## Amusements.

AERIAL GARDEN—2:15—8:30—The Merry Widow.
ASTOR—2:30—8:30—Paid in Full.
BRIGHTON BEACH—Pain's Fireworks.
CASINO—2:15—8:15—The Mimic World.
CIRCLE—2:15—8:15—The Merry-Go-Round.
CONEY ISLAND—Luna Park—Dreamland.
DALY'S—2:15—8:15—Girls.
EDEN MUSEE—The World in Wax.
HAMMERSTEIN'S ROOF—2—8:15—Vaudeville.
HERALD SQUARE—2:15—8:15—Three Twins.
JARDIN DE PARIS—8:15—Follies of 1908.
KNICKERBOCKER—2:15—8:15—The Yankee Prince.
NEW YORK—2:15—8:30—Mary's Lamb.


## Index to Advertisements.



| | Page. | Col. | | Page. | Col. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Accountants | 11 | 7 | Marriages and Deaths | 7 | 6 |
| Amusements | 14 | 3 | Ocean Steamers | 11 | 6 |
| Auction Sales | 11 | 4 | Proposals | 11 | 7 |
| Board and Rooms | 11 | 7 | Proposals | 13 | 5 |
| Books & Publications | 5 | 3-6 | Public Notices | 11 | 6 |
| Carpet Cleaning | 11 | 5 | Public Notices | 13 | 5 |
| Country Property Wanted | 13 | 6 | Railroads | 11 | 7 |
| Desks and Office Furniture | 11 | 7 | Real Estate | 13 | 5-6 |
| Dividend Notices | 12 | 1 | Real Estate Loans | 13 | 6 |
| Domestic Situations Wanted | 11 | 4 | Religious Notices | 8 | 4-6 |
| Dressmaking | 11 | 4 | Savings Banks | 12 | 6 |
| Excursions | 14 | 3-6 | School Agencies | 13 | 6 |
| European Advts | 9 | 2 | Special Notices | 7 | 6 |
| Foreign Resorts | 9 | 2-6 | Steamboats | 11 | 5 |
| Furn'd Rooms to Let | 11 | 7 | Summer Resorts | 14 | 4-6 |
| Horses & Carriages | 10 | 6 | The Turf | 14 | 3 |
| Instruction | 13 | 6 | To Let for Business Purposes | 13 | 5-6 |
| Lost Bankbooks | 11 | 6 | Tribune Subs'n Rates | 7 | 6 |
| Lost | 13 | 6 | Typewriters | 11 | 6 |
| | | | Work Wanted | 11 | 4 |




# New-York Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.

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## THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

FOREIGN.—British newspapers this morning generally predict the election of Mr. Taft; Berlin journals are chary of comment, but doubts are expressed of Mr. Bryan's ability as a statesman. —— Advices from Tabriz said that Persian irregular troops attacked the villa of the Russian Consul General outside the city, but were beaten off. —— Paris contractors have voted to order a general lockout, owing to strikes and boycotts by workmen. —— A dispatch from Managua said that Honduran insurgents had captured Choluteca and were moving on Santa Barbara. —— Relays of army officers in motor cars will follow Count Zeppelin in his airship trip on July 14 from Constance to Mainz. —— Seven persons were killed and nine injured in a railway collision in Alberta. —— The Brooklyn singers who are visiting Germany were received by the crown prince and crown princess at Potsdam.

DOMESTIC.—William J. Bryan, of Nebraska, and John W. Kern, of Indiana, were nominated for President and Vice-President by the Democratic National Convention at Denver, which completed its work and adjourned sine die. —— Mr. Taft and Treasurer Sheldon declared there would be no attempt to evade the law regarding publishing campaign contributions. —— A hopeful view of the business outlook was taken by the New York State Bankers' Association, in convention at Frontenac. —— Announcement was made that Mr. Sherman would resign the chairmanship of the Republican Congressional Committee. —— William J. Bryan addressed a large crowd of neighbors and friends who went to his home in Lincoln, Neb., to congratulate him on his nomination for the Presidency. —— Thirty soldiers with machine guns were sent from Fort Huachuca to Fort Wingate, N. M., to aid in quelling a reported uprising of Navajo Indians. —— The inquest in the Wilson poisoning case in Philadelphia resulted in a verdict that the physician died from drinking poisoned ale sent him by persons unknown. —— Henry Watterson, in "The Louisville Courier Journal," compares Bryan with Henry Clay and prophesies the election of the Democratic ticket.

CITY.—Stocks declined on profit taking. —— The will of ex-President Cleveland was probated in Princeton; it leaves the residue of the estate to Mrs. Cleveland after several small bequests to friends and relatives. —— Twenty-two bookmakers were indicted by the Kings County grand jury for alleged violation of the anti-gambling law. —— A Long Island Railroad train crashed into an automobile near Centre Moriches, killing one and fatally wounding another. —— The Public Service Commission ordered the Interborough company to equip sixteen of the subway cars with side doors. —— It was believed in Wall Street that the block of New Haven Railroad stock acquired by Mr. Billard was for either New York Central or Delaware & Hudson interests. —— Fire practically wiped out the business section of South River, N. J. —— In the absence of Mayor McClellan and President McGowan of the Board of Aldermen "Little Tim" Sullivan assumed the duties of city executive. —— The Lusitania won three Atlantic records and became the first 25-knot steamer. —— Representative Leake, of New Jersey, announced that he would vote and speak for Taft, and Representative Pratt, another Democrat, will not support Bryan. —— Mrs. Clara B. Pratt opposed a motion in her suit for $35,000 against Wassermann Brothers.

