

ALL TRIED AND ABLE MEN

On the Contrary, Who Knows What Parker's Cabinet Would Be?

Washington, Sept. 8.—"Who would be in Parker's Cabinet?" This question is one of the most embarrassing that the managers of the ex-Chief Judge find themselves called upon to answer.

"Has Judge Parker any better material to draw on? Would he assume the high office of President, if elected, with any fewer obligations to a class of politicians in no way suited, either by experience or character, to direct the great business operations of the government or to advise the President at critical moments?"

THE DIPLOMACY OF MR. HAY. On the other hand, the Republican leaders are frank and outspoken. For example, one of them who occupies a prominent station in national affairs, in speaking of the Cabinet that would serve Mr. Roosevelt should be elected, said:

"There is no more important branch of the government than the State Department, and no officer can do more injury to the nation or more seriously mislead the President than the Secretary of State, on whose advice the Chief Executive is often compelled to act in sudden and important crises. If Roosevelt is elected John Hay will remain the pilot of the ship of state. His sterling honesty, his straightforward methods and his ability are too well recognized to require emphasis. He is regarded as the foremost diplomat of the age by Americans as well as by most of his European contemporaries. His handling of the Venezuelan situation when violation of the Monroe Doctrine was threatened by European fleets, in marked contrast to the handling of a somewhat similar situation by a Democratic Secretary of State, who ran grave risk of precipitating a war with Great Britain at a time when this country was in a condition of deplorable unpreparedness, is still fresh in the minds of the people. His successful abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, from the provisions of which this country had been striving to escape for more than forty years; his amicable settlement of the Alaskan boundary situation on terms which gave to this country every reasonable advantage, are too recent to have been forgotten. His invaluable services to the President at a time when Colombian bad faith and avarice threatened to afford an excuse for European intervention on the isthmus of Panama, followed by the prompt and legal recognition of the Republic of Panama and the negotiation of a treaty whereby the United States is enabled to construct the great marine highway between the Atlantic and the Pacific, will always stand as a monument to the administration in which John Hay played so conspicuous a part. Mr. Hay's skillful diplomacy looking to the preservation of the 'administrative entity' of China, his clever fostering of American interests in the Orient and the commanding place which he has gained in the diplomatic councils of the world are indisputable. Now tell us whom Judge Parker would name as Mr. Hay's successor? Where would he find a Democrat of John Hay's stature?"

THE TREASURY. "If Roosevelt is elected Leslie M. Shaw is already at the head of the Treasury Department. He is a plain man, but an able one. How well he met the situation when an immediate expansion of the currency to facilitate the moving of monster crops became imperative is appreciated by every business man. The payment of the enormous sum of \$50,000,000 for the Panama Canal was so skillfully effected by Secretary Shaw that, although business men generally had anticipated it with apprehension, it caused not even a ripple on the surface of finance. What Secretary Shaw has accomplished toward the reduction of the national debt is obvious, but even more important is the able manner in which he has reduced the interest on the remainder of the debt from 4.658, the average in 1896, to 2.7 per cent, the average to-day. The improvements which Secretary Shaw has effected in the enforcement of the customs laws, both to insure a just application of the tariff schedules and to facilitate the handling of importations, are a matter of everyday experience to the business man. Whom would Mr. Parker name in Shaw's place? Even assuming that he ignores the man who has from the first

KEEPS GROWING Coffee Drinkers Want it Stronger and Stronger.

"I have been a hard coffee drinker all my life," says a Pittsburg man, "and the longer I used it the stronger I wanted it—two or three cups at each meal. At times shortly after meals I would be in distress, would spit up large mouthfuls of bitter, yellow stuff and would have sharp pains in my chest and feel dizzy and water would run out of my eyes and nose. My mother kept telling me it was a drink of Postum but I did not believe her for I thought I could not eat a meal without my coffee.

"Finally I got so bad I had to lay off working entirely. One day I saw a Postum article in the paper that made me think I would get a package and we would try it. At first it was not boiled enough and tasted flat but next day it was made better and I got to liking it better and better and in a few days I took Postum as my coffee. Oh, how glad I am I found Postum. I am a different man, my troubles gone and now I can thank Postum for it for I am back at work again strong and healthy.

