



HITCHCOCK CHAIRMAN CHOSEN AT HOT SPRINGS.

Sheldon Treasurer—Vorys Ohio Manager—Publicity for Campaign Funds.

Hot Springs, Va., July 8.—The following selections were made at the meeting of the executive committee of the Republican National Committee here to-day: FRANK H. HITCHCOCK, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

GEORGE R. SHELDON, of New York, treasurer of the national committee. ARTHUR I. VORYS, of Ohio, member of the national committee in charge of the Ohio headquarters, which are to be in Cincinnati.

The executive committee issued the following statement:

Mr. George R. Sheldon is elected on the recommendation of Mr. Bliss, of New York, former treasurer, who declined to accept a re-election. Mr. Sheldon is the president of the Union League Club of New York, and was the treasurer of the Republican State Committee during the campaign of Mr. Hughes for Governor, and rendered a complete statement under the publicity law of that state of the receipts and expenditures of the campaign.

The designation of Mr. Vorys to be in charge of the national campaign in Ohio is regarded as a solution of the embarrassment arising from the selection of Mr. Hitchcock in preference to Mr. Vorys. By this arrangement the campaign in Ohio will be in a sense separate from that in other parts of the country.

In discussing the filling of offices for the national campaign in the meeting of the committee, Mr. Taft said that Senator Crane, of Massachusetts, could not accept the chairmanship, that ex-Governor Herrick, of Ohio, could not accept the chairmanship nor the treasuryship, and that Senator Warren, of Wyoming, could not take the chairmanship without great personal sacrifice.

The appointment of Mr. Sheldon as treasurer was a surprise. Before the meeting of the executive committee discussion of the treasuryship had centered on Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, treasurer of the Congressional campaign committee. It was generally believed by the leaders of the party who have been here to consult Mr. Taft that he desired to have Mr. McKinley serve as treasurer of the national committee, and had practically told him that he would have to submit to being drafted for that place.

Until to-day the name of Mr. Sheldon had not been mentioned in the many conferences in relation to the treasuryship. This was the situation, so far as known, when William Nelson Cromwell arrived here on the night train, and it was announced that he had a candidate to suggest, having telegraphed ahead requesting that no selection be made before his arrival.

The committee met at noon, but twenty minutes passed before the last member arrived. About an hour and twenty minutes later the report of the committee, signed by all the members, was made public.

It is said that Mr. Sheldon's appointment was on the recommendation of Cornelius N. Bliss, treasurer of the committee since 1892, and that his selection had the approval of President Roosevelt, of whom he was a classmate at Harvard.

Mr. Sheldon is a close personal friend of Mr. Bliss, whose advice will be at his command. His appointment is also regarded as bringing the question of the publicity of campaign funds into the campaign with the same force that would apply were there a national law, as it is said the laws of New York State will govern his actions in relation to the national campaign.

Mr. McKinley accepted the result smilingly, never having actually been a candidate for the place. After it was known several days ago that Mr. Taft desired to draft him for the treasuryship, protests were made by Speaker Cannon and Representative Sherman, chairman of the Congressional committee, and candidate for Vice-President. They did not want to lose Mr. McKinley's services on the Congressional committee. It was supposed that the proposal to have him serve as treasurer of both committees fully overcame their objections.

The committee did not appoint an assistant treasurer, as that will be left to the treasurer, but it is understood that Mr. McKinley will be named for that place, with headquarters in Chicago. No action was taken by the executive committee on the question of Representative Sherman's retaining the chairmanship of the Congressional committee. It is understood that the committee is not inclined to interfere with the Congressional committee.

THE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT. The action of the executive committee to-day is set forth in the following official statement, signed by all the members:

Under the authority granted by a resolution unanimously adopted by the Republican National Committee at a meeting held in the city of Chicago on June 19, 1908, we, the undersigned members of the sub-committee selected for the purpose of electing a chairman and a treasurer of the Republican National Committee, hereby select Frank H. Hitchcock, of Massachusetts, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and George R. Sheldon, of New York, treasurer of the Republican National Committee.

