judgment, by his desire to conserve his own and the public weal.

The overshadowing issue of the campaign really is: Shall the administration of President Roosevelt be approved; shall a party of demonstrated capacity in administrative affairs be continued in power; shall the reins of government be placed in experienced hands, or do the people prefer to trust their destinies to an aggregation of experimental malcontents and theorists, whose only claim to a history is a party name they pilfered?

With a record of four decades of wise legislation, twoscore years of faithful administration, offering its fulfilled pledges as a guaranty of its promises for the future, the Republican party appeals to the people, and, with full confidence in their wisdom and patriotism, awaits the rendition of the November verdict.

SPEECH OF SENATOR BURROWS.

Mr. Burrows in his speech said:

Though the proceedings of the late National Republican Convention and the result of its deliberations are matters of common knowledge, yet courtesy and custom moved the convention to the appointment of the committee now present to formally notify you of its action in selecting you as the nominee of the Republican party for the high office of Vice-President of the United States for the term of four years from March 4, 1909. It will be gratifying to you to know that your selection was not the result of a sudden impulse, but the deliberate and mature judgment of that great convention speaking for the Republican party from every state and territory of the Republic. The members of this committee, coming from every part of the country, are able to convey to you the gratifying assurance that your nomination receives the hearty approval of the constituency they represent and the promise of united and enthusiastic support at the approaching election. The unanimity with which you were nominated was a fitting tribute to you as a man and a just recognition of your long and valuable services to the party and the country.

Repeatedly commissioned by the people of your district to a seat in the national House of Representatives, where you have served with distinction for nearly twenty years, participating in the deliberations of that body and bearing a conspicuous part in shaping the policy of your party and the country, you were regarded as pre-eminently fitted for the discharge of the important duties incident to the office of Vice-President of the United States. As the constitutional presiding officer of the Senate you will bring to the discharge of that exalted position a wide experience in public affairs and a thorough knowledge of parliamentary law which will enable you to conduct its proceedings with dignity and dispatch, and so sustain its high character as the greatest legislative body in the world. While the ordinary duties incident to the office of Vice-President are not onerous, yet circumstances may arise in the mutations of human affairs by which the place may become one of the highest concern.

The framers of the Constitution, with that wisdom and foresight which characterized their deliberations, sought to provide for such contingencies as would arise in the course of human events, and to that end provided that "in case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the affairs and duties of his office, the same shall devolve upon the Vice-President." Five times during the history of the country a vacancy has occurred in the office of President by the death of the incumbent. Five times has the Vice-President been called upon to discharge the duties of President of the United States, and if in the mysterious dispensation of Providence such responsibility shall fall upon you, your long experience in public life and familiarity with public affairs, your mature judgment and patriotic impulses, would insure the continuance of a wise administration and insure the safety and wellbeing of the Republic. Of the platform adopted by the convention you are fully advised, and the principles therein enunciated will, we are sure, receive your hearty approval, and we confidently expect and believe the candidates and the platform will, at the approaching election, receive the triumphant indorsement of the American people.

DEMOCRATS FOUGHT PUBLICITY.

Mr. Bryan, in his recent speech of acceptance to the committee notifying him of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party for the office of President, presented what he regarded as the paramount issue of the campaign in the question, "Shall the people rule?"

This declaration is a thinly veiled criticism of the Republican party in that the impression is sought to be made that under a Republican administration the rule of the people is suppressed. In spite of this declaration Mr. Bryan charges that publicity for campaign expenses by political parties is generally desired, and that the Republican Congress refused to enact such a law. Mr. Bryan does not state the whole truth. It is true that the Republican committee of the House of Representatives reported the measure providing for publication of all campaign expenses incurred in the course of an election, and such a measure was considered by the House. In the course of its consideration an amendment was added which required a member of Congress to file a statement showing to what extent the lawful voters of his district were restricted in the exercise of their franchise and the methods employed to accomplish such results.

As thus amended the measure passed the House and, coming to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, of which I am chairman. I have to say that while the Republican membership of that committee favored the passage of the measure as it came from the House, every Democratic committeeman was opposed to it, and under no circumstances, by reason of the Democratic position, could it have been passed through the Senate. It was believed then, and is believed now, that the prevention of lawful voters from exercising their right of suffrage is quite as pernicious and as destructive of free government as the use of money in elections.

