



ANNIS WAS WARNED GOT LETTER THREATS.

Hains Nearly Shot Wrong Man— Father-in-Law Blames Brother.

William E. Annis, advertising manager of "Recreation" and "Burr McIntosh's Monthly," who was shot and killed on Saturday afternoon at the landing float of the Bayside Yacht Club, at Bayside, Long Island, by Captain Peter C. Hains, U. S. A., aided and protected by his brother, Thornton J. Hains, an author, had received letters threatening him with serious consequences if he was discovered yesterday. The letters were turned over to District Attorney Ira G. Darrin of Queens County, who will personally conduct the prosecution of the two brothers.

These letters, according to Hains's fellow club members of the Bayside Yacht Club, had been found in Annis's pockets after his death by Harvey Rockwell, who was Annis's most intimate friend. They were found Saturday as the day that disaster would come to Annis if he visited the Bayside Yacht Club.

It also came out yesterday that Thornton Hains had killed a man who was, according to testimony in his trial, as helpless to defend himself as was the man his brother shot. Thornton's victim, for the killing of whom he was acquitted on a self-defence plea, had both hands on a car, pulling away from a small, Peter's victim was in a bathing suit, and consequently weaponless.

Charles H. Roberts, who helped to pull Annis out of the water after he had been shot, and who was prevented from going to his assistance by Thornton Hains's revolver, said to-day, in recounting the incidents of yesterday's shooting: "I was standing not twenty feet away and saw the whole thing. Annis was seated at the stern of his sloop bringing her to the float. Louis Harway, who was in the boat with Annis, was forward warding her off from the float."

HAINS NEARLY SHOT WRONG MAN.
"Peter Hains saw Harway first and, walking up to him, pressed his revolver against his chest. Harway, thinking the performance a joke, playfully brushed the captain's arm away."

"Hains by that time had realized his mistake and, crouching down so as to get on a level with Annis, who, as I say, was sitting in the stern of the boat, emptied his revolver into him. Annis was in his bathing suit, unarmed, defenceless and unprepared."

With the firing of the first shot Mrs. Annis, who with fully half a hundred women and children was on the pier watching the preparations for the annual Saturday afternoon races, called out shrilly: "Look out, Will! Alarmed at the same time I rushed toward Captain Hains, but before I had gone two steps his brother, Thornton Hains, stood before me, a revolver pressed in my face. "Stand back," he shouted. "This is a matter between these two," I naturally hesitated. Charles A. Birchfield then attempted to go to the assistance of Annis, and Thornton turned from me to him, calling out, "Stand back, or I fire!"

SWAM WITH SIX BULLETS IN HIM.
"By that time," continued Roberts, "Peter Hains had completed his work. Annis, with six bullets in him, rose from his seat in the boat and attempted to step from it to the float. One of the bullets had lodged in his knee, however, and as he stood up his leg gave way from under him and he toppled over into the bay. Wounded to death as he was, Annis still had marvellous grit to try to swim to the float. He took two strokes, and this brought him near enough for me to grab him and pull him on to the float."

"Meantime John Tomning, our boatman, had knocked the now useless revolver out of the hands of Peter Hains. It was on the float as I turned from putting a bundle of sallicotti under Annis's head, and I picked it up. Thornton Hains still stood with his weapon in hand, however, and for a time refused to surrender it. There was no violence attempted."

THORNTON COOLLY DELIVERS WEAPON.
"Marle L. Downs, Edward Andrews, Jr., Joseph Hill and several other members of the club faced the two brothers, and simply demanded that Thornton Hains give over his revolver. Peter Hains, who was much the cooler of the two, finally remonstrated with his brother, and persuaded him to surrender his revolver. Before doing so, however, Thornton Hains, who was apparently afraid that some one of us might turn his own weapon against him, broke open the breech of his revolver and emptied the chambers, pouring the cartridges into his hand, saying: "You will be good enough to observe that none have been exploded."

"Annis, who was moaning faintly, stretched out in the float, then turned to Peter Hains and said: "Captain, you have made a horrible mistake." Peter Hains hesitated a minute and replied: "I may have, but I don't believe so." Annis then turned to our Swede boatman and asked, "John, have they got cowards like these in your country?"

