trouble on the elevated railway over the three thousand new positions in the subway passed yesterday when the organized labor leaders met the directing officials of the Interborough Company and drew up articles of agreement which are to stand for the next three years. The company made still further concessions to the men in priority and seniority of service. Fifty per cent of the elevated force, if that number applies, will get places in the subway. The men gave in on the question of a physical test, which is to remain the standard railway test. It took more than five hours for the leaders and the officials to get together on these minor points, and until the conference ended at 8 o'clock last night Farley's strike breakers were kept under orders to be ready. The formal agreement will be signed to-morrow afternoon at the offices of the company.

It is significant that at the regular weekly meeting of the executive committee of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company, held yesterday morning at the office of August Belmont, No. 120 Broadway, the agreement between the company and the men which was arrived at on Tuesday evening was ratified. It was stated on good authority that the officials of the company received full authority to sign a final agreement.

When the leaders of the three organizations involved met yesterday morning at the Broadway Central Hotel all manner of rumors were afloat as to further demands. Some of the men believed that, as Mr. Belmont had weakened on wages, they could carry every demand they had made in the beginning. They declared that he was afraid of the political situation and would grant anything rather than have a strike. Some of them favored insisting on their original demand of $3 50 for a nine-hour day, as well as the minor points. These reports reached the officials of the Interborough, and for a time caused considerable anxiety at No. 10 Dey-st.

John Farley, king of strike breakers, had begun paying off the strike breakers he had summoned by telegraph from various points. He received an order to cease paying off and to recall the men who had already been paid. The company was taking no chances of arbitrary demands on the part of the employes. All of Farley's cohorts received orders to be on hand at 4 o'clock. They filled Dey-st. at that hour, a noisy, trouble-ready crowd. The conference was then in session. The strike breakers were told to return at 6 o'clock. By that time the final conference had proceeded so far that there was no danger of further complications.

"All those who must have money go in and get paid off," was the announcement Farley made. "The rest of you come back at 9 o'clock to-morrow morning."

It seems that the national officials of the brotherhoods and the Amalgamated knew when they had pressed the company far enough. The local leaders who favored further demands were admonished, and went into the final conference with Vice-President Bryan and General Superintendent Hedley in a fairly subdued mood.

This conference was held in an inner room at the Interborough company's offices in the Western Union Building, at No. 195 Broadway. It began at 2:30 and continued until nearly 8 o'clock. The operating officials of the company are both fighters, and every point was contested. The men, encouraged by Tuesday's concessions, were sticklers for minor points. At 7:45 o'clock the labor delegations filed out.

"It is all settled," declared Vice-Grand Master Wilson of the firemen. "They have given us nearly everything we want, and we are satisfied. Mr. Bryan will give out a statement."

"Do the men get priority?" was asked.

"There has been a mutual agreement on that question," he said. 'We are satisfied."

A few minutes later Mr. Bryan and Mr. Hedley came out; and the former, in answering various questions, made this statement:

"All questions of dispute have been finally settled and nothing remains but the final drawing up and signing of the three year agreement. We have given the elevated employes until September 10 to file applications for positions on the subway. All those who do so, up to 50 per cent of the elevated force, will get priority over outsiders. They will have seniority of service to the extent that they will have the choice of runs.

"If a conductor on the elevated, for instance, qualifies as motorman he will get the place in preference to an outsider."

"How about the physical examination?"

"The company insists on the standard railway examination," he said, "and the men have agreed to it. There will be no road examination. The abuses of the present system of examination were discussed and there may be some minor changes."

He said further that the agreement with the Amalgamated Association of Street and Electric Railway Employes stood practically as decided a few days ago. That agreement assured practically the same wage scale in the subway as on the elevated for ticket choppers, trainmen and gatemen. It also gave them priority of service.

There are a few minor points still to be settled, but nothing that will be likely to cause a serious split. These are pay for overtime and the method of dividing up the working hours so that the men can get home to their meals.