THE WEATHER.—Fair and warmer to-day and to-morrow, southwest winds. The temperature yesterday: Highest, 77 degrees; lowest, 66.

## THE DENVER PLATFORM.

About the only things not to be found in the Denver platform are Mr. Bryan's happy thoughts in the way of new issues suggested to the world in the last two years. Nothing is said in the monstrously long document regarding the government ownership of railways or the national initiative and referendum. But for all that the candidate is not discouraged from offering another new issue in the government regulation of the trusts. Not only, according to the platform, must every business corporation in interstate trade controlling more than 25 per cent of the product in which it deals take out a federal license, while no corporation is to be permitted to handle more than 50 per cent of the trade in any given article in the country, but every such corporation must sell its product at the same price throughout the United States, making due allowance for the cost of transportation. This is applying the principle of the government regulation of railway rates to the price of commodities. It would require an elaborate system of government inspection, and it would be only one short step therefrom to the complete regulation of prices of commodities by the government. From a government system which would see that articles were sold at a uniform price throughout to one which would fix that price would be only a little distance. Is manufacturing on a large scale to be regarded as a public service and not a private enterprise? Is every concentrated and highly organized industry "affected with a public interest"? It is a new and staggering conception to spring upon the public, that the government is to enter upon the same supervision over the operations of private enterprise that it exercises over those of a semi-public character. And how strange does this suggestion for the almost universal extension of the policy of government regulation sound coming from a man who has said that the policy of public regulation as applied to railways is sure to be a failure! Employed with regard to railroads regulation is, says Mr. Bryan, only a step toward the ultimate public ownership of them. Would his new policy of the government regulation of trusts be also only a step toward the socialist ideal of the government ownership of trusts?

The convention, following the candidate's behest, permitted Mr. Gompers to dictate his own terms regarding the injunction plank. The words in which it is expressed are hazy, but they are the words of Gompers, and if the spirit of them is ever realized they, too, will mark a new departure in the government of the country. In Mr. Gompers's opinion they mean the ending of the use of the injunctive writ to restrain union labor in labor disputes. If that is accomplished the unionists will be made a privileged class immune from injunctions applying to all others. Consenting to any such programme is demagogy of the worst and most dangerous sort. The spirit of it is further exhibited in the platform declaration that labor organizations "should not be regarded as illegal organizations in restraint of trade." This apparently means that the boycott, the only act of organized labor that has been held to be in restraint of trade, should be legalized.

The platform is full of the pet ideas of radicals and visionaries. The valuation of railways is demanded, though no one can see just what practical use it would be even if feasible, unless perhaps as leading to the "ultimate" government ownership. The government guarantee of bank deposits is recommended, although it is vicious paternalism that can only demoralize sound banking. On currency reform the platform has nothing better to suggest than the Bryanistic plank of more greenbacks, the government to issue its notes and put them into circulation by lending them to the banks upon the deposit of securities.

The length of the platform and the variety of its topics make it impossible to treat in a single article of more than a few of its most significant planks. It is radical, and if the Republican platform is also radical the radicalism of the one is as far removed from that of the other as sanity from insanity. Republicanism is constructive and progressive. Bryanism is destructive and revolutionary.

## THE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE.

The Democratic National Convention fulfilled the main purpose for which it was called together when, with only a perfunctory show of opposition, it nominated William J. Bryan for President. The Tribune has long considered such action predestined and inevitable. For more than a year it has been convinced that Mr. Bryan would be the next Democratic Presidential candidate. We have been reproved by many of our contemporaries—"The New York World," "The New York Sun," "The Philadelphia Record," "The Baltimore Sun," "The Charleston News and Courier," "The Boston Herald" and others—for conducting a Bryan propaganda, as they said. We have even been accused of being a "Bryan organ." It is needless to say we had no intention of promoting Mr. Bryan's political fortunes. We were only interpreting the signs of the times as we saw them, and could not delude ourselves with the belief, obstinately cherished by a large section of the Eastern press, that a combination could be made powerful enough to endanger Mr. Bryan's nomination.

It seemed to us that any opposition within the Democratic party to his third candidacy was destined to fail. The Democracy had tried the experiment four years ago of renouncing his leadership, and was appalled by the consequences of that misadventure. Before Judge Parker's canvass closed Mr. Bryan, trampled upon at the St. Louis convention, had again become the chief factor in Democratic politics, and what a Western delegate to Denver recently called Judge Parker's "defeat by acclamation" destroyed all possibility of Democratic recuperation except under radical leadership. But a return to radicalism meant logically a return to Bryan as by far the most available exponent of the party's radical tendencies.