"By this time Dr. Henry Houghton had arrived. A brief examination convinced him that nothing could be done to save Annis. At the suggestion of Mr. Birchfield he pulled out a tin envelope from his pocket and wrote on it, "Shot by Captain Peter C. Hains, U. S. A." This he gave to Annis, who, with a firm hand, signed his full name, "William E. Annis."

The others on the float had been trying to get some explanation as to the cause of the shooting from the two brothers. Finally Thornton Hains, who had filled a pipe and was comfortably smoking, said: "I've been trying to keep him from doing this for some time."

"Annis kept up his nerve to the end. Before being placed under ether he told his friend Harvey Rockwell, who sat at his bedside: "Goodby, Harvey. I may never see you again."

BLAMES THORNTON FOR SHOOTING.
A dispatch from Boston last night said that the cause of the tragedy was the firing of a counterfeit for divorce by Mrs. Hains, according to Charles H. Libbey, Captain Hains's father-in-law.

MOTORCYCLIST KILLED.

Accident at Clifton Stadium in Sight of Thousands.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Paterson, N. J., Aug. 16.—"Son" Briggs, the motorcyclist and former amateur lightweight boxer, was killed to-day in the presence of five thousand persons, at the Clifton Stadium. Briggs came here to pace "Jimmy" Moran in a twenty mile motor paced race. He was testing a machine that the stadium officials declared to be defective, just before the racing began.

After making four laps of the saucer track, Briggs was preparing to slow up, when the machine wobbled and crashed into the grandstand. Briggs was hurled fifty feet through the air, landing on the track. His neck and one arm and one leg were broken.

"Jake" De Rosier, the mile champion motorcyclist, carried the unconscious victim to an automobile and brook all speed laws in a race for life to St. Joseph's Hospital, two miles away, but Briggs died before reaching the hospital. Briggs was twenty-eight years old. He was born in Waltham, Mass. He began his cycling career with "Jimmy" Moran and "Dutch" Waller. He acted as pacemaker in this country for "Jimmy" Michaels, the former English champion cyclist.

The defective machine belonged to John Shottwell, of Brooklyn, and had been acting badly for some time. A few minutes after the accident to Briggs De Rosier had a narrow escape. His machine skidded and ran into the rail on the bleacher side of the track and slid along for twenty-five yards, but De Rosier saved himself. Carl Root, a few seconds later, had a narrow escape, but also saved himself from injury.

ARRESTED THREE TIMES.

Chauffeur Was Determined to Meet His Employer on Time.

Alfred Haswell, chauffeur for C. H. Robins, of No. 301 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, left Great Neck, Long Island, yesterday to meet a train at the Grand Central Station on which his employer was to arrive after a trip out of the city. Mr. Robins was to go down to Great Neck in the car. Haswell was late in starting from Great Neck, so he hit up the pace, and going through Patcoque a Suffolk County deputy sheriff halted him, and he had to give bail to answer a speeding charge.

The arrest delayed him still more, so Haswell, bent on making up the lost time, swung into the village of Freeport and into an automobile trap there at a rate which forced him to give bail in answer to a speeding charge in Nassau County. He came on toward Manhattan, but through Jamaica, while proceeding along the Merrick Road, a bicycle policeman halted him and charged him with running the machine at thirty-two miles an hour.

F. the third time Haswell gave bail, and he started for the station, declaring he would cause his owner to wait sooner than make it four times in an afternoon.

The other arrests on the Merrick Road in Jamaica yesterday were Max Stork, of No. 66 West 77th street, driving his own machine forty miles, and Landon C. Thorne, twenty years old, of Babylon, driving his father's car at the rate of thirty-five miles.

HURT IN AUTO CRASH.

Collision of Cars at Far Rockaway Injures Two.

Two persons were hurt in an automobile collision in Broadway at Jarvis Lane, Far Rockaway, Queens, yesterday afternoon. They are the firm of O'Reilly Brothers, in Far Rockaway. The cars in collision were owned by Manhattan people summering at Far Rockaway. The injured are William Wall, shock, contusions of the head and body and sprained back, and Alice Wall, twenty-two years old, contusions of the right arm, shock and possible internal hurts.