GATES BLOCKS HARRIMAN

Alton Deal Held Up—Rock Island Party Holds Balance of Power.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

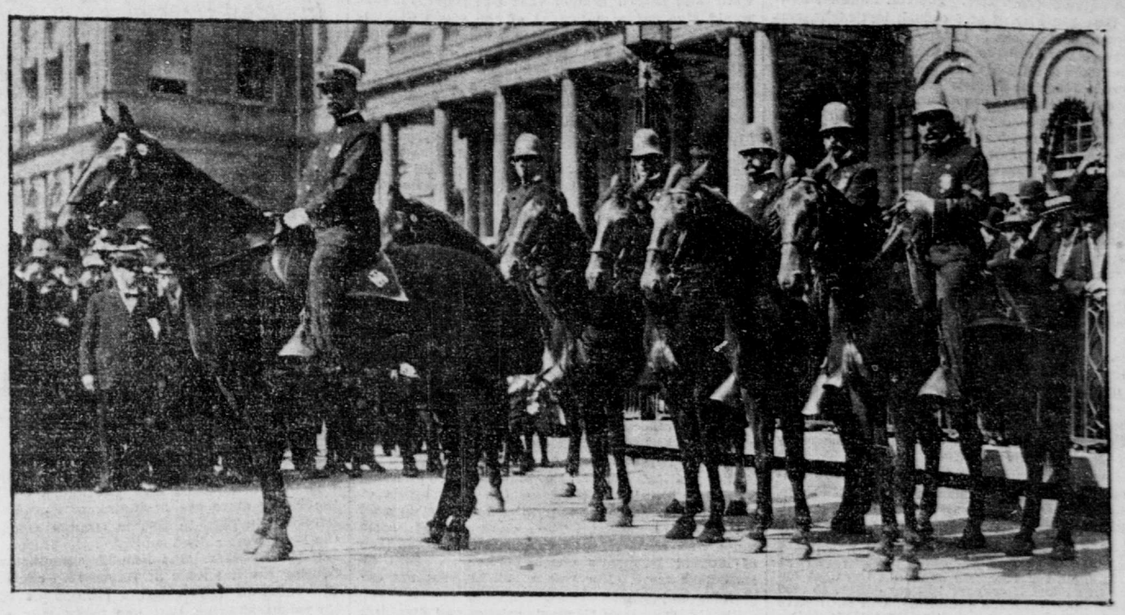
Chicago, Sept. 7.—The sale of the Chicago and Alton Railroad to the Union Pacific syndicate was not announced at to-day's meeting of the Alton directors, for the reason that John W. Gates and Edwin Hawley have temporarily blocked the deal. As the result, a bitter contest will be waged between the Harriman forces on one side and Gates and Hawley on the other, with the group of financiers interested in the Rock Island system holding the balance of power. In the mean time Harriman says the prize is his, and Gates and Hawley dispute the claim. On September 28, the limit set for the deposit of the holdings of the shareholders who are willing to let them go at the Harriman figures of $50 for the common and $90 for the preferred, the question may be answered and an end put to the tugging and straining of the combatants.

It has been ascertained that the Rock Island party, which includes the Moore brothers, W. B. Leeds and D. G. Reed, owns 40,000 common and preferred shares of Alton which have not been deposited with Kuhn, Loeb & Co., representing Harriman, for the purpose of transferring the road to the Union Pacific. This block of stock is said to represent the balance of power.

Charles G. Gates, son of John W. Gates, was in Chicago to-day and declared that his father and Hawley would block Harriman and the Union Pacific.

TOUR TO GETTYSBURG AND WASHINGTON.

Pennsylvania Railroad Personally Conducted Fall Tour, September 24 to 29. $22 covers all necessary expenses from New York City. Consult Tourist Agent, 263 Fifth Avenue, New York.—Advt.



MOUNTED SQUAD READY TO LEAVE CITY HALL TO REGULATE TRAFFIC IN LOWER BROADWAY.

CROKER-MURPHY SCHEME.

BEST TO ENGINEER IT.