The mistake which many of our contemporaries made was in thinking that the minor Democratic "bosses" would unite to defeat Bryan. On paper it was easy to figure out that, if Mr. Murphy in New York, ex-Senator James Smith in New Jersey, Colonel Guffey in Pennsylvania, Roger Sullivan in Illinois, Senator Rayner in Maryland, Senators Daniel and Martin in Virginia, Senator Simmons in North Carolina, John T. McGraw in West Virginia, Senator Johnston in Alabama, Senators Foster and McEnery in Louisiana, John Sharp Williams in Mississippi and Senators Bailey and Culberson in Texas combined to oppose Bryan he could not obtain a two-thirds majority at Denver. All these leaders would have been glad to see Bryan shelved for a nominee like Gray or Johnson But the great majority of them knew that they could not fight Mr. Bryan openly without endangering their own standing in the party, and nearly all of them quit the field when the time came to begin the fight. Senator Smith and Colonel Guffey alone took chances in manfully combating the Bryan sentiment in their states, and though Mr. Smith remains unscathed, Colonel Guffey paid dearly for his rashness when he fell into the cogs of the steam roller at Denver.

Mr. Bryan undoubtedly owes his nomination to the support of the great mass of the Democratic voters. These voters prefer radicalism to conservatism and Bryan to any other possible Democratic leader. Recognizing this fact, The Tribune has never considered Mr. Bryan a pitiably weak candidate. He is obviously stronger as a vote getter than Judge Parker was in 1904 or than any other Democratic nominee would be this year who owed his selection to conservative influences. Republicans will do well not to consider the campaign of 1908 a walkover. We have every confidence that between Mr. Taft and Mr. Bryan the country will choose Mr. Taft. His superb equipment for the Presidential office must appeal to the judgment of the large class of independent voters when compared with Mr. Bryan's entire lack of experience as an administrator and his superabundant endowments as a theorist and a manufacturer of phrases. The Republican party has earned the confidence of the country by its splendid record of achievement under Roosevelt, McKinley and their predecessors. The Democratic party has repelled confidence by its record of hysteria, vacillation and inefficiency. But Mr. Bryan's capacity as an agitator and inflamer of political prejudices must not be undervalued. Republican victory this year should be made complete and sure. It can be made complete and sure by good generalship and hard work, and the time for activity and rational enthusiasm is now and every day until election.

## THE VENEZUELAN RUPTURE.

The departure of the Venezuelan Chargé d'Affaires from Washington was the substantially inevitable and entirely logical sequel to the departure of the American Chargé d'Affaires from Venezuela. It was effected with decorum and doubtless with sincere regret on the part of both the departing diplomat and the government to which he had been accredited. The details of the incident were largely prescribed by the recent experiences of Mr. Sleeper at Caracas, though happily the difference between the American and the Castronian temperaments left them unmarked with any acrimonious or otherwise unpleasant words.

Thus are completely ruptured diplomatic relations which had existed continuously for more than fifty years, and which, we may say without undue boasting, have, on the whole, been immeasurably more beneficent to Venezuela than to the United States. It is a regrettable incident, but concerning it the homely remark is to be made that if Mr. Castro can stand it we can. There have been times, more than once or twice, when Venezuela has been glad to avail herself of the good offices of this country, and when those good offices have been freely given at no little cost to ourselves. If it now suits Mr. Castro's purposes to denounce us as "barbarians," whose "invasion" of his country is to be resisted to the death, he is welcome to indulge his peculiar tricks and manners, so long as he does not violate the rights of American citizens. Those rights, he should understand, are not to be regarded as lightly as the tax laws of El Tachira.

The pretence of some of the dictator's prolific pamphleteers in this country that thus the United States is being dragged into a war to suit the trusts is, of course, sheer balderdash. Our State Department is guided in its action not by considerations of personal or corporate profit, but by fixed principles of national policy, of international law and of justice and equity. That there will be a war with Venezuela is too fantastic a notion to be cherished, unless along with the big gooseberries of the silly season. Nor, with practically all countries which have had dealings with Mr. Castro openly sympathizing with us, and with not one, so far as we can ascertain, taking his side of the controversy, do we greatly fear that we shall incur the odium or the reprobation of the world by insisting that principles of law and justice should be held superior to the arbitrary whims of a self-constituted dictator.

## MR. BRYAN'S RUNNING MATE.

In nominating John W. Kern, of Indiana, for Vice-President the Democratic National Convention emphasized the intention of the party leaders to confine their campaign chiefly to the West and Middle West. The East is to be left to its own devices. The New York delegation refrained from putting a candidate in the field, and ex-Representative Charles A. Towne, of this state, was nominated by Westerners as a Westerner. Between him and Mr. Kern it was easy to choose; for the Indiana man was more acceptable both to the conservative element in the convention and to the great majority of Mr. Bryan's followers. As a former Republican, Silverite and Populist Mr. Towne had little claim to preferment on the score of party service or regularity. He was put even more quickly out of the running yesterday than he was at Kansas City in 1900, when he was beaten for the Vice-Presidential nomination by Adlai E. Stevenson.