In the second place, Mr. Bryan declares that the people do not approve of the present method of electing United States Senators. The Constitution of the United States provides for their election by the legislatures of the states, and the Senate is the body in which the states as such are represented. But after entering into the argument touching the matter, it is sufficient to say that in many, if not the majority of the states, the people are permitted to-day to indicate their preference for United States Senators, and the preference so expressed is necessarily potential with the Legislature in exercising its constitutional prerogative to make a choice of Senators.

A BRYAN SUBTERFUGE.

Finally, he asserts the people do not rule by reason of the government of the House of Representatives, alleging that the rules of the House do not permit the people through their representatives to freely legislate. No statement can be further from the fact. Under the old law it was practically impossible to transact public business. You, Mr. Sherman, and myself have served together in the House of Representatives and have been held there day after day and night after night in an effort to transact the public business because the Democratic minority insisted upon the right, while remaining in their seats, to refrain from answering rollcalls, thereby destroying a quorum.

When Thomas B. Reed, of Maine, became Speaker of the House he exercised what he regarded to be his parliamentary right to count those present not voting as a part of the body to determine the question whether a quorum was in fact present. By this simple process he put an end to one of the most effective means of filibustering. The rules adopted, known as the "Reed rules," are enforced to-day, and under these rules it is possible for the majority representing the people to transact the public business with promptness and dispatch. It hardly lies in the mouth of Mr. Bryan or the Democratic party to criticise these rules, in view of the fact that upon ascension of the Democratic majority in the House of Representatives and the election of Mr. Crisp, of Georgia, as Speaker, these same rules were indorsed and adopted and enforced with rigor.

These are the three things which Mr. Bryan mentions as evidence that the people do not rule.

"Shall the people rule?" This question was settled more than half a century ago when Abraham Lincoln stood by the sacrificial altar at Gettysburg declaring the purpose of the party then in power to continue the contest in behalf of popular government and against the rule of an armed minority, that in the end there might be established in this country "a government of the people, by the people and for the people."

"Shall the people rule?" will be answered at the close of the contest in November next, as evidenced by the triumphant election of the nominees of the Republican party for the office of President and Vice-President of the United States.

JAMES S. SHERMAN.

Who formally accepted the Republican nomination for Vice-President yesterday.

(Copyright, 1908, by Pach Bros., New York.)

DR. STRYKER'S ADDRESS.

Following brief addresses by Charles S. Symonds, chairman of the local reception committee and Mayor Wheeler, President Stryker of Hamilton College, from which Mr. Sherman was graduated, delivered an address, in which he said:

This city of Utica welcomes the representation of the county, the state and the nation, which swells this throng to share these salutations to our neighbor and friend. We would honor him as we are honored in his person. In earlier generations this venerable Oneida County has not lacked recognition in her national men, nor does she lack it now. With us to-day, peculiarly our own, indigenous to everything that is trusty and strong among us, than whom lives no better equipped servant of the nation, stands the great Secretary of War and of State, known and read of all men the world over—Elihu Root.

The faithful Assistant Secretary of War, soldier and scholar, trained legislator and clean citizen, subject yet, I trust, to our effectual call, he is here—William Cary Sanger. These, with this broad multitude, now gather to acclaim James Schoolcraft Sherman fit candidate for the Vice-Presidency upon the Republican platform. He is a good text but what is to be said of him is so sweet and wholesome that it can be said short. His record is long, but it is all open, needing little exposition, and of extenuation needing nothing. Let my few words recall the gratitude of the ancient darky: "I ain't got but two teeth, but thank God they hit!"

To speak of no other candidates, good or bad (I think there is none who is indifferent), here is our friend who fearlessly and consistently has represented this district in Congress for the exceptional period of ten terms. Refused once by 531 votes, for the other ten times in which he invited the scrutiny of this electorate he was returned by huge majorities whose average has been 4,569. There is a story of effectiveness.

Always the traduction of ignorant tongues attends the path of public men—they "that make envy and crooked malice nourishment dare bite the best." But strong character is an incontrovertible challenge, and over and over with an immense reply has this 27th District of New York put coarse detraction to whatever shame it was capable of feeling. Mr. Sherman's capacity and service in the House have made him a far greater force at the centre of legislation than we here appreciate.

A WINNER OF FRIENDS.

He is no experiment. He wins friends and holds them. He does not "lackey the varying tide," but knows what is practicable and pushes to get it done. His measure has been taken "in the scuffle of great fights" and under the fierce X-ray of publicity. He has been trusted here and in Washington for a quarter of a century. You know well that without respect to party he has considered this whole district as his constituency and with rare promptitude has done all that was possible and proper for innumerable persons. He has represented us all.