To Jam His Manhattan Bridge Plans Through Art Commission.

It was learned yesterday from members of the Art Commission that Bridge Commissioner Best, backed by powerful interests in Tammany Hall, is preparing to jam through the Art Commission meeting on Tuesday a resolution adopting his plans for the Manhattan Bridge. It is alleged by some of the members of the Art Commission that this plan would cost $3,000,000 more than that for an eye-bar cable bridge prepared under the direction of Commissioner Lindenthal, approved by a commission of engineering experts and formally adopted by the Art Commission.

The scheme to be attempted next Tuesday is said to have been devised by Frank Croker and Charles F. Murphy. Its execution would give the Roebling company a valuable contract for the bridge cables. Frank Croker and his father, Richard Croker, are said to be financially interested in the Roebling company.

It is understood that Commissioner Best will not invite bids for the eye-bar bridge. He steadfastly declines to show his plans to any one or submit them to an impartial commission of bridge engineers.

The Art Commission is supposed to be divided in its opinion with reference to the propriety of approving the Best plans. Some of the commissioners hold that it would be humiliating for the commission to approve a new plan after adopting the Lindenthal plan. A. Augustus Healy, the Brooklyn member of the sub-committee on bridges, is in Europe. If the friends of the Best plan are in a majority, those opposed will demand that action be deferred until Mr. Healy returns and joins his colleagues in making a report.

If the Best scheme goes through as planned, it is arranged to let the contracts for the anchorages within the following five days. These anchorages will cost upward of $2,000,000. The Roebling firm will be sure of a profitable contract of several millions for wire cables, as it has a monopoly in bridge cable work, whereas in the case of the eye-bar bridge, eleven bridge building companies are prepared to bid. As a precautionary measure, to checkmate any possible snap action, papers are under preparation in a taxpayer's suit to bring the subject into court for ventilation and adjudication.

It is now fully four years since this work for the Manhattan Bridge was authorized. Appropriation sufficient only for the two pier bases was made, and these have been in position for some time.

The charter makes the expenditure of the city's funds without the approval of the Art Commission illegal in such cases as come within the jurisdiction of the commission. In "structures costing $1,000,000 or over" the approval of the commission is specifically required.

The approval of the commission to the eye-bar chain design of the Manhattan Bridge was given on March 10, 1903, after it had been approved by a board of expert engineers, and Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal asked for an appropriation of $7,500,000 to provide anchorages and superstructure complete. The request reaching the Board of Aldermen, that body withheld the appropriation asked for, and the Low administration went out of power, helpless to put the bridge project under way through lack of funds.

When Mayor McClellan took office an appropriation of $10,000,000 was promptly placed at the disposal of Commissioner Best for the completion of the Manhattan Bridge. The plans already on file in his office needed only a call for bids to put the work under way. He ignored them, and after several months submitted to the Art Commissioner an entirely new design of the familiar wire cable type, as illustrated in the old Brooklyn and newer Williamsburg bridges.

The Art Commission asked the Commissioner of Bridges to give reasons for the rejection of the plans approved by it and the substitution of new ones therefor. His reply dismissed the conclusions of the former board of experts as a "mere expression of personal preference."

The Municipal Art Society has warned the Art Commission of the gross blunder, or worse, which it may be tricked into permitting. The Fine Arts Federation has likewise objected to the Best plan.

It is suggested that a new commission of outside engineers of the highest grade be named by the Mayor to advise him of the comparative merits of the rival plans.

The Merchants' Association directors at a meeting yesterday adopted resolutions protesting against the adoption of changed plans for the Manhattan Bridge until such plans shall have been submitted to a board of impartial engineers for investigation and approval as to their engineering merits, and until a satisfactory explanation is made of the proposed increase of $2,400,000 in cost on account of the changed plans. A copy of the resolutions was sent to the Mayor and the Art Commission.

THEODORE ROSEVELT PARKER.