"I had a dear friend that was a coffee drinker and I could see he was not well. One day he did not come to work and that night I called on him—he was walking around looking like a wreck. I told him I thought I would find him in bed soon but he said, 'No, I am not that sick but I just cannot work, in fact I can't do anything but I can't sleep or eat.' He said he had not taken a bite all that day and all he had had was three cups of coffee, the last one he could not keep down. He said, 'I just feel so bad I don't know what to do' and he looked it, too. He was as yellow as a John Chinaman, his eyes fact he was coffee poisoned.

"Then I told him what was the matter with him and said it was coffee. I told him my experience and he laughed at me. I wanted him to quit coffee for a week and he looked it, too. He did not feel better. I told him that Postum was better than coffee anyway.

"I said he did not know how in the world he could stop along with coffee but I finally made him get a box of Postum and make it according to directions.

"In three days he was back at work and to make a long story short he has got entirely well by leaving off coffee and using Postum. I will give you his name and address, too. Name, C. H. Mich. Address given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

"Get the book, 'The Road to Wellville' in each



WILLIAM H. NICHOLS. The new president of the Society of Chemical Industry.

financed his campaign, who secured much notoriety in a certain bond deal of a former Democratic administration, and who will doubtless want to dominate the Treasury portfolio as his right, whom could he select who will bring to the office the experience and faculties requisite to its important responsibilities?

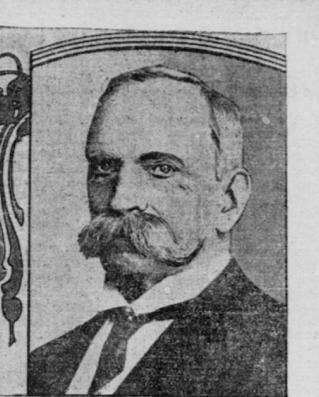
TAFT AND THE PHILIPPINES. "At the head of the War Department to-day stands one of the nation's ablest men, William Howard Taft, a man who, by his remarkably capable and just government of the Philippines, brought order out of chaos, who, by his tact and diplomacy, guided the administration through the difficult channel between a powerful religious institution on the one hand and a bitter semi-political opposition on the other, and ultimately led both parties to the contest to regard with gratitude the administration which Judge Taft represented; who, without for a moment sacrificing the dignity or depreciating the authority of the United States, won the love and the loyalty of a large majority of the Christian Filipinos. One of the important functions of the War Department to-day is its supervision of Philippine affairs. Who is more competent to direct that supervision, advise his subordinates and present to the President in their true meaning and relative proportion the problems which will inevitably arise in our dealings with the Filipinos? Is it some prominent member of the party which, from its most humble follower to its Presidential candidate, is unable to formulate an intelligent declaration of the policy which the Democratic party would pursue in its relations with the Philippines? Is it a member of that party whose chosen leader demonstrates by his reference to the Philippines and Cuba that he never heard of, or at least knows not the provisions of, the Platt amendment? Who, then, would be Judge Parker's Secretary of War?"

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT. "If Roosevelt is elected President, Henry C. Payne's determination to resign on account of ill health seems to make probable the appointment of ex-Secretary Coryou as Postmaster General. He has already demonstrated his capacity for executive control and administrative detail by his organization of the Post Department of Commerce and Labor, as well as by his management of the current campaign, in which he has perfected an organization which in form and in the time of its creation throws Democratic methods into unfortunate contrast. It has been claimed that Coryou lacks experience as a politician. He certainly lacks none as a government official. In 1895 he was secretary to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General. Practically ever since he has been in the service of the government, and as secretary to two Presidents has learned from experience every necessity of the office he will be called to fill. He is to-day master of the vast amount of detail which an inexperienced official would require months, perhaps years, to learn. In the Postoffice Department more than one excellent Cabinet official has found himself incapable of mastering the infinity of detail in the brief four years of a Presidential term. Coryou can begin where most Postmaster Generals leave off. Where could Judge Parker find a man so well fitted for this important office?"