And we are sure that his vigilance and influence will have exceptional value in the higher place, that his expert discretion and firmness will not only give prestige to his presidency of the Senate but will uplift the position itself. Standing as the successor apparent to America's ultimate office, he will meet the responsibilities contingent to his own special relation to the upper house of legislation undiverted. He will be free and frank. He can swim for himself. But never will he speak before he thinks, or meddle with what is beyond his province, or play fast and loose with ethical perspective, or mistake rigor for law. He will remember all his promises, and will "perform to the utmost of a man."

Fellow citizens, shall we not vote for him with all our hearts? So far as Oneida County goes, shall we not make unanimous our answer to this great honor?

When November shall put the previous question, let the great reply be Taft and Sherman! "Good news!" said a salesman to a railway porter; "we've had a birth in our family—twins!" "Why, sir, dat am no berth; dat's a section!"

SECRETARY ROOT'S TRIBUTE.

Dr. Stryker was followed by Secretary Root, who said:

This occasion justifies general congratulation. The people of the Herkimer-Oneida district are to be congratulated on the confirmation of the judgment they have so long maintained in the selection of their representative in Congress. Republican national conventions have always been very wise bodies, and the last convention's imitation of you in nominating Mr. Sherman is the sincerest flattery. Mr. Sherman should be congratulated upon this signal expression of opinion and feeling by the people of his home. There are few things in this world worth so much as the respect, esteem and affection of the community in which one has passed his life. Money cannot buy this; scheming cannot produce it; artifice cannot simulate it.

It answers to no call but that of character. It is the natural reaction of kindly human nature under the influence of what the man really is. The country is to be congratulated upon this evidence that one of the men for whom it will have an opportunity to vote at the coming election for the office of Vice-President, to preside over the Senate and to stand in the place of heir apparent to the Presidency, is a good and true man, in whose hands the vast interests of American prosperity and peace and order and liberty will not suffer.

What political partisans and political enemies say about a man is apt to be colored by their partisanship or their enmity. The praise and depreciation of a campaign is a poor guide to just opinion. What the newspapers say about a man often reflects but a superficial judgment based upon those occasional striking and spectacular acts which constitute news rather than upon the inconspicuous, steady and most useful labor and conduct that make up the true record of life. The members of the national government for the past twenty years know what Mr. Sherman has done in the broad field of national legislation. They know with what fidelity and painstaking industry he has done the country's work in committee. They know with what modest disregard of personal display, thorough knowledge, clearness of expression and force of mind and character he has maintained upon the floor of the House his views of what was best in legislation, until the time has come when every member listens with attention and respect, because it is he who speaks.

They know that rare combination of quick perception, fair judgment and decision of character, which through long experience as chairman in committee of the whole has made him the best parliamentarian of the House of Representatives, and a member of the standing committee of five which directs the difficult and complicated administration of the rules necessary to enable the House to do its business, and of necessity which in a great measure directs the conduct of business.

But we know our friend and neighbor better than the men at Washington, better than the newspapers, better than the politicians. We know the man himself through and through by his living, by the multitude of little things that in the long course of years make up a record that cannot be untrue. We know the stock he came from, sound and honest stock. We knew his respected father. Some of us go back to knowledge of his grandfather. My own recollections of earliest childhood are of a farmhouse in the town of Vernon, and a stone's throw away the simple house of his grandfather, Willett Sherman, an honored and conspicuous figure remaining from the early settlers of the county, a leader in the first manufactures of Central New York.

We have followed the grandson through his boyhood and manhood. We know that he has been a good husband and a good father and a good neighbor; that he has always been upright in business, self-respecting, just, fair and considerate; that everybody in the community trusts him and believes his word without any bond. We know that no desire to make money ever led him to do a mean or unfair or unkind act, and that he never sought to get riches by making any one else poor. We know that he is a true and loyal friend, and that from all this region the weak and unfortunate have learned to go to him, always to find help in his sympathy. We know that he has always borne his part as a good citizen in the public affairs of the community and that he is universally respected and beloved.

We are competent to testify, not upon hearsay, but of knowledge, and we do now testify to our countrymen everywhere, to the people of all distant states, that this is a man for Americans to be proud of, to respect, to honor and to love.

We certify to all the great electorate that when their votes in November shall have chosen James Schoolcraft Sherman to be Vice-President of the United States the Senate will be sure of a presiding officer in character and competency worthy of the best traditions of that great deliberative body, and that if—which God forbid!—the sad contingency were to come which should for a fourth time call a Vice-President from New York to the executive office, the interests of the whole country would be safe in good hands, and the great office of the Presidency would suffer no decadence from the high standard of dignity and honor and competency of which we are so justly proud.