A Californian by This Name Will Be Assigned to the Battleship Ohio.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The Bureau of Navigation to-day received a request from Representative Bell, of the IId Congress District of California, for the enlistment in the navy and assignment to the battleship Ohio of one of his constituents named Theodore Rosevelt Parker.

The records of the marine corps disclose his enlistment under that name at Seattle, Wash., July 12, 1901. Parker was born in San Francisco, and was a machinist when he enlisted in the marine corps. His father bore the same name. It is said that his family is a branch of an old Pennsylvania family of Rosevelts, not connected in any way with that of President Roosevelt. Representative Bell's request will be granted.

WHEN YOU ARE SICK USE

Dewey's Port Wine and Grape Juice. H. T. Dewey & Sons Co., 138 Fulton St., N. Y.—Advt.

NEW MOUNTED POLICE.

McAdoo's Traffic Cavalry Perform First Day's Duty Successfully.

"Hully Gee! See der mounted cops. Der meat strike's on again fer sure, er else it's a parade," and the saucy, barefooted "newsy" who made the remark hastily consulted the bulletins of his "extries," but looked in vain for confirmation of either one of his surmises.

As the day wore on hundreds of business men jumped rashly to the same conclusions, for in lower Broadway mounted patrolmen for the first time seemed to be here, there and everywhere. Such was the advent of Captain Stephen O'Brien's "traffic cavalry" in the downtown district.

There were only eight of them yesterday, under Sergeant John Murphy and Roundsman Edward J. Hearle. They made the first detachment. The men patrolled anywhere between Union Square and Exchange Place and Park Row and Chatham Square.

"The men only came on late to-day," Captain O'Brien, who is chief of Commissioner McAdoo's Street Traffic Regulation Bureau, told a Tribune reporter, "but, just the same, the street cars for the first time in years made not only schedule time, but didn't drop a trip.

"The mounted patrolmen are to keep the heavy vehicles off the car tracks and give passenger traffic the right of way. They will also keep Broadway open. They will help passengers cross the streets in safety as well, and in case of fire can much more easily than unmounted men clear a way for the engines."

Captain O'Brien said also that with the co-operation of the truck owners and teamsters it was planned to have certain streets for traffic going in a certain direction. Northbound traffic, for instance, in certain districts is to use Greenwich-st., and southbound Washington-st. Although the patrolmen's horses yesterday were "green" to downtown duty, the work of officers and their mounts elicited much favorable comment from every quarter. Beginning to-day, the mounted men will be on duty from 8 a. m. to 7 p. m.

ALMOST SWIMS CHANNEL.

Frenchman Gets Within Two Miles in Remarkable Time.

Folkestone, Eng., Sept. 7.—Burgess, the French swimming champion, who, accompanied by the English swimmer, Weidman, made an ineffectual attempt yesterday to swim the Channel, started again at 8 o'clock this morning from Cop Point, just east of Folkestone. He was about four and a half miles off St. Margaret's at 1:15 p. m., and going well. He left the water at 5:45 p. m., when only two miles from the French coast, thus failing in his attempt to cross the Channel, but establishing a remarkable speed record.

When the late Captain Matthew Webb swam across the English Channel—thirty-five miles—after diving from the Admiralty Pier, Dover, on August 24, 1875, he landed on the sands near Calais, France, after having been in the water 21 hours and 45 minutes.

HOT FIGHT ON SMOOT.

Splits from Both Parties in Utah to Make Anti-Church Party.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Salt Lake City, Sept. 7.—Well known Gentiles of Utah, representing both old parties, are forming an anti-Church party to fight the influence of the Mormon Church in politics. The movement began immediately after the Republican State Convention two weeks ago, when a slate prepared by Senator Reed Smoot was nominated. "The Salt Lake Tribune," formerly the Republican organ, has bolted the State ticket and begun to fight Smoot and the Church influence. The paper, which is controlled by Senator Kearns and his friends, still supports Roosevelt and Fairbanks. At a meeting of the State committee last night Kearns served notice that he would not support the State ticket unless Smoot were eliminated from Utah politics and a pledge given by the Mormon authorities to keep their hands off political affairs in the future. The committee made no promises.