In conformity to Rule 13 adopted by the Republican National Convention on June 17, 1908, the chairman of the Republican National Committee is authorized and empowered to select an executive committee, to consist of nine members, who may or may not be members of the national committee.

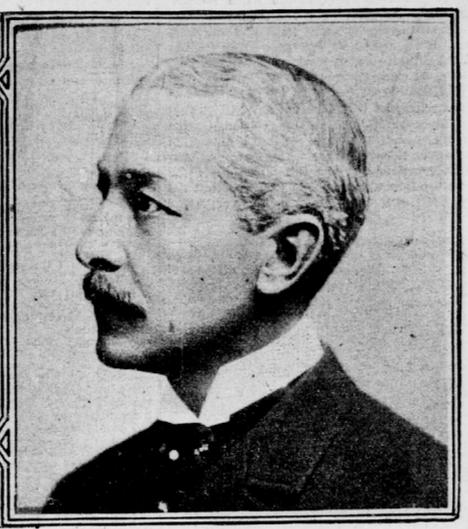
The executive committee shall have charge, control and management of the Presidential campaign and of the management of the national committee, and shall be the chairman, secretary, treasurer and sergeant at arms, secretary, treasurer and sergeant at arms, respectively, of the executive committee also, and the secretary and treasurer of the committee shall be ex officio members of the executive committee.

Headquarters of the executive committee, 133 West 57th St., New York City. Headquarters of the State of Ohio shall be established at Cincinnati and be charged with the management of the campaign in that State.

CHAIRMAN AND TREASURER OF REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEE.



FRANK H. HITCHCOCK. (Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington.)



GEORGE R. SHELDON. (Photograph by Alma Dupont.)

COLLEGE POINT SWEPT FIRE BURNS A BLOCK.

Summer Hotels and Cottages Destroyed—Damage, \$200,000.

Fully a block and a half of summer hotels, dancing and dining pavilions, bathing and boat houses along the Flushing Bay front, College Point, Long Island, were destroyed by fire yesterday, causing a total loss of more than \$200,000. For intensity and rapidity the fire was a record breaker.

Following the supposed explosion of a gas machine beneath the kitchen of Zehden's Casino, the main structure was destroyed in forty-five minutes. The line of white painted buildings that graced the shore front was swept completely away, leaving nothing except the charred pling. The surrounding buildings were badly scorched.

Excited residents of College Point, who thought the entire village was doomed, crowded the streets around the blackened sands. In the throng were a score or more of guests who had been staying at the Casino and had lost all their belongings. Among them were the wife and family of Jacob Green, one of the new proprietors of the Casino. They not only lost all their clothing, but the fire spread so rapidly that Mrs. Green, in her anxiety over the safety of her children, left jewelry valued at \$4,000 in her rooms. Many of the diners who rushed out when the blaze sprang up through the floor were hatless and coatless.

While fire boats and volunteer firemen responded from all directions, the fire swept along with such rapidity that all they could do was to save adjoining property. Yachts anchored off the Knickerbocker Yacht Club house, some distance away, were threatened, while the big wooden approach to the slip of the New York and College Point ferry dock caught fire.

The flames ran out along the pier as a boat loaded with passengers was headed toward the slip. Quickly realizing the danger the captain of the ferryboat backed out into the stream, where he remained until the fire was under control.

Blazing brands were carried through the air by the stiff breeze, and more than one hundred children of the Bethlehem Orphanage, a Hebrew charity, which stood a block away from the flames, were marched out of the building and kept under guard in the big yard surrounding the Home until the danger was over.

From Zehden's Casino the flames swept through Donders's restaurant and bathing pavilion, burning them clean to the ground. Flames leaped across the way to the Chilton Paint Works, which occupy a whole block, but they escaped with a scorching. Riesenburger's Hotel, diagonally opposite from the Casino, was badly scorched, and small buildings in the yard were destroyed. Nearby factories closed down, while their men turned out to fight the flames and the flying sparks.