MORTON'S PORCE OF CHARACTER. "If Roosevelt is elected, Paul Morton is already installed as Secretary of the Navy. He is comparatively new as yet, and has not had an opportunity to demonstrate his ability in naval affairs, but he proved his executive capacity before he became a member of the Cabinet. In fact, Morton has had an exceptional career. Beginning with no particular advantages, he mastered by sheer force of character and determination every detail of land transportation, and Mr. Roosevelt found him, at forty-five years, still a young man and first vice-president of one of the largest railroads in the country. His career has demonstrated his capacity, and no one fears he will fail to achieve in the Navy Department the success he accomplished in the business world. By March 4 Morton can be counted on to have familiarized himself with the details of his department, and he will be fully six months ahead of any man Parker could appoint. And who would be Parker's Secretary of the Navy, if he ever has an opportunity to appoint one? Has he a match for Paul Morton? Some people are unduly enough to say that when a man has Morton's ability he deserts the Democratic party and becomes a Republican. At least, that is what Morton did.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT. "If President Roosevelt is elected, Ethan Allen Hitchcock, or some man like him, will be Secretary of the Interior. In the five years of his administration Mr. Hitchcock, by the application of the same traits which made him for years a successful business man, has won an enviable reputation for rigid honesty, fearless application of the law and inexorable dealing with rascals, regardless of their social position or political affiliations. On almost as large a scale, but in less public manner, Mr. Hitchcock has unearthed an organized gang of land swindlers, operating as extensively as the postoffice grafters, who are not government employes, but men associated for the purpose of cheating the government and the public and acquiring illegally large tracts of the public domain. A considerable number of them are already at the bar of justice. Quite a contrast from some Democratic administrations of the Interior Department. It would take a particularly able man to follow in Mr. Hitchcock's footsteps. Moreover, he has effected numerous reforms in the land laws and in their administration, and he has supervised the federal irrigation project from its inception. Mr. Hitchcock is thoroughly familiar with the progress and the needs of this work. Judge Parker's election would necessitate swapping horses while crossing this stream. It would hinder the prosecution of the land swindlers now on trial and under bond, and would contribute, at least temporarily, to wasteful administration of the vast irrigation fund. Whom, then, would Judge Parker select for his Secretary of the Interior? Some one who would, through ignorance or worse, permit a recurrence of the scandals which date from a former Democratic administration?"

WHAT WILSON HAS DONE FOR FARMERS. "If Judge Parker were elected, he would have no more difficult places to fill than that occupied by James Wilson. That James Wilson has made the best Secretary of Agriculture the nation ever had is the unanimous verdict of the Democratic as well as of the Republican press. To enumerate the benefits he has accomplished for the farmer and also for the business man would fill a book. There is not a section of the country which has not felt the benefit of his excellent work, from the tobacco lands of Connecticut to



PROFESSOR CHARLES F. CHANDLER. The first American to be president of the Society of Chemical Industry.

the great rice fields of Louisiana, from the protected forest sections of Washington and Montana to the valuable pineapple section of Florida. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR. "Victor Metcalf is now at the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor. He is a man of known ability, exceptional energy and good judgment. He is a New-Yorker by birth, and familiar with the requirements of the business men of the country, whom his department is intended to help. He is a Californian by adoption and has been associated with large business interests on the Pacific Coast. He has served three terms in the House and has become acquainted with the legislative end of the government. If it falls to Judge Parker to name a successor to Mr. Metcalf, he will find it difficult undertaking, and the man, however he may appoint, will have to devote the first year of his administration to learning what Victor Metcalf already knows.