Mr. Kern has twice been defeated as a candidate for Governor in Indiana. He can add little positive strength to the ticket in that state, for he has always been a devoted Bryanite and is not entirely acceptable to what is left there of the sound money wing of the Democracy. His only availability consists in the fact that he lives in a commonwealth once oftener Democratic than Republican and even now less strongly Republican than any other of the Middle Western States. His record and equipment as a public man, however, hardly measure up to the standards of eligibility hitherto accepted in naming a Vice-Presidential candidate. The Democratic party has gone to Indiana before for a Vice-Presidential nominee. But Mr. Kern is not a Thomas F. Hendricks nor even a William H. English. He will neither make nor mar the fortunes of the national ticket, for he will shine only as a mild reflection of his stronger partner's qualities.

## OKLAHOMA, EMPIRE STATE.

Youth had its fling at Denver. Seniority had no rights or terrors for the generation of Democrats represented there. The old leaders were squelched and pushed under the steam roller. Who were the real figures in the convention proceedings? Bell, of California; Dunn, of Nebraska; Ollie James, of Kentucky, and Gore and Haskell, of Oklahoma—all taking a hand for the first time in running the affairs of a great party.

It was entirely consistent with this tendency to cold shoulder the old and welcome the new that Oklahoma—the youngest commonwealth in the Union—should have been singled out for multifarious honors and unprecedented consideration. The new state was entitled to fourteen delegates, since it has two Senators and five Representatives in Congress. But without any other excuse than that the population is probably larger now than it was when the 1907 census was taken the credentials committee added four votes to Oklahoma's quota. New York's population has increased about eight hundred thousand since the census of 1900 was taken, but nobody thought of allowing Mr. Murphy four more votes on that account. Oklahoma was over-represented at Denver at the expense of every other of the forty-five states, but the delegates from those states were so hypnotized by the bulging importance of the newest initiate that they made no protest against that unique exhibition of favoritism.

Governor Haskell of Oklahoma was chosen to head the committee on resolutions, and was also called upon to take the principal role in defending the report of the committee on credentials unhorsing Colonel Guffey. Senator Gore was the convention's most conspicuous and popular orator, and "Alfalfa Bill" Murray, the president of the late Oklahoma constitutional convention, was the most quoted statesman on exhibition at Denver. The Democratic platform duly expressed the gratification of the party at Oklahoma's initiation into the Union. Only one thing was left undone to confirm the priority of the youngest commonwealth. The rules committee should have given Oklahoma eighty-eight votes in the convention of 1912. Then it would have had a numerical representation in consonance with its deserts. It would have outranked New York in form as well as fact, becoming for Democratic purposes the Empire State of the Union.

## FOR A GREATER BOSTON.

Boston, looking with envious eyes on the more rapid growth of some of its sister cities and lamenting, no doubt, the passing of some of its prestige as a metropolis, is advocating for itself the absorption treatment which has been used to such good effect in other parts of the country. No longer content to rest on its laurels as the seat of the intellectual life of the universe and the inspiration of refrigerationists throughout the world, Mayor Fitzgerald a few years ago formulated a comprehensive plan for advertising the city and bringing its many virtues to the attention of those seeking a location for business or residential purposes.

But as, apparently, the people are not moving permanently Bostonward in as large numbers as had been hoped for, there seems now to be an inclination to take the mountain to Mahomet, since Mahomet will not go to the mountain. Instead of moving the people to the city, it is much more convenient all around to move the boundary lines further away from the State House, and if present plans are carried to completion all the territory within twenty miles of the gilded dome of that structure will be within the environs of the greater city. Chelsea, Lynn, Cambridge, Everett, Malden, Melrose, Medford, Somerville, Waltham and Quincy, with a dozen smaller towns, will be swallowed up to add to the prestige of the Massachusetts metropolis. In order to bring this about it will be necessary for the Legislature to act.

It is not always easy to see what advantage the smaller town receives in return for the surrender of its independence, especially when it is large enough to maintain adequate police and fire service on its own account, and Cambridge may emulate the example of Evanston, its intellectual sister on the shores of Lake Michigan, which has never succeeded in restoring itself to the good graces of Chicago since its refusal to accept the proposals of marriage made to it at the time of the last outbreak of Windy City ambition. Cambridge has traditions which many of its citizens, even though they be Boston business men who merely dine and sleep in the more rarefied atmosphere surrounding the university campus, may consider more tangible assets than any doubtful advantages from participation in the affairs of the greater city. While the larger municipality is usually willing to make some material sacrifices in order to add to the figures representing its population, the outlying provinces, as in the case of Manhattan's old neighbor, Brooklyn, which in any event was more a part of New York than was The Bronx, are likely to be inspired by more practical motives when the time comes to express their approval or disapproval of the proposition.

Everybody save uncompromising worshippers of the beautiful welcomes the official announcement about the widening of Fifth avenue. Even if the one remaining opponent of the plan should unexpectedly win his appeal to the higher courts, the thoroughfare could still be widened to the desired one hundred feet in its most congested mile. With the passing of terraces and grassplots the street will forfeit not a little of its fairness, approaching the ordinary New York avenue in monotonous conventionality. But this loss will probably be outweighed by the gain resulting from more street space. The incident affords another occasion for wishing that Peter Stuyvesant and others had been blessed with the foresight which has become the common gift of every modern real estate boomer.