The accident happened about 2 o'clock. A touring car, belonging to Charles J. O'Reilly, of the firm of O'Reilly Brothers, storage warehouse men of Harlem, was ascending the Broadway hill in charge of Percy Wall, who is employed by Mr. O'Reilly as chauffeur. The O'Reilly summer home is in Cedar Avenue, Far Rockaway. With Wall were his father and sister. As the O'Reilly car reached Jarvis Lane another big touring car, owned by Emanuel Gottall, of Sixth Avenue and 48th street, Manhattan, living in the summer at No. 36 Seneca Avenue, Far Rockaway, turned from the lane into Broadway, and the O'Reilly car was hit on the side. In the Gottall car were Mr. Gottall, with Frederick Johnson driving. The O'Reilly car would have been upset but that it was shoved against an electric pole. Neither of the chauffeurs nor Mr. Gottall sustained injury.

Johnson, the driver of the Gottall car, was arrested. He lives at No. 128 East 134th street.

CYCLE AND AUTOMOBILE SMASH.

Rider Probably Fatally Hurt, and Chauffeur Is Held.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Montclair, N. J., Aug. 16.—John Filkins, twenty-four years old, of this town, was probably fatally injured here this evening, when the motorcycle on which he was riding collided with an automobile belonging to F. L. Dyer, an East Orange lawyer, of Parkhurst Place, this town, which was occupied by the owner and his chauffeur, Ivers Simpson. Young Filkins was riding swiftly out Grove street, and the automobile, driven by Simpson, was coming down Glen Ridge Avenue, when the collision occurred. The smaller machine struck the automobile with terrible force, and Filkins was hurled into the road. He was picked up unconscious and taken to Mountsinclair Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition. He is suffering from internal injuries and his skull is believed to be fractured. He was still unconscious late to-night.

Simpson, the chauffeur, is held by the police.

RACE TO CONEY ISLAND

SIX SWIM FROM BATTERY.

Two Women Show Great Puck and Endurance in Hard Contest.

Weak and almost exhausted, John J. Forrester, a watchman employed in the Brooklyn Sewer Department, who lives at No. 34 Cheever Place, Brooklyn, reached Coney Island at 5:15 last evening, after having beaten thirty-three competitors in the seventh annual swim of the United States Volunteer Life Saving Corps, which started from Pier 4, East River, at 12:30. Two women were among the strong swimmers who started off on the long journey down the Bay, out through the Narrows and over to Coney Island, the course being about twelve miles long.

Just as the sun-tanned swimmers dived off the pier Miss Clara T. Hurst, of Staten Island, who has competed in several long swimming races, hit a log, and at first it was thought she had dislocated her jaw. She continued on, however, and the pain soon left her. The other woman competitor was Miss Augusta Gallup, who is a member of the subdivision branch of the corps at 100th street and the East River.

Both women showed wonderful pluck and endurance. They kept on even terms with the best of the men, and did not quit until Norton's Point was reached, and then against their will, the committee in charge believing that it would be dangerous for them to swim further, as the tide was turning and it was growing dusk.

More than three thousand persons, stationed along the various vantage points, saw the start. They cheered their favorites and howled words of encouragement as long as they could be heard by the competitors. Like a well trained regiment the thirty-three swimmers took the water together, and for at least half a mile they kept well together. After picking out the trainers and boats assigned to them the swimmers began to increase their speed, and slowly the stars drew away from the field. It soon became apparent that the record wouldn't fall, as there was considerable traffic all along the route taken by the swimmers. Big steamboats churned up the water, and gradually the men dropped out, exhausted by the beating of the waves against them.

Several of the swimmers had narrow escapes from drowning, and many of them suffered from cramps and had to quit long before they reached the Narrows. Walter Patterson, of Schenectady, who was believed to have a good chance to finish among the leaders, was seized with cramps while off Norton's Point. He was hauled into the boat almost dead from fatigue. At a late hour last night he had not fully recovered from exhaustion. Dr. Ferguson, an osteopath, who attended him, however, said that Patterson would have to remain in bed for several days, though he did not think his condition especially serious. Henry Smolensky, who, with H. Linnenkohl, of the branch at East 100th street, won the Hell Gate swim last year, went to suddenly spite off the Crescent Athletic Club. His trainer, who was following him in a boat a few feet in the rear, dived after him and brought him to the surface. He was taken aboard the press boat and attended by a surgeon. He had to be sent home in a carriage.

John Gilday, who recently broke the record for the swim across Hell Gate, became doubled up with cramps while off Fort Hamilton, and was forced to quit. Thomas Webb, of South Norwalk, Conn., heralded as the best amateur long distance swimmer in his state, found the pace too swift, and took to his boat after the two-mile mark had been passed. Long before he quit his trainer tried in every way to encourage him, and for half an hour Webb fought blindly on, apparently dazed.