Above the roar of the blaze the College Point firemen recognized the siren alarm whistle on the plant of the American Hard Rubber Works, about two blocks distant. These works stretch along the waterfront for about two blocks. It was found that the roof of one of the big factories had caught fire, but it was put out by the factory fire brigade equipped with fire extinguishers.

While plenty of narrow escapes were reported on all sides, only four men were taken to the Flushing Hospital. They were Jacob Weiners, first assistant fire chief, of College Point; Edward Stack, fireman, of Union Hose Company, of Flushing; and Frederick Lapp and Frank Ferris, workmen. All four were overcome by smoke and heat, but they were reported out of danger.

TAFT BANNER CUT DOWN.

Threats Had Been Made by Bryanites in Lincoln.

Lincoln, July 8.—The Taft banner stretched across O street, near 12th, which has excited the wrath of many Bryan supporters here, was cut down at midnight to-night. The news of the occurrence caused no particular surprise, as threats of such action had been freely made.

The occurrence was not accompanied by any demonstration, as few people were on the street. The work is believed to have been that of a single person, or, at most, two, operating from opposite sides of the street.

The wrecker of the banner caught in telephone and telegraph wires and is suspended in a limp bundle about ten feet above the street. Mr. Bryan, when told of the destruction of the Republican banner, said:

"I am very sorry to learn of it. It was inexcusable. If the man who did it thought he was helping me or the Democratic party he was woefully mistaken."

EARL TO MARRY NEW YORK WIDOW.

London, July 8.—The Earl of Clancarty, according to "The Daily Mail," is engaged to marry a wealthy New York widow.

BIG BLAZE IN BOSTON LOSS NEARLY \$1,500,000.

Quarter Mile of Waterfront Swept—One Man Missing.

Boston, July 8.—Fire, believed to have been caused by spontaneous combustion or a locomotive spark, swept nearly a quarter of a mile of the harbor front of East Boston late to-day, causing a loss estimated at nearly \$1,500,000. Much of the loss falls on the Boston & Albany Railroad. Daniel Sullivan, a watchman at the Cunard Line pier, is missing, and is thought to have perished in the flames.

The fire was the most destructive and extensive that has broken out on the waterfront here for many years. The flames, fanned by a brisk northwest wind, spread with remarkable rapidity, and by the time the first engine arrived on the scene the fire was beyond control and leaping from pier to pier. Within half an hour four piers, three warehouses, an elevator containing thirty thousand bushels of grain and many loaded freight cars had been destroyed.

Several vessels and lighters narrowly escaped destruction. The burned area includes Piers 1 and 2 of the Grand Junction Docks, and the pier on which the big grain elevator stood, all owned by the Boston & Albany Railroad Company, and used by the steamers of the Cunard Line, and Pier 6, owned by the Leyland Line.

The fire started at 4:15 p. m. in the warehouse on Pier 1, Grand Junction Docks. In this was stored an immense quantity of combustible material, including wool, Egyptian cotton, grease and oil. First a slight puff of fire was seen, and three minutes later the entire warehouse was a mass of flames. When the fire was discovered there were about one hundred laborers at work on the pier, and with them it was a race for life. Later it was found that Sullivan was missing. In a few moments the flames and blazing embers jumped across the slip and communicated with the warehouse on Pier 2. Next the grain elevator burst into flames, and then the fire jumped across to Pier 6 of the Leyland Line. In the burned warehouses there were many cars loaded with freight for export. All were destroyed.

Fortunately the wind was blowing offshore, and the flames did not work back from the waterfront. The Boston & Albany Railroad is the greatest loser by the fire. It is estimated that the railroad's loss is \$1,000,000; covered by insurance. The loss on freight and grain is placed at at least \$400,000. Practically all the freight was insured.