The "Evening Post" announced yesterday that "the United States government has lately 'adopted more rigid measures to enforce the "Pure Fool Law."' Why is this news, of such vital interest to the Denver convention, relegated to an obscure paragraph in the weekly review of the coffee market? Mr. Bryan ought to have had a fair chance of discovering the momentous fact and criticising the same in his platform as a conspiracy against the Democratic party.

The Democratic party recognizes the importance and advantage of developing closer ties of pan-American friendship and commerce between the United States and her sister nations of Latin America.—Democratic platform.

That is to say, the Democratic party approves the Republican party's pan-American policy and repudiates its own opposition thereto.

The laws pertaining to the Civil Service should be honestly and rigidly enforced, to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.—Democratic platform.

Not forgetting that it was under a Republican administration that the merit system was adopted.

We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every watercourse in the Union.—Democratic platform.

In other words, the execution of the plans formulated and urged by the Roosevelt administration.

We believe the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country and favor its speedy completion.—Democratic platform.

Yes, but how they did kick against President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft for their policy in undertaking that great and beneficent work!

We believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.—Democratic platform.

Right! But why not preserve the truth of history by recalling that it was a Republican administration which began, against Democratic opposition, the work of creating such a navy?

If Mr. Bryan could get the vote of every man who was unwilling to take second place on his ticket several large packing cases full of speeches, socks, etc., would be franked by post from Lincoln, Neb., to the White House next spring under the label of "Official Business."

This is a Democratic year.—Mr. Clayton at Denver, beginning his speech as permanent chairman.

Oh, we don't know! The crops are good and there is a great deal of common sense extant in the United States.

Without the least disrespect to the thoroughly estimable gentleman who recently represented Venezuela at Washington, and without any intention to encourage the pernicious practice of punning, it must be observed that for an abruptly departing guest the name of Veloz Goiticoa is—well, somewhat suggestively appropriate.

Without any reflection upon Mr. Bryan's sincerity, we must seriously doubt whether he will decline a nomination for a second term, for the reason that we don't think he will ever have a chance to decline it. After running three times for a first term, what's the use in speculating on running a first time for a second term?

To shave off half an hour from a transatlantic record is not, perhaps, a wonderful thing, but a run from Daunt's Rock to the Sandy Hook lightship at a rate exceeding twenty-five knots is an historic performance. So perverted is the influence of example, however, that at least a duplication of the Lusitania's achievement this week by the Mauretania may be expected in the near future.

Why not give Hobson a few matches and some sulphur, and permit him to have a little gehenna all by himself?

## THE TALK OF THE DAY.

Government analyses of so-called temperance drinks sold in England prove that they contain from 2 to 12 3-10 per cent of alcohol. The liquor laws of England take no account, for purposes of taxation, of beverages containing less than 2 per cent, but of 4,147 samples of supposedly innocent drinks examined in the last four years 3,098 exceeded that proportion. Ginger beers and herb beers were found to have the highest percentage of alcohol, some of them containing as much as claret or Rhine wine.

W. J. BRYAN ACCEPTS.

This is so unexpected!
If I were more collected
Perhaps your gracious offer I'd decline,
But modesty compels me,
And shrinkingly it tells me,
To whisper, "I am yours since you are mine."

I've loved you since I've known you,
Yet I have surely shown you
My bashfulness and maiden modesty,
And that is why I ponder
On this, the latest wonder—
How did you ever come to think of me

S. M. C.

Crews representing the United States and Canadian government are at work near Houlton, Me., marking the boundary line. The United States is represented by J. G. Taylor, of Washington, while A. J. Rainboth, of Ottawa, has charge of the Canadian interests. The new markers will be placed so that standing at one the next in line will be visible. Granite posts will be used and will be imbedded in cement built below the frost line. The posts are square, three feet high, tapering at the top, "U. S." being marked on one side and "Canada" on the opposite.

The stenographer who was transcribing her notes of a convention speech paused in great perplexity.

"'Fellow citizens, I entreat you not to be too hasty. If we put forth this platform in its present shape we sacrifice the all important'——

"I wish I knew," she said, "whether I wrote that next word 'planks' or 'plunks'!"—Chicago Tribune.

After several accidents on roller coasters and scenic railway contraptions at so-called amusement resorts, the Chicago authorities have decided that they can step in and save foolhardy pleasure seekers from themselves. The corporation counsel's office holds that the buildings department has authority to condemn all kinds of man killing and limb breaking contrivances which come under the head of "structures." Two or three years ago a young woman was torn to pieces on a roller coaster at a pleasure resort in this city, and there was an uproar about it for a day or two; but the thing is still in operation.

"Do you expect people to believe all you tell them in a campaign?"

"No," answered Senator Sorghum, "and on the other hand they mustn't expect me to tell them all I believe."—Washington Star.