David Keith, a millionaire mining man, and Frank Knox, president of the National Bank of the Republic, both Gentiles, have declined to serve on the State finance committee, which is controlled by men of Smoot's selection.

BAILEY ADMITS DEFEAT.

Texas Senator Drops a Most Significant Remark.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Galveston, Tex., Sept. 7.—Senator Bailey and Congressman Burgess, in recent addresses and interviews have practically conceded the defeat of Parker and the election of Roosevelt. In closing an address at Brownwood last night Senator Bailey made the significant statement that he was "confident the Democrats would win in 1908, the reason being that the people by that time would be disgusted with Roosevelt."

The Texas Republicans construe this as an admission that the Democrats have become discouraged. In an interview, Congressman Burgess said:

"Even though Parker will probably be defeated, the platform will be perpetuated."

PARKER MAY HAVE TO TALK

CAMPAIGN NEEDS LIFE.

The Vermont Election Causes Consternation Among Democrats.

[FROM THE TRIBUNE BUREAU.]

Washington, Sept. 7.—Notwithstanding an apathy as great as was ever known in that State, Vermont rolled up such a tremendous Republican majority that it has created as great consternation among the Democrats as it has been the source of encouragement and gratification to their opponents. The Republicans do not fail to appreciate the significance of so sweeping a victory, which they regard as an indorsement of the administration of President Roosevelt and as a surety of the success of the Republican national ticket this fall.

The Democracy made Roosevelt the issue, and the Republicans of Vermont willingly accepted the challenge. The result indicates that the nominee is fully as strong as his party, and that his individual following compares favorably with that of any of his predecessors.

The Vermont victory is the one topic of discussion in political circles here to-day, and the Democrats are making all kinds of excuses for the decisive defeat of their party. They have been unable, however, to give any reasonable explanation, beyond conceding that it is apparently a Republican year, and that a vigorous and aggressive campaign must be waged from now until Election Day in order to stamp out the "apathy" which has evidently been transferred from the Republican party to the Democracy. It is declared here, in response to Democratic inquiries as to just how it happened, that the people of Vermont had simply made up their minds how they would vote, and that they were either too busy with their business affairs or did not care to spend time listening to political discussions. They went to the polls and voted in a way that indicated their desire for a continuance of present political conditions. Their action can only be interpreted as a formal indorsement of President Roosevelt's administration, for it was upon that issue that the fight was fought and won.

Democratic leaders to-day were wondering whether the apparent indifference to the campaign that exists to some extent all over the country has the same explanation that has been demonstrated in Vermont. They are wondering whether the entire country has made up its mind how the election is to go. There is no doubt the result in Vermont is causing the Democrats some hard thinking.

It is pointed out here that the extremely large plurality that was given the Republican ticket in Vermont can be realized only by a comparison with the vote in the September elections of other Presidential years since 1876. Only in 1896 has the plurality exceeded that given the Republican candidate yesterday. In the September election of that year it was 38,391. The Republican pluralities in Vermont in September elections of Presidential years have been as follows: 1876, 23,735; 1880, 26,603; 1884, 22,704; 1888, 28,995; 1892, 19,702; 1896, 38,391; 1900, 31,312; average, 27,349. The plurality for President in 1900 was 29,719.

The result in Vermont has caused leading Democrats to question the advisability of Judge Parker's determination not to make campaign speeches. Many of them are now renewing their suggestions that a considerable amount of personal magnetism is needed to stir up the Democratic voters. They are questioning whether the loss of Bryan as the great attraction of the campaign is being compensated for by the influence of their present candidate, who is known to the people merely by his photograph in a judicial gown and the descriptions given by spellbinders on the stump or in newspapers and magazines. These Democrats may again renew their demand that their candidate get into the campaign.

BELL'S PLURALITY 31,290.