Ten minutes after Forrester, the winner, arrived at Coney Island, Edward Tenthoff, twenty-nine years old, of No. 215 Eighth Avenue, paddled slowly in. He was still strong, but the salt water and bright sun had nearly blinded him.

"Where am I?" asked Tenthoff.

"You have just crossed the finishing line," said his trainer.

He was greatly pleased, but was cast down a moment later when he was told that he had finished second. According to his trainers Tenthoff was making good speed until Norton's Point was reached. Although they called to him time and again that he was going out of his course, he paid little attention to them. When they realized that something was wrong the trainer rowed close to the swimmer and led him to the finish. Tenthoff reached Norton's Point fully five minutes before Forrester, but the loss of his sight at that time caused him to head for the Staten Island shore.

The most surprising spectacle of the day was the remarkable finish of Charles Hurt, a nineteen-year-old boy, who is a life guard at Aubury Park, and lives at Plainfield, N. J. He was apparently the strongest of the six who finished. Hurt was the third in the race, and crossed the finish line half an hour after Tenthoff. He complained that his trainer was not acquainted with the course, and as a result he had lost much time. Many of the other swimmers had the same complaint to make after the race.

After Hurt came Arthur Bennett, John Denoyer and L. F. D. Levey, finishing in that order. The last man arrived at 6:25 o'clock. The winner's time was 4 hours and 46 minutes, or at the rate of more than two miles an hour.

"Ed" Duffy, who only three days ago swam the distance in a little over four hours, was surprised that the time was not faster. "Any one who is able to move his hands and remain in the water for that period can swim that distance," he said. "What we need most in these races are men that understand the course, and the sooner we get them the sooner the results will speak for themselves."

DROWNS IN VIEW OF FRIENDS.

Boy Gets in Deep Water and Is Unable to Swim at Catawaba, N. J.

NEGROES LEAVE TOWN

TROOPS IN SPRINGFIELD.

Villages Near Illinois Capital Suffer from Depredations.

Springfield, Ill., Aug. 16.—At a conference in the Governor's office this afternoon steps were taken to have the negro residents of the suburban districts come into the state arsenal for the night.

A genuine scare was caused at headquarters in the arsenal to-night after a squad had been sent to disperse a crowd at Allen and Spring streets. Five minutes later a report reached Lieutenant Colonel Eddy that shots had been fired in the threatened quarter. He immediately sent a full platoon to the place to reinforce the squad, and when the additional soldiers appeared the crowd broke and ran.

The arsenal was crowded to-night with negro refugees from Springfield and surrounding towns. About two hundred men, women and children sought shelter in the building and slept on the floor or in chairs. Most of these people were old and infirm, but they endured the hardships of their quarters rather than face the prospect of passing the night in their homes, beset with momentary fear of attack.

The scattered settlements extending around the outskirts of the city present too great a field for even the big body of troops here now, and it was the idea of the military authorities that the most effective work could be done with the danger spots restricted as much as possible. Another factor in this connection was the large number of warnings of impending trouble. At all the principal stations word was received that attacks were organizing by the lawless persons who, after a complete day of rest, were expected to make to-night the time of supreme test between the mob and the troops.

Several complaints were received from nearby villages and hamlets of the existence of threatening conditions. The most insistent came from Chatham, twelve miles south. The negroes there had become frightened at the attitude of their white neighbors, and asked that troops be sent. Their spokesman was told that the best plan would be for them to come to Springfield and seek protection at the arsenal. The authorities are a bit worried by the condition in the outside sections.

AN EXODUS OF BLACKS.
Scores of negroes have left Springfield, either on foot or by trolley car, the latter class riding as far as their means permitted, and then striking across country. These tramping parties, aimless and penniless, are causing some complaint from the communities through which they pass. The whites assert that the presence of these negro paupers imposes unnecessary burdens, and argue that only the shiftless and immoral portion of the Springfield negroes are represented.

An attempt to cut telephone and fire alarm wires leading into the City Hall was not successful. A policeman saw three men on top of an outbuilding, trying to reach the lines overhead. He turned in an alarm to the headquarters of General Wells, and the latter dispatched a wagonload of soldiers to the scene. They arrived before the trio had done any damage. The wire cutters fled, leaving their nippers behind, and escaped.