The largest watermelon on record—107 pounds—grown in the largest state of the Union, is being reserved for the nation's biggest Presidential candidate, Mr. Taft, who is expected soon to pay a short visit to the Lone Star State. Dispatches from Galveston say that Mr. Taft has promised to run down to Port Arthur and spend a few days at the home of John W. Gates. Elaborate plans are being made for his reception and the state is being searched for the choicest products to set before the Republican standard bearer. So far, according to reports, the giant watermelon is the only thing found that comes up to the Texans' idea of what a Taft dessert ought to be in size.

Squire—Haven't had a job since Easter, haven't you? What are you?

Tramp—I'm an 'ot cross bun maker!—Punch.

# DEMOCRATS ON BRYAN.

A STUDY IN CONTRASTS.

From The Brooklyn Eagle.

Taft is by nature, culture and action a conservative, with an experience of vindicated value in jurisprudence and in administrative work. Bryan's skin holds the core of a radical, the temperament of an actor, the instinct of a Bohemian, and the gay resilience of an adventurer on every sea of expediency. Taft steers by the light of conscience, reason, judgment, constitution and history. Bryan begins life every morning and has sobered in demeanor—only by his contact with occasions. Occasions have wrought no mental or moral change in him at all. No thoughtful man would make Bryan his executor. No thoughtful man should make Bryan his executive.

The intimates of the two men are as unlike as the two men themselves. The people know that well. The judges, scientists, statesmen, publicists, scholars and men of leading who have and who share the friendship and the confidence of Taft, and the motley wear of the shouters, adventurers, bosses, timeservers and charlatans who fellowship and revel with Bryan, have been thrown on more than flashlight view at Denver, in Lincoln and elsewhere, for days past, and will be, for months to come.

"HIGHLY UNDESIRABLE."

From The New York Evening Post.

It is necessary for all who regard, as we do, the election of Mr. Bryan as highly undesirable, to look all the facts in the face, and act upon the situation as it exists, not as we might like to have it.

"NOT TRUE DEMOCRACY."

From The New York World of July 11.

The planks in the Denver platform are not true Democracy. Moreover, is it wise at this time to encourage further reckless crusades against the business interests of the country when industry is languishing, when hundreds of thousands of men are out of work, and when the people need peace, prosperity and re-employment above all things else? Did the delegates at Denver believe that further threats would restore confidence and credit, reopen the factories, fill the empty freight cars and provide monthly pay envelopes for the great army of unemployed?

Trust magnates and railroad manipulators constitute a very small percentage of the business men of the country, and these other business men were surely entitled to consideration. Is it not exceedingly unwise to hold new threats over them when they are still floundering in the slough of hard times?

This plank is a serious weakness in a platform which shows, despite many faults, that the lessons of twelve years of defeat have not altogether been lost upon the Democratic party.

LOST CONFIDENCE IN BRYAN.

From The New York American of July 11.

For the third time William J. Bryan has been nominated by the Democratic party—or rather by that fragment of former efficiency which is called the Democratic party. We have lost confidence in the Democratic party, as millions of other Democrats have done. We cannot see in this nomination any hope.

We are bound to add, with regret, that we have lost confidence also in William J. Bryan, who by well manipulated boss-ship has compelled this nomination.

It is a fact that the people of the country have absolutely nothing to say in regard to the nomination or the platform of either of the two leading parties. The platform of the Republican party is a compromise between Roosevelt and the trusts, from which campaign funds must be obtained. The platform adopted by the Democratic party is nothing but a compromise between the absolute will of Bryan and that willingness on Bryan's part to dicker with his own principles recently made known to the public.

No reliance can be placed on the Democratic platform or on Bryan's declarations. The Democratic platform declares for one set of principles at one election and for an entirely different set at the next election, while Bryan is apparently without permanent principle or sincere conviction, or even honest attitude.

A note is a promise to pay. It is valuable according to who makes it and who indorses it. A platform is a promise to perform, and a platform made by the Democratic party and indorsed by Mr. Bryan is not worth the paper it is written on.

The Democratic party has become a weathercock of what its inferior leaders imagine to be the expression of public opinion. It reflects supinely the corporation instinct and servility of a Parker, and it is ready at the next moment to reflect the half-baked, ill matured opinions of some imaginary radical.

## THE WILD WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

From The New York Sun of July 11.

The Democratic party continues to be dominated by Western radicalism. It is instinct with Populism, socialism, the intention to enlarge the activity of the central government. The pretence of an eagerness for the maintenance of state rights is either lip service for the benefit of the South or the survival of the now meaningless formulas of a dead Democracy. The same platform that assails "centralization" proposes new doses of it. Centralization, paternalism, is characteristic of Bryanism.

Another characteristic is the attempt to destroy, in the name of Jefferson and Jeffersonian Democracy, that representative self-government in which Jefferson believed and which the Constitution ordained. Thus Mr. Bryan's platform calls for direct election of United States Senators by the people instead of the Legislature; and Mr. Bryan believes, though not for publication in his present platform, in the initiatve and referendum.