Five Missing Vermont Towns Likely to Increase It by 300.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 7.—At latest accounts all but five of the 246 cities and towns had announced the result of the vote for Governor. The returns as far as completed gave Bell (Rep.) 47,719; Porter (Dem.), 16,429. This shows a Republican plurality of 31,290. The five missing towns in 1900 gave a Republican plurality of 294.

The missing towns are far from telegraph or telephone offices, and reports from them must be brought to wire points by messengers in teams and over mountain roads.

Complete figures of the Congress vote will not be known for some time, as the officials in a number of towns counted the ballots for Governor first and let the Congress count wait until to-day.

The rest of the State ticket, Congress and legislative candidates ran well with the head of the State ticket. The result is a general surprise to the leaders of both parties, not having been claimed as possible by the Republicans or conceded to be within the bounds of possibility by the Democrats.

VICTORY FORESHADOWED.

President of Republican League of Vermont Writes About the Vote.

To the Editor of The Tribune:

Sir: The magnificent vote given Bell (Rep.) for Governor yesterday shows that Vermont not only believes in her Republican State ticket, but

Continued on second page.

GREAT GETTYSBURG BATTLEFIELD

Is best seen by taking the Pennsylvania Railroad Tour to Gettysburg and Washington, leaving September 24, $22 round trip, covering all necessary expenses from New York. One day at Gettysburg and two days in Washington.—Advt.

ATTACK THE PRESIDENT.

HAVE NO OTHER ISSUE.

Democratic Editors Dine—Fassett To Be Temporary Chairman.

The Democratic editors, after a trip through the subway as the guests of August Belmont, held a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria, at which Henry Watterson, Clark Howell, Herman Ridder and others spoke. To-day they will visit ex-Judge Parker at Esopus, confer and make speeches on the boat while returning, and in the evening go to Dreamland.

Ex-Governor Black yesterday declined to be temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention. J. Sloat Fassett will take the place.

The Republicans will concentrate efforts on the XIIIth, XVth and XVIIth Congress Districts this fall.

WATTERSON IS BITTER.

Talks on President's Record—Howell's Play on Negro Question.

With much effort the committee in charge of the dinner to Democratic editors at the Waldorf-Astoria last night managed to instil some small amount of Parker-Davis enthusiasm into the assemblage. As one of the features of the work of the Democratic National Committee, however, this dinner could hardly be called a tremendous success. Like the man of Biblical lore, they made a feast and invited the guests, but the guests came not; wherefore they sent out and gathered in who would come—not precisely the lame and the halt and the blind, but assuredly many who were neither Democrats nor editors.

And the assemblage waxed not enthusiastic. Henry Watterson poured out his eloquence in personalities on President Roosevelt's character and Democratic views of his record, but comparatively few of his phrases caught the fancy of his hearers. Herman Ridder told why the independents would vote for Parker, but the editors there didn't seem to care. Clark Howell, who broke into the negro question, and the band, which played "Dixie" and "The Good Old Summer Time," awakened much more interest.

A few of the political lights which shine at headquarters now were there, and a few, including August Belmont, were conspicuous because of their absence. "Tom" Taggart exhibited his smile, and William F. Sheehan watched it. Delancey Nicoll, Urey Woodson, Daniel J. Campau, Norman E. Mack, George Foster Peabody, John R. McLean, Josephus Daniels, R. M. Johnson, General Alfred Orendorff, H. D. Winton, E. R. Lawrence, John T. Winship, L. L. Ralliston, Congressman Cowherd, of Missouri; James Creelman, Alexander S. Troup and Charles W. Knapp were others at the speakers' table.

Colonel Sylvanus E. Johnson, Washington correspondent of "The Cincinnati Enquirer," was toastmaster. Among other announcements, he gave notice of the two attractions for the editors to-day—a visit "to the home of the defender of the Constitution, the Sage of Rosemount," and a trip to Dreamland.

The Democratic nominee was a man of versatility, said Colonel Johnson, "an able lawyer, a profound judge, a student and expounder of the Constitution, a farmer, an all around man of affairs, and one who should be welcome in the newspaper business, since he had showed himself to be a handy man on the end of a wire."