HE PREFERS ROOSEVELT. O. S. Straus Thinks Democratic Party a Poor Opposition. Charles Francis Adams, of Boston, made a speech the other night in favor of the Democratic ticket, and afterward sent Oscar S. Straus, of this city, a copy of his deliverance. Mr. Straus yesterday sent Mr. Adams a letter, in which he said in part: "I followed the proceedings of the Democratic National Convention with the greatest care, and especially the rejection of the gold plank which resulted in the rejection of the gold plank for the nomination of Judge Parker. I have great respect for the nomination of Judge Parker, but I am disappointed that a great party should come out before the public with the statement that the reason for the rejection of the gold plank was that I regarded under the circumstances which were plain, and in my opinion, the only reasonable course. I regret that the committee could not agree upon the gold plank, and that the men who were elected to the committee were not of the caliber of the gold plank would either be lost or split the convention. I believe that many of the delegates who came in to vote for him had been known what his sentiments were in the gold plank. The evidence for that belief is not lacking. Under these circumstances, and in view of the fact that he has been in the country for the last eight years, has placed himself in a position to deserve the support of the independent voters. I am not taking sides, but I do see that the party which nominated Judge Parker such an opposition as you have so well described, as necessary to the success of the party, and I would give it my support. This fact, coupled with the plain presence, that is now made, that the plank which has been rejected, has been rejected on the issue as settled, makes it evident to my mind that the elements are lacking out of which a sound opinion can be formed. I do not believe that the party has not been and cannot be cured by the nomination of one who twice voted for Bryan, and whose action in the convention was that he pressed after the nomination had been made, which compelled the convention not to adopt but rather to suffer his views to be rejected. I do not attempt to reconvene and nominate another whose views would be in accord with the spirit of the reform, from which the gold plank had been eliminated.

NEW-ENGLAND AROUSED. No Indifference There—Secretary Wilson's Observations. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Washington, Sept. 8.—Secretary Wilson, who has been making an extended tour of Vermont and Maine, returned to Washington to-day and expressed his gratification over the result of the election in Vermont, which he attributes to an endorsement of the administration and an indication of the sentiment of the people throughout New-England toward President Roosevelt. He is confident that Maine, by its vote on September 12, will place the stamp of its approval on Republican policies and prosperity. He said: "The impression that has gone abroad that the voters of Vermont were indifferent about the election is erroneous. The fact is, the people of Vermont were very much alive to the importance of the campaign, and the result on which their votes were cast was that of their confidence in the administration. They had before them constantly the idea that they were voting either for or against the administration. That, and not any other question, was what determined their votes. Their action was taken exactly as they had been voting for the national ticket. The people of Vermont do not think it is a matter of indifference who is elected next November. They are not lulled to sleep with the idea that the Democratic party can do nothing, even if placed in power, because of the indifference of the voters. They not only see danger for the continued procrustean policy of the election of a Democratic President, but they have their own views on the question of endorsing all that President Roosevelt has done, and they have their own reasons for showing that they approve his course. In their judgment, their action may safely be accepted as indicating the sentiment of New-England toward the administration. I did not see so much of the State of Maine as I did of Vermont, but what I do see convinced me that the vote there will be in line with the action of the people of Vermont. The voters of Maine have before them the same reasons for voting to sustain the President, and I have not the least doubt that they will do so. I found the farmers of New-England well satisfied with the manner in which the government is being conducted. They realize that anything that tends to produce a lack of confidence in the administration, such as putting a party in power that has stood for policies in opposition to those the country has followed in its times of prosperity, is hazardous to the extreme. They are fully alive to the situation that now confronts them. From my information I feel satisfied that the sentiment there is so general in the New-England States in which I have been extended over the country, I look for an increasing sentiment in favor of the Republican party from now until November.

FATAL BALLOON ASCENSION. Trossa, Ill., Sept. 8.—Joseph Eblie, an aeronaut, was killed while making a balloon ascension and parachute leap at the Douglas County fair. While descending, his parachute caught in the top of a tree, and he fell one hundred feet, breaking his neck. His home was in Louisville.