Another characteristic is the desire, real or pretended, to create a privileged class of "wage earners and producers" of "labor," to release it from embarrassing restraints of the laws and decisions of the courts. This is done in the same breath with the old patter of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

Add a tremendous pother about wealth, monopoly, corporations and so on, and you have the essential dogmas of contemporary Democracy. . . . Mr. Bryan and Oklahoma are in command. The West will have the fun. The South will furnish most of the votes, and the Northern Democrats will give another lesson in philosophic calm and resignation.

## MR. TAFT'S PUBLICITY MOVE.

ACCOUNTING ASSURED.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

As treasurer, Mr. Sheldon is wholly competent. It seems assured that in the matter of campaign contributions there will be the utmost publicity this year, no corruption funds and no other effort than to convince the 18,000,000 electors of the country how they should vote.

A GOOD POINT.

From The Waterbury American.

The Republicans make a good point in making Sheldon treasurer, declaring that he will make his campaign contributions public, as the law of New York requires, and as he observed it when treasurer of the big Hughes fund. One thing that people are sensitive about is big campaign money spent without accounting.

A MASTER STROKE.

From The New York Evening Post.

His [Taft's] announcement that there is to be complete publicity in regard to political contributions and expenses—everything to be down in black and white—is a master stroke peculiarly well timed. The Democrats at Denver were preparing to make great play with the refusal of the Republican convention to declare for publishing campaign accounts. But Mr. Taft has spiked that gun. Whatever his party leaders may have desired, or may have feared, he is for letting the public understand all about the finances of the campaign.

SPIKED!

From The New York Globe.

William H. Taft is no politician. So his opponents have often averred, and his friends do not deny the charge. Nevertheless, the first act of his campaign shows that a plain and honest non-political man, following the dictates of his conscience, is able to deliver a fairly good political coup.

Mr. Taft has selected a citizen of New York to be the treasurer of his campaign fund because the New York law with respect to political contributions will apply to him. There is to be complete publicity—publicity as to who contributes and publicity as to expenditure. Judge Taft thus early shows his quality. He is not satisfied with mere talk. He acts.

SHELDON IN LINE.

From The Philadelphia Press.

Scarcely less important than the chairmanship is the treasurership of the committee, to which George R. Sheldon, of New York, was chosen. This choice has unusual significance in view of the announcement of the executive committee that it was made on the recommendation of Mr. Bliss, who has himself so successfully managed the finances of the party in several campaigns, and that the law of New York requiring publicity of campaign receipts and expenditures will apply to his action as treasurer of the national committee. Mr. Sheldon himself declares that he is and always has been in favor of publicity, and in this he is in line with the Republican Presidential candidate.

IN HARMONY WITH PUBLIC SENTIMENT.

From The New Haven Journal-Courier.

Although the appointment of Mr. Sheldon was somewhat of a surprise, the action seems to be a wise one. Not until the very day of his selection had his name been canvassed in the conferences. But his indorsement by Mr. Taft and Cornelius Newton Bliss, who held the position in question from 1892 to 1904, and who refused to accept it again, stands for much. Mr. Sheldon was treasurer of the successful New York State Republican committee during the fight which put Governor Hughes in office. At that time he became thoroughly familiar with the workings of the campaign publicity laws of the state, in which he believes and with which he may be expected to work in entire harmony.

## REPUBLICAN MANAGEMENT.

From The New York Evening Post.

Mr. Hitchcock, as the manager of Mr. Taft's canvass for the nomination, fairly won his spurs; and his selection as chairman makes sure a painstakingly minute and cool and dexterous management of the Presidential campaign. In the larger questions where general policy and personal tact enter, the candidate himself will, of course, have the final word; but for grasp of detail and a perfect gluttony for work, Mr. Hitchcock has shown himself unexcelled. Republican talent for political management is surely going to be needed this year, with the situation so complex and confused; but the party's reputation that way has long been great, and it is apparently drawing upon its best supplies.

# COMMENT FROM ABROAD.

## English Papers Incline to Belief in Mr. Taft's Election.

London, July 11.—The London newspapers predict an interesting contest for the Presidency of the United States. This, they think, will arise not so much from the difference in the platforms of the opposing parties as from the striking personalities of their candidates. Mr. Bryan, having dropped the free silver and other "extreme planks," is regarded as an acceptable candidate, but as likely to stand little chance against "Roosevelt's nominee." His only chance, it is thought here, will be from the support given him by the labor party, but this is expected to be more than balanced by the accession of the business community to Mr. Taft.

"The Daily Chronicle" regards Mr. Bryan's policy as the same as that of President Roosevelt, and says that it is only a question to which of the candidates its execution shall be intrusted. Whoever is the victor, "The Chronicle" says, he will be a man of high character, marked ability and distinction.

"The Daily Graphic" refers to the speech of Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, on July 4 at the dinner of the American Society in London. Mr. Reid said that the United States had had thirty elections, that each time the result had come out all right, and that it would do so in the coming Presidential election, even if his own preference were not gratified. He said that the Americans were learning to appreciate the candidates whom they chose, and referred to the sharp antagonisms during the official career of Grover Cleveland, adding that hardly any one had gone to his grave with more respectful and general regret from citizens representing all parties.