HENRY WATTERSON'S SPEECH.

Mr. Watterson was the first speaker. He said in part:

In the five debatable States of New-York, New-Jersey and Connecticut, in the East, Indiana and Wisconsin, in the West, there are, on a rough estimate, a million independent voters. Half a million of them are Germans. The other half are mugwumps and floaters. For the life of me I cannot see how any self-respecting mugwump can vote for Roosevelt, the recreant Civil Service reformer, nor how any intelligent German, much as the President resembles the Kaiser, can be willing to take even a lottery chance in a war with the mother country, precipitated upon the drop of a hat, to glorify the administration.

Parker, the jurist, means peace with all nations, entangling alliance with none. Roosevelt, the war lord, means complications abroad and corruptions at home, designed to prolong a single party dynasty and to perpetuate its favorites and agents in power.

Inevitably the personality, the character and performances of Theodore Roosevelt occupy the foremost place in the public mind. I would not, for my part, utter an unkind or discourteous word. I admit that he is as sweet a gentleman as ever scuttled a ship or cut a throat. Indeed, very much that kind of a gentleman; for, hoisting the black flag over the South, has he not scuttled the ship of Civil Service reform and cut the throat of reciprocity?

Has he ever obeyed the law in case it stood in the way of his humor, from the time when, over the acquitting report of his own commission, he removed a State's attorney from the office to which the people had elected him, here in the city and county of New-York, to the time when by a scratch of his pen he usurped the power of Congress and added many millions of outlay to the pension rolls?

Is he not responsible for the fly-by-night theatrical combination miscalled the Republic of Panama? Was his treatment of Miles and Schley the act of a wise or considerate President? Was his promotion of Wood just, either to the army or the people? Was his proceeding in the postal scandals not a shuffle designed to suppress, while seeming to expose? Were his operations against the Northern Securities not the merest play to the galleries, achieving, thus far, nothing beyond the throwing of a little dust into the eyes of unthinking people?

Does not his whole career, illustrated by his writings, his sayings and his doings—his heedless edifications, his spectacular exploitations, his broken promises—reveal to us a self-willed adventurer upon the high seas of public life, having no rudder or compass except his own ambition, no principle or rule of conduct save that of decking the machine with the flounces and furbelows of civic righteousness, while violating the spirit and sacrificing the actualities of the Civil Service by a line of partisan appointments to office never surpassed during the worst times of the spoils system he has so stigmatized and exemplified?

Was Jackson, whose ignorance he rebukes, more personal and autocratic than he is himself? Was Grant, whom, in life, he persistently antagonized, more indifferent to the admonitions of public sentiment? And if we have seen such things in the green leaf, what may we expect to see in the dry? If elected President in 1904, why not again in 1908? The tradition broken, what may not be the possibilities in 1912?

Behind Theodore Roosevelt stands a group of radical Republican leaders ready to do his bidding. If the predecessors of these radical leaders had been given their way after the war of sections, we should, at this moment, have in the South another Ireland, a second Poland. Wherever they have had their way, from old Ben Wade to Henry Cabot Lodge and Theodore Roosevelt, we have seen higher taxes, renewed sectional disturbances, total disregard of the written law, and the constant menace of force.

Nor ever could a change of parties be effected with so little danger to existing conditions. What risks do even honest Republicans take in setting Roosevelt and Fairbanks aside, and in preferring Parker and Davis? The money of the country is safe beyond human agency to disturb it. The revenue laws are not likely to be adjusted to suit me, and men like me, until the manufacturers come to see, as they surely will, that the protective tariff is a hindrance and not a help to American industry.

For one, I believe in the democracy of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. I believe in expansion, but in that expansion which carries with it the promises of the Declaration of Independence and the principles of the Constitution of the United States. I believe in the flag, but beneath it only, and always, uniformity of laws; I believe in the tariff, but in a tariff levied solely for the support of the government, economically administered. I believe

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