Fire on April 12 of the present year swept over a considerable part of the city of Chelsea, one of the suburbs of Boston, causing a loss of about \$5,000,000 in property and three lives. In 1872 Boston suffered the greatest fire loss in her history, the property destroyed being valued at over \$75,000,000. There were serious fires in the Bay State metropolis since that time, in 1889 and 1893.

ARMING FOR RACE WAR.

Serious Trouble Feared in a Cuban Province.

Havana, July 8.—A serious race war is feared at the town of Alacranes, in the province of Matanzas, where a white child, Luisa Valdes, recently was murdered by Brujos, or negro wizards, for the purpose of using her blood for voodoo incantations. Three negroes were arrested last night for chanting scurrilous verses in front of the home of the child's parents. They were arraigned in court to-day and sentenced to a term of imprisonment. Rival bodies of armed whites and blacks assembled about the courthouse, and a clash was prevented only by the arrival of a company of rural guards. The police are now patrolling the town and guarding the jail, fearing an attempt to rescue the prisoners.

"TAFT WILL WIN"—DEBS.

Thinks Denver Labor Plank Will Be a Chinese Puzzle.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Little Rock, Ark., July 8.—Eugene V. Debs, Socialist nominee for President, prophesied the election of Taft to-day. He spent several hours in Little Rock, and in discussing national politics said:

"The Democratic convention will doubtless give labor a Chinese puzzle for a labor plank, but the working people have started too long to be satisfied with the husks. They demand something real and tangible.

"Bryan will be nominated and Taft will be elected. Not because Bryan is not considered safe by the capitalists, but because the capitalists do not care to associate themselves longer with the dying middle class. The magazines are printing all they can get on socialism, and 'Everybody's' wants an interview with me for the October number to answer the question, 'What is the matter with America?' We will pull a larger vote this year than ever, the Socialists think, for enforced idleness of the working classes has driven them into voting, and their action will be expressed this year at the ballot box."

SPLIT IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Two Republican Nominees for Governor—Bothers Attack Senators Elkins and Scott.

Charleston, W. Va., July 8.—Charles W. Swisher, Secretary of State, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by the Republican State Convention to-night. A faction led by Arnold C. Scherr refused to abide by the action of the state committee in seating the delegation from Ohio County, met in conference this afternoon and adopted a platform and nominated a full state ticket, headed by Scherr. The platform of the Scherr convention attacks Governor Dawson and Senators Elkins and Scott and declares that they are to a large extent "responsible for the deplorable condition of the Republican party in West Virginia."

\$21.85 TO COLUMBUS, O., AND RETURN. July 10 to 12, via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets good to return until July 24. See ticket agents.—Adv.

PROLONGED ROARS FOR BRYAN

Demonstration at Denver Lasts an Hour and Twenty-Eight Minutes.

STONE CRUSHER STILL GRINDS AWAY

McCaren Flat and Guffey in Bits—Radical Anti-Injunction and Tariff Planks Adopted.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Denver, July 8.—The Democratic National Convention held two sessions to-day, one beginning about noon and the other about 8 p. m. The noon session of the second day of the convention consisted almost exclusively of noise, the delegates and galleries, in an effort to outdo the Roosevelt demonstrator at Chicago, sustaining the cheering for an hour and twenty-eight minutes. Seven states, including New York, New Jersey and Delaware, refused to participate.

The evening session considered the report of the committee on credentials, but postponed effecting the permanent organization until Thursday.

A minority report on the Pennsylvania case resulted in an hour's acrimonious debate, after which the convention rejected the minority report, favorable to the Guffey faction, by the decisive vote of 615 to 387. The convention adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow.

Temporary Chairman Bell announced that the committee on resolutions expected to be ready to report at noon to-morrow.