With the arrival to-day of the 2d and 7th Infantry regiments, I. N. G., and two squadrons of the 1st Cavalry, all from Chicago, the entire national guard of Illinois, with the exception of the 6th Infantry and the 8th Infantry (colored), is on duty in Springfield to-night. In all 4,200 guardsmen are in the city. Two deaths due to the violence on Friday and Saturday occurred at St. John's Hospital to-day. William Donnigan, an aged negro, whose throat was cut last night, and Frank Delmore, shot through the lungs on Friday night, died from their wounds. This brings the list of violent deaths during the race troubles up to five.

COUNCIL OF WAR HELD.
A council of war was held at the Capitol this afternoon by Governor Deneen, Adjutant General Scott, General F. P. Wells and Colonel Sanborne, and a plan adopted to render further demonstrations improbable. Colonel Sanborne was given command of a provisional brigade, consisting of the 1st and 2d Infantry regiments, with instructions to preserve the peace in the territory west of 7th street. The two regiments established headquarters on the Capitol grounds, their shelter tents bordering the State House on three sides. General Wells, with headquarters at the County Jail, posted guards to cover the city east of 7th street. The 1st Cavalry was detailed under Major Frank Bush at division headquarters under Major General Young.

The 3d Infantry reached this city at 2:30 p. m., under command of Colonel John Garrity. The manner in which a line of skirmishers was thrown out as the guardsmen disembarked from the train gained applause from the crowd which had gathered at the railroad station to watch the arrival. The militia men marched to the Capitol to a file and drum quickstep, and their assignment to Colonel Sanborne's brigade followed. Governor Deneen to-day said that he wanted to protect the city so that the feeling negroes could return in safety.

"We can protect them here and we can't when they scatter about the country," said the Governor. "If they will come back we will give them food and shelter in government tents."

Troops returned from Spaulding reported that there had been no basis for the alarm which had been felt in that village. They found the white citizens armed, and in many cases hiding in ambush, in expectation of an attack by negroes. The guardsmen found only one negro in the vicinity, and he was placed in jail. The citizens were advised to return to their homes, as there was no danger of any attack by negroes.

The latest example of mob violence here was an attack early this morning upon the home of the Rev. G. H. McDaniels, a negro clergyman, who lives at No. 1144 North 7th street. The structure was torn to pieces, but the occupants escaped. Troops dispersed the rioters.

A court of inquiry was summoned to-night to investigate the killing yesterday at Kankakee of Earl Nelson, a youth who had boarded a troop train and was stabbed to death by a soldier. It is found that the soldier who stabbed Nelson did so in self-defence and without violating military law. The report was given to Colonel Sanborne, of the 1st Regiment, and then transmitted to General E. C. Young. To-night General Young is on the sick list, and his aids declined to disturb him. The case will ultimately reach the office of Adjutant General Scott.

Alarms were numerous this evening, but in no case was there any circumstance which compelled the use of force. A fire early in the evening at East Mason and 4th streets brought out a large crowd, but it was composed of curious persons easily handled. Three barns were de-

CANNOT CARRY THE WEST.

"The Cincinnati Enquirer" Sees No Hope for Bryan.

Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 16.—Information reached here this evening to the effect that "The Cincinnati Enquirer" had declared editorially that Bryan could not possibly carry the West, as he was weaker there now than he was two months ago. "The Enquirer's" editorial follows:

News from the West, from all the country west of the Ohio River, gives ample evidence that in every state of that vast region the Republican party has divorced itself from the element in its ranks that opposed or failed to heartily approve of the policies of President Roosevelt. The bold utterances, the loud criticisms, the abuse and revilings by politicians and representatives of business interests have suddenly ceased as against those policies backed as they now are by the party's candidate, the party indorsement, popular approval, magnificent crops, and a renewal of prosperity.

It is difficult for an onlooker to see how the Democrats can gain Republican votes in the West under these conditions. Their chance was there three months ago, but the Republican new alliance surely is now a barrier. Mr. Bryan can offer no greater inducements than are now offered upon the bargain counter of the Republican party in the West. Not an important radical Republican leader has bolted his party. Why should he under such favorable conditions to radical ideas? Not an important conservative Republican can leave, for all other doors are closed to him.