"This," says "The Daily Graphic," "gives us the measure of Mr. Bryan's sober evolution. Whatever is really good in the Democratic creed is already an integral part of the policy President Roosevelt is bequeathing to Mr. Taft. Hence there is no serious political issue. It will be exclusively a question of persons."

"The Saturday Review" thinks that Mr. Bryan has an advantage in being more prominent than Mr. Taft, and suggests that the Nebraskan may obtain strong support from the Pacific slope by the adoption of Congressman Hobson's naval views.

"The Outlook" thinks the odds against Mr. Bryan are so enormous that only a landslide, of which at present there is no sign, can wipe them out.

Many of the London newspapers print the proceedings of the convention at Denver and the nominations of the candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency without comment.

"The Times" in an editorial says:

"It would be rash to prophesy, but it seems unlikely that Mr. Bryan will go to the White House. He never has had the opportunity of showing whether he possesses capacity for constructive work, and his speeches and writings seem to be as deficient in originality and statesmanship as they are in clearness and coherence of thought. Still, he is a personality and a real power among his own people, and the bulk of his party will fight strenuously for his success."

Berlin, June 11.—All the newspapers this morning print the news of the nomination by the Democratic National Convention at Denver of William J. Bryan for the Presidency of the United States, but most of them without comment. The "Boersen Zeitung," National Liberal, says:

"Mr. Bryan is a very sympathetic personality. His great eloquence is due to his speaking his conviction. He is a man of weight and a magnificent agitator, but hardly a statesman."

The "Morgen Post," the Radical Democratic organ, says that Mr. Bryan is far below the late Grover Cleveland in statesmanlike capacity.

## HENRY WATTERSON IS HEROIC.

### Bryan Compared with Henry Clay—"Hurrah!" Says the Colonel.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Louisville, July 10.—Henry Watterson will say in "The Courier Journal" to-morrow morning:

Hurrah for Bryan and Kern! It is a strong ticket; it is an honest, sound and Democratic declaration of principles. The party will accept both the ticket and the platform with enthusiasm, and the voters will ratify them at the polls in November. Henceforth the word shall be, Faction to the rear; united we stand.

Mr. Watterson compares the coming campaign with that of 1876, and says the conditions prevailing to-day are the same as then. He quotes the salient points of the indictment against the Republican party made by the Tilden platform, and then says: "We demand that all custom house taxation shall be only for revenue."

He says that there is only one paramount question in the campaign and that is, "Can the people by their own unaided strength change their government against the marching army of federal officeholders, supported by unlimited supplies, either running from or contributed by the corporations."

He tells of the rise of Bryan, of his Americanism, of his (Watterson's) recent conferences with him, and of his "pure Democracy." He closes with comparing Bryan with Henry Clay, and says that the people and not the politicians prevailed at Denver. He closes by saying:

That is the soul of Democracy, unterrified and undefiled. That is the spirit which snatches brands from the ashes and sets them blazing up on the altars of truth. That is the fellowship that binds men and wins battles even with pebbles against mailclad giants, though hell should belch forth millionaires and Satan bar the way.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

HOBSON.

From The Troy Times.

Hobson swam into a sea of glory once upon a time, and he should have confined himself to limb exercise. His lips and his tongue have not helped his fame.

THE THREE-TIME CANDIDATE.

From The Philadelphia Inquirer.

Of unsuccessful candidates of the large parties only two men have run three times. Clay lost every time and was done out of the nomination twice, when he might have been elected. Bryan is his only competitor for the honor of being beaten three times in an open race.

These are things to consider in the coming campaign.

TAIL WAGGING THE DOG.

From The Hartford Times.

It is a strange thing that a thousand men in a Democratic convention can consent to nominate a man they know cannot be elected. The only explanation is that at Denver Democracy and something quite different are united under one name. It is a case of the tail wagging the dog.

EMINENTLY APPROPRIATE.

From The Springfield Republican.

The admirable treatment which the Democratic convention served out to Hobson when he threw at it the Japanese war scare cannot be too highly regarded, for the ridicule and guying he received were eminently appropriate as an antidote to the captain's heroics. The Japanese should be made to understand that when a Democratic national convention refuses to take seriously such talk as Hobson's there is no danger of the creation of a war spirit against them in this country.

THE DENVER HYMN.

From The New York Sun.

At Chicago in 1896 a mob drunk on the borrowed rhetoric of Mr. Bryan snatched him from seedy obscurity and set him on the road to fortune. At Denver another mob, carefully trained and commanded, forces his nomination.

The chaste ballad, yelled so agreeably in the ears of the ladies at the convention, "What the Hell Do We Care?" expresses exactly the Bryaniac feelings. The Eastern States are thrown away; the election is lost in advance; a little maniac colony like Oklahoma makes more noise and has more influence in the convention than states whose electoral votes are indispensable to a candidate who is to have any chance to win—What the hell do we care?

In the name of Democracy Democratic principles are violated—What the hell do we care? Mr. Bryan is rich and must be richer. His weekly newspaper must be boomed. His nomination and his platform are a good thing for him. As for his party—What the hell do we care?