The stone crusher, transferred to the committee on credentials, ground the remnants of "Pat" McCaren, of New York, and Colonel Guffey, of Pennsylvania, into road dust. The committee on resolutions, after spending a goodly part of the previous night listening to Gompers, Hobson and others, spent the entire evening quibbling over the phraseology with which Mr. Bryan is permitting it to clothe the planks he has dictated and trying to pacify Gompers without estranging business men.

The Vice-Presidential question still awaits solution by Mr. Bryan, and he "keeps saying nothing," awaiting the adoption of his platform.

The Missouri delegation caucused and endorsed ex-Governor David R. Francis by a vote of 28 to 3.

The chairman of the Virginia delegation announces that a poll shows a unanimous vote for Charles A. Towne for Vice-President.

The majority of the Georgia delegation voted to adopt the "unit rule" to compel the anti-Bryan delegates to vote against the "Peerless One."

CONVENTION MAKES SMALL PROGRESS IN WORK

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.] Denver, July 8.—The absolute domination of all that is left of the Democracy by William Jennings Bryan, the merciless grinding of the "stone crusher" in the committee on credentials, the consistent pursuit in the committee on resolutions of that policy of truckling to cranks and "isms" which has made the Democratic party such a heterogeneous aggregation, and a monster machine made demonstration of enthusiasm for Bryan constituted the chief features of the second day of the Democratic National Convention. Only slightly less striking has been the demonstration of incapacity to transact business expeditiously by the members of the several committees of the convention.

"The trouble with our Democratic friends is that they have lost completely the constructive ability. They talk and argue and construe the Constitution occasionally, but rarely suggest a practical improvement in proposed law," recently remarked Senator Lodge, apropos of the quibbling of the minority in the Senate over a measure which was absolutely non-partisan, and he added: "You see, they have so long confined their efforts and talents to faultfinding, criticism and quibbling that they have unconsciously destroyed all their former ability to make laws and enforce them."

The accuracy of the Massachusetts statesman's comment has been so thoroughly demonstrated here that even Senator Stone, of Missouri, member of the full and the sub-committee on resolutions, was moved to make a like observation.

"The trouble with most of these fellows on the committee," said the Senator in obvious disgust, "is that they have never attended a national convention before, that they find novelty in the thrice-told tales of Hobson and Gompers and all their ilk, and that it is impossible to induce them to get down to business."

PRECIOUS HOURS WASTED.

Many precious hours were wasted by the committee on resolutions listening to the advocates of special planks and trying to meet the demands of men who said they represented "the labor vote," "the Pacific Coast vote," "the German vote," "the Irish vote," and so on, and this despite the fact that every member of the committee knew that in the end he would adopt a platform dictated absolutely by Mr. Bryan, and that he dare not alter or amend the production which carried the Lincoln mandate. So, too, the meeting of the committee on credentials lasted hours, hearing evidence and quibbling over non-essentials, when each member fully realized that he would ultimately vote precisely as Bryan had told him to, and that the merits of the several cases under consideration were as extraneous to the purpose of the committee as the length of the pigtails prescribed by the Empress Dowager of China.

As a consequence a day has been wasted, an evening session has been rendered necessary and the leaders, to whom are confided the management of the details of the convention, are beginning to wonder if the original programme of finally adjourning the convention on Friday can be carried through.

There has been no change in the Vice-Presidential situation, and, as has been told in these dispatches, there will be none until the platform has been disposed of. This does not mean, of course, that the politicians are not continuing to build houses on the sand, nor that men who, as J. Ham Lewis put it, hope to go home and capture a nomination for the Legislature, are not cultivating their boom. The Missouri delegation, for instance, has caucused and endorsed ex-Governor Francis for second place by a vote of 28 to 3, but "Gum Shoe Bill" Stone, quickly lopes an eye and says, "I have not heard from Lincoln," when asked if the Francis boom is to be taken seriously, and Governor Folk said in this caucus, "Bryan told me when I was in Lincoln that he wanted Judge Gray."