It does not look so favorable to the Democrats as it did one month ago, a fortnight ago or a week ago.

The owner of "The Enquirer" is John R. McLean, a leader of Ohio Democrats and once the party candidate for Governor.

Arthur I. Vorys, when informed of the editorial, said: "While not surprising, it is gratifying, because 'The Enquirer' would not make such a statement unless convinced by satisfactory information. It confirms the reports received here from the West."

TWO DROWN IN HARBOR.

Brother of One of Them Sees Tragedy Off Ellis Island.

Two men were drowned off Ellis Island while fishing yesterday afternoon when their small flat bottomed boat overturned. A brother of one of the men saw the drowning from the Jersey shore, and fought with men who prevented him from jumping into the bay to go to the rescue.

The dead men were John Boydano, of Fall River, Mass., who has been staying at No. 58 Centre street, Manhattan, and John Starboro, of No. 56 Centre street.

Stephen Starboro, brother of John, was sitting on a pier on the Jersey shore. At his side sat a little girl. Suddenly she exclaimed: "Oh, look—that boat has turned over!"

Starboro immediately began stripping off his clothing, and was about to jump into the bay when several men seized him. The distance to the place where the boat had turned turtle was so great that it would have been impossible to reach it in time by swimming. A boat was procured, but too late to render assistance. The bodies were found and taken to Station A of the Harbor Squad, at the Battery.

THREE WOMEN DROWNED.

Meet Death While Bathing at Grand Isle, Vt.

Grand Isle, Vt., Aug. 16.—Three young women who were staying at a cottage near Adams Landing were drowned to-day while bathing in Lake Champlain. They were Miss Lucy Perry, nineteen years old, and Miss Sarah Dismoy, twenty-seven years old, of Plattsburgh, N. Y., and Miss Elizabeth Dismoy, of Brooklyn, age not given, a cousin of Miss Sarah Dismoy.

According to the report of the accident which has reached here, the three women were in the water together, when one of them stepped into a deep hole. The other two started to her assistance, when they also stepped into deep water, and all went down, none of them being able to swim. There were no other bathers near and no one on shore was able to go to the rescue. The bodies were recovered and were sent to Plattsburgh to-night.

HEAD STUCK IN MUD, HE DROWNS.

Canalboat Captain Falls Asleep on Craft and Rolls Overboard.

Patrick Toner, captain of the canalboat James-ton, moored at Quay street, Williamsburg, was drowned yesterday, although he was supposed to be a good swimmer.

While resting under the shade of a small canvas awning at the stern of his boat, Toner fell asleep and rolled overboard. Those attracted by the splash expected to see him rise to the surface and strike out for his boat. However, the only thing which came to the surface was a series of bubbles. Several men leaped into the water and tried to find Toner by diving. No one could reach his body. Word was sent to the police of the Greenpoint Avenue station, and the harbor squad was informed. Later Patrolman Mulhall by persistent grappling managed to catch the clothing of Toner and haul him to the surface. It was then found that in falling overboard he had plunged in head first and become imbedded in the mud.

SOME CAMPAIGN VIEWS

IN LETTERS TO MR. TAFT.

"The Wave of Radicalism" Analyzed —Figures by States.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)
Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 16.—Judge Taft attended the Episcopal Church this morning and spent the remainder of the day resting. He was accompanied to church by Mrs. Taft, the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Winthrop, John Hays Hammond and Mrs. Hammond and Mr. Vorys. Mr. Taft transacted no political business to-day; in fact, he makes it a rule not to do so, and a "rough frequently asked to make political appointments on Sunday he invariably declines.

A great mass of mail reaches Judge Taft's office each day, and while a percentage is always of the "freak" variety, much of it presents information and material of great interest. Nor are the advices all one way. There are many earnest admirers of the candidate who believe that he has a hard campaign ahead of him, and that Bryan will make an exceptional run. Those who take this ground base their conclusions on what they term "the wave of extreme radicalism" which they think is sweeping the country. They point to the election at the primaries of Joseph L. Bristow, of Kansas, to succeed Senator Long in the upper house of Congress; to the assured election of Coe I. Crawford, to succeed Senator Kittredge, of South Dakota; to the prospective election of Governor Cummins, to succeed Senator Allison; to the wide popularity of Senator La Follette, and the fortune which he is making out of his radicalism on the Chautauqua circuits, and from these incidents they argue that the people do not want a safe and sane President, but one of the most radical type.