Sir William Ramsay, in his presidential address to the Society of Chemical Industry, in the gymnasium of Columbia University, yesterday appeared in the role of an instructor, and not that of the investigator. His convictions concerning the proper methods of training young chemists are largely the outgrowth of his experience while filling the chair of chemistry in University College, London, for the last seventeen years. On the platform with Sir William were Professor T. M. Brown, president of Lehigh University; Dr. Eames, Professor Mohlau, Professor M. T. Bogert, President John Finley, of the College of the City of New-York; B. F. Power, Dr. L. Buckland, Dr. L. O. Leitch, President Ira Remsen of Johns Hopkins University, Professor Oswald, W. H. Nichols, F. P. Parker, Dr. W. H. Wiley, Professor Ermann, Dr. Rillesel, Dr. Lewkowitzsch, Professor A. C. Humphreys, president of Stevens Institute of Technology; Dr. Baskerville, Dr. McMurtre, Professor C. F. Chandler, Professor W. H. Chandler, Dr. Russel, W. Moore, Dr. W. J. Schieffelin and Judge Wart. It is the practice of the society to bestow a gold medal every two years for distinguished service to chemistry. An interesting incident of yesterday's proceedings was the presentation of this medal to President Remsen of Johns Hopkins University. The honor was appropriately acknowledged by a luncheon at Clarendon and a ride through the upper part of the city in automobiles followed the adjournment of the meeting. Sir William said in part: "Most of the lads who enter a laboratory are able to receive some inspiration or to have a latent invention developed which will fit them to accomplish some of the great work of the world. The answer is perfectly simple: By offering them examples in the laboratory, from senior professor to junior assistant, must be engaged in research, and, most important of all, they must not be refused to converse freely on their problems. It is that which creates a 'chemical atmosphere.' . . . A fairly good student should have gained about any one and a half or two years as to be able to help himself in facing an analytical problem which he has not previously attempted. While it is possible to lecture to as many students as the lecture room will hold, it is not possible to supervise the great work of more than, say, forty or fifty students. The professor should always know what every man is doing. It is not necessary that those who are engaged in routine work should be visited every day; they are under the supervision of their assistants. It is necessary that the professor should be able to gauge the capacity of each of his laboratory students; for only thus can he tell whether the individual character of each was known. . . . The reputation of the professor is such that students crowd to his laboratory; my counsel is, do not build large laboratories, but appoint a new professor, with a separate chair and a new laboratory; but do not make your man of talent a mere administrator. I must refer to the question of remuneration. If the best men are to be attracted toward us, an inducement must be offered of such a nature that a young man, deciding on his future prospects, may be influenced by the payment of professors. It must be kept in mind that the men who fill the chairs are withdrawn from the practice of medicine, law, engineering and other professions, including that of technical chemistry; and if they are to teach others it is pretty to be desired that themselves should be one of the best of their kind. Hence there should be prizes for the best, comparable in amount with what a successful lawyer, engineer or manufacturer would receive. The method of appointment is that in which the colleagues of the same faculty are given a preponderating voice in the selection. Should only a graduate be recognized as worthy to occupy a junior teaching position? To this I would reply, Let the choice be free. I have often seen men whose circumstances, or whose characteristics, or whose deliberate choice, has led them to obtain a degree, and who, nevertheless, are not successful investigators, well able to increase the knowledge of their subject, and who have proved most inspiring teachers; and on the other hand, I have perhaps more frequently come in contact with graduates whose only claim to recognition was their ability to repeat what had been told them, and a knack in gauging the opinion of the examiner. The older I get the less I believe in university degrees. The pernicious system of competitive scholarships and fellowships, instead of proving only a support given to the deserving youth, has also come to mean the taking of the ends of the student's spirit. It has early implanted in the young mind the idea that to outrun his fellows and to work for a prize is the only way to the ends to be sought. Instead of the joy of the exercise of a divine gift, and the using of that gift for the benefit of man, it is true that to earn money a necessary evil, it is in no way a wrong aim, but it is not the chief aim. The purely scientific investigator who is free to follow indications of no apparent commercial import, has not infrequently