The friends of Charles A. Towne deplore the fact that he was not in the convention hall when called on to do a little spellbinding, as they believe the eloquence of the New York-Minnesotan would have helped his boom enormously, while the advocates of Archibald McNeill's nomination declare that the Connecticut men erred grievously when they refused to join in the Bryan demonstration. But these are merely inconsequential details, and the fact remains that no boom is worth taking seriously until it has received the impress of the Bryan hallmark, and that to assert that any candidate now is "in the lead" is merely to gamble on the fact that one of the "fifty-seven varieties" must prove to be the man.

"BLIND LEADING THE BLIND."

Led by blind Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, the frenzied Bryan men in the convention this afternoon shouted, sang, marched and perspired for the "Peerless One" for one hour and twenty-eight minutes without break. With "the blind leading the blind" the applause was led by a cowboy band with a cowgirl attachment. Clad in leather and sheepskin breeches, the men marching and tooting amid the din, they were ably assisted by the Alamosa boosters, the Fort Morgan boosters—marching organizations—"Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Oklahoma, bronco busters from Texas, Borough President Coler of Brooklyn, and leather lunged howlers from the Missouri bottoms. That is all the maddening session amounted to—noise. It began that way and ended that way. Bryan was cheered longer than Roosevelt at the Republican convention. Let every Democratic patriot remember that Denver beat Chicago. No good Denverite will forget that.

MUCH TO MAKE INTERESTING PICTURE.

There was everything to make an interesting picture. First of all, the same old Democratic peace talk and then a war dance. There were other accessories. The cowboy band in the top gallery, under Grover Cleveland's draped portrait; the booming bombs outside; sunshine as bright as polished metal; "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, of Oklahoma; Charles Bryan, brother of "Big Bill," in the Nebraska delegation; ex-Judge Parker, looking as lonesome as a Barren Island undertaker; Controller Metz, the only remnant saved out of the McCaren wreck; Bird S. Coler, walking about uncertainly, like a cat in the dewy grass; Richmond Pearson Hobson, with his Japanese war scare temporarily embalmied; brown men and women from the mountain camps; beery men from Milwaukee, wearing Mayor Rose badges; the dazzling interior of the convention hall; the almost inaudible drip, drip, from the edge of the slickness, grim reminder of the deep damnation of the taking off of Guffey and McCaren; the announcement called from the platform that the Jane Jefferson Democratic Club would keep open house for women visitors at so and so, the uncertainty of Chairman Bell—these were some of the things which made it easy for the shouters to break noise

APPLAUSE NOT UNANIMOUS. Mr. Bell "caught on" and the showmen did the rest. But, despite the herculean efforts of the Bryan boomers, it was not unanimous. The New York delegation, with the ecstasies of Indians, sat through it all, giving no sign of interest and taking not a part. It was necessary for one of Tammany's finest to knock down a wildly excited patriot who sought to wrest the New York banner from its place and add it to the moving column. But that was only an incident.

Now was the New York delegation the only one which refused to join in the demonstration. The New Jersey representatives were equally immovable. So was the Georgia crowd. It took a swift punch in the solar plexus to prevent a wild Bryanite from seizing the Georgia emblem, and the punch was forcefully delivered. Minnesota, Maine, Delaware and Connecticut also refused to take part.

So there were the delegations from seven states which throughout the din and furor remained motionless, in silent protest against the machine made demonstration for the Nebraska Populist. But how the half-breed delegates from Oklahoma shouted and danced when the Bryan banner wrecked a swinging stuffed eagle. The standard bearer was marching with the banner to the speakers' platform, on which hung a small black eagle with outstretched wings. The banner bearing here didn't see the bird of freedom. The spear point tangled up in the wire, the young patriot gave the pole a yank and down came the eagle, head foremost. "Tow-ow," yelled the braves. Old Colonel Martin, the sergeant at arms, who does strange things when he is excited, grabbed the bird of freedom by the feet and whirled it around his head. Then the hot bird was passed around, glad, no doubt, that it was dead.

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