BLISTOW WITH TAFT.
There is reason for doubting the accuracy of their conclusions, however, and even their premises. For instance, Kansas, in sending to the Senate Joseph L. Bristow, is not sending a tyro to Washington, or a man who has been most distinguished by platform or newspaper advocacy of reactionary doctrines. On the contrary, Mr. Bristow, occupying the somewhat inconspicuous position of Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, arose to fame through his devotion to a most unpleasant duty, the fidelity and thoroughness with which he ferreted out dishonesty and graft in the Postoffice Department, and the absolute confidence of the Roosevelt administration, which he earned purely by merit. Moreover, not only did President Roosevelt commend Mr. Bristow's ability and integrity in the highest terms, but when he resigned from the Postoffice Department he was immediately retained by Secretary Taft to conduct somewhat delicate investigations of conditions attending the transportation problems connected with the Panama Railway, and in turn was commended by the Secretary for the character and fearlessness of his work. In selecting Mr. Bristow to represent them in the Senate, therefore, the people of Kansas have chosen a man trained in the school of Republican policies, and if he is radical, he is also a man of such sincerity and singleness of purpose that, aside from those members of Congress on whom some of his official reports reflected, those who know him expect him to develop into a useful and a progressive member of the Senate, and one who will be in complete sympathy with the White House during Mr. Taft's administration.

So, too, in the case of Governor Cummins there is reason to expect that there will be no friction between the progressive Iowa statesman and the White House with Mr. Taft as its occupant. In nominating Judge Taft as its standard bearer the Republican party did not choose a member of that intense "stand pat" faction of which Senator Allison was a prominent although not an extreme member. Governor Cummins is an ardent advocate of tariff revision. That is a policy in which President Roosevelt has for some time believed and to which Mr. Taft and the Republican party by its national platform stand committed. Factionalism in state parties leads to gross exaggeration of the policies of the opposing leaders, but it is doubtful if the country at large will regard Governor Cummins as an extremist, and it cannot be denied that he will come to the Senate fortified by long experience as chief executive of one of the most prosperous states of the Union.

CRAWFORD NOT DANGEROUS.
In the case of Governor Crawford he, like no other so well known, reputed to be an extreme radical. But his selection cannot be adjudged as reflecting the sentiment of the people of his state, without taking into consideration some of the incidents which preceded and caused it. Senator Kittredge, never a brilliant or particularly useful member of the Senate, made the error of quarrelling with his colleague, Senator Gamble, and in the factional fight which followed Mr. Gamble was victorious. He it was who guided the choice of the people of his state in the interest of Governor Crawford, and those who are in a position to know declare that it was the judgment of Mr. Gamble, never remarkable for the radicalism of his views, rather than any change in the sentiment of the Republicans of South Dakota which is responsible for Mr. Crawford's success.

In the case of a sister state, North Dakota, the situation has been practically reversed. Senator Hansbrough has been defeated by the national committee man, Alexander McKenzie, and Senator McCumber, who represent the extreme conservative faction in the state, while Mr. Hansbrough lost Mr. McKenzie's support by his advocacy of a primary law permitting popular vote for Senators and by supporting the Roosevelt administration in the railway rate fight. All of these facts are pointed out in a complex correspondence which flows steadily into the Taft headquarters, and whatever may be the ultimate decision of Eastern readers they are facts which must be given consideration before accurate conclusions can be reached.

It is true that Senator La Follette is accumulating a fortune on the lecture platform, but it is equally a fact that those most familiar with Mr. La Follette, his style of delivery and his methods of reasoning declare that he missed his vocation when he overlooked his histrionic abilities and chose the political instead of the dramatic stage, and the interest and curiosity which lead thousands to purchase admission to his entertainments are not necessarily indicative of sympathy with the views he expresses or a tendency to intrust the nation's affairs to others of his type.

WHAT FIGURES SHOW.
Some of the most astute of Mr. Taft's correspondents, on the other hand, declare that he will be elected, and present in support of their convictions an analysis of the Electoral College, which is substantially as follows: They accord Bryan the "Solid South," including Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia, with a total of 120 votes. They place in the debatable column Kentucky, Delaware, Oklahoma and Missouri, with a total of 41 votes. As 242 votes are required for election, the margin is 122 votes.

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