made discoveries of a radical nature, which have entirely changed some particular industry. I do not recommend the one or the other of these views; both are best, and both are best attained by an intimate association between the universities and the chemical works. The investigator often learns much by a study of industrial processes. The chemical manufacturer who is keenly alive to his own interests will not fail to keep himself in touch with the progress of science, however little it appears to be connected with his own industry. It was the annual meeting of the society, and the first meeting ever held outside of Great Britain. The meeting is to last three days. The names of the newly elected officers for the ensuing year were announced. For the second time in the history of the society an American has been elected president, and this honor has gone to William H. Nichols, the president of the General Chemical Company and the Nichols Chemical Company of this city. The vice-presidents are, Professor Phillips Bedson, Virrell Cobling, Dr. Edward Diver, F. R. S.; Professor R. A. Schwenker, E. Grant Hooper, Ivan H. Schuster, Max R. Tamm, T. F. Parker, Dr. F. B. Power, David Howard, William Ramsay, K. C. B. F. R. S., and Thomas Tyler. The other officers follow: Ordinary members of council—Dr. J. Grossman, Oscar Guttman, H. Benington, Professor W. R. Lang, W. H. Wiley, R. W. Witsch, H. Martin B. E. R. Newlands, Professor E. R. S. Dr. J. H. Van Hook, Dr. W. S. Switzer, E. Reid, Frank Scudder and Dr. W. S. Squire. National chairmen and secretaries—Canadian, Dr. F. J. Smale and Alfred Burton; Liverpool, Eustace Carey and W. R. Hardwick; London, A. Gordon Salaman and Julian L. Langford; Glasgow, J. Carter Bell and Julius Hubner; Newcastle, Dr. J. T. Dunn and F. C. Garrett; New-York, Professor R. T. Thompson and Dr. Thomas Gray; Sydney, N. S. W., Professor A. Liversidge; F. R. S., and T. U. Walton; Yorkshire, Professor H. R. Proctor and Thomas Fairley. It was voted to hold the next general meeting in London in July, 1906. TO INVESTIGATE LYNCHING. Special Grand Jury Ordered—Authorities Must Explain. Huntsville, Ala., Sept. 8.—All is quiet to-day, after the exciting events which culminated in the lynching of the negro Maples, charged with the murder of John Waldrop, an aged pedler. Captain Hay, in charge of the militia, denies that his men gave way before the mob. He says the negro sprang out of a window and ran into the hands of the mob. An indictment was returned against Maples by a special grand jury, and he would have been tried to-morrow. There is no truth in the report that several militiamen were shot. Judge Speaks to-day ordered a special grand jury to convene at once to investigate the lynching of the negro Maples. Montgomery, Ala., Sept. 8.—Acting Governor Cunningham to-day wrote Circuit Judge Speake at Huntsville, suggesting that he convene a special grand jury to investigate the lynching of Maples. He also called on Sheriff Rodgers for a full report of the lynching. A third letter was written Captain R. L. Hay, in charge of the militia, asking him to explain why the mob was not deterred from its purpose, from whom Captain Hay got his orders and to what extent he exercised the authority vested in him. SOUGHT TO LYNCH CAR CREW. Mob Excited by Fatal Trolley Accident in Chicago. Chicago, Sept. 8.—Fifteen hundred residents of the North Side Italian settlement have threatened to lynch the motorman and conductor of a trolley car which ran over and killed Manolo Manzello, a seven-year-old child, and seriously injured Stephen Lascolia, a yearling child. The children were crossing the street when they were struck. News of the accident spread rapidly, and the men of the district gathered. Threats were made against the motorman and the conductor, but the latter was checked by Patrolman Hearns, a full report of the accident was carried to the sidewalk. Reason leaped on the front platform of the car, and

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HIGHEST ON RECORD All Previous Presidential Campaigns Outdone The Sales of the DAILY and SUNDAY TRIBUNE During August, 1904, Exceeded by 13 7/10 % the Highest Previous August in Its History. The Sales for August, 1904, Were 53% More Than in August, 1902. HIGHEST ON RECORD

told the motorman, Axel Anderson, to arm himself with the controller and strike the first person who attacked him. Anderson followed directions, and was guarding himself against a mob when a wagon load of policemen reached the scene. Anderson and the conductor were taken to the station. FOUND A HUNDRED MILES FROM HOME. Harrisburg, Penn., Sept. 8.—John A. Lauer, who disappeared two weeks ago from his home at Altoona, and has since been missing, was found to-day at the residence of John Bessler, near Newport, Penn., one hundred miles east of Altoona. Mr. Lauer can give no account of himself, and the theory of those who saw him and noted his poor physical condition is that he is demented where he was going, and that he has since been wandering about the country. Mr. Lauer is one of the best known business men of Altoona and is treasurer of the Altoona Times Publishing Company.