JUDGE TAFT'S REGRETS.

The following communication was read from Judge Taft:

Hot Springs, Va., August 18, 1908.

Hon. James S. Sherman, Utica, N. Y.

I greatly regret that I am not able to be present at the interesting ceremony to take place to-day, when you are to be formally notified of your nomination as Vice-President. It must be full of pleasure for you to receive from your neighbors and friends who have known you all your life long such an expression of confidence in your character and admiration for your ability and public service. The American people will read with the greatest interest what you have to say in respect to the issues of the campaign, and I doubt not that they will be in accord with the highest ideals of the Republican party. WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Mayor Markbreit sent the following messsage to the Mayor of Utica, N. Y.:

Hon. Thomas Wheeler, Mayor, Utica, N. Y.

Cincinnati, the home of Taft, sends heartiest greetings to Utica, on the occasion of the ceremonies attending the notification of her illustrious citizen, James S. Sherman, of his nomination for the office of Vice-President of the United States. L. MARKBREIT, Mayor.

MR. SHERMAN'S SUCCESSOR.

Charles S. Millington To Be Nominated—William Cary Sanger Opponent.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Utica, N. Y., Aug. 18.—At an informal conference of prominent Republicans of Oneida and Herkimer counties at the Sherman notification exercises to-day it was practically decided that Charles S. Millington, a banker of Herkimer village, is to be nominated for Congress to succeed James S. Sherman. It will be a close contest between Mr. Millington and William Cary Sanger, of Sangerfield, but Mr. Millington seems to have the lead at the present time. It is understood that Mr. Sherman and Mayor Wheeler, who are in control of the Congress district, have practically decided to support Mr. Millington.

ANOTHER PROTEST AGAINST GOMPERS.

Piano and Organ Workers Say His Action Was Contrary to A. F. of L. Constitution.

A statement was made yesterday on behalf of the piano and organ workers' national body, through its official organ, protesting against the manifesto of President Gompers of the American Federation of Labor, advising the union men to vote the Democratic ticket on account of the anti-injunction plank in its platform. It says this proceeding on the part of Gompers is not in accordance with the constitution of the American Federation of Labor. It adds:

President Gompers must and does know that both the Republican and Democratic parties have in times past not hesitated to crush the hopes and aspirations of the wage workers. Ante-election promises have always been looked on with scorn by labor leaders. The fifty or more years of experience had by organized labor should preclude the possibility of turning the workers' economic movement into an adjunct of political party corruptionists. We believe in the ballot and long for the day when labor will be a political unit. Let it be said that Gompers meant well, but he erred.

$2.50

TO

ATLANTIC CITY

AND RETURN

SUNDAY, AUGUST 23, 1908

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

SPECIAL TRAIN

Leave West 23rd Street.....6:45 A. M.
Leave Cortlandt & Desbrosses Sts....7:15 A. M.
Returning leaves Atlantic City.....7:00 P. M.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth, and Purifies the breath

A superior dentifrice for people of refinement

Established in 1866 by

J. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

OULAHAN TAFT'S GUEST

TELLS OF BRYAN LOSSES.

Remarkable Republican Gains in West and South Reported.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Hot Springs, Va., Aug. 18.—William H. Taft devoted himself to-day to dictating the speech which he will deliver here next Friday, "Virginia Day," and to discussing with Richard V. Oulahan, the head of the literary bureau of the Republican National Committee, the character of the literature to be distributed and the method of circulating it. It is Mr. Taft's view that the utmost care should be exercised in preparing campaign literature, and that it should be presented in so attractive a form as to insure its being read, and Mr. Oulahan is working to that end.

Mr. Oulahan stopped at Hot Springs on his way from Chicago to New York, arriving fresh from a conference with the national chairman, Frank H. Hitchcock, and the executive committee, which occurred last Saturday. He brought most encouraging reports to the candidate, especially from the West, where Mr. Bryan appears to be steadily losing strength. Had there been bad crops and general distress some unthinking voters might have decided to vote for Mr. Bryan merely to secure a change, but the crops and prices are good and the voters, especially the farmers, are evincing no desire to jeopardize the prosperity they have so long enjoyed under Republican administration by transferring the reins of government to the great theorist. Even in Nebraska, according to Mr. Oulahan's report, which comes straight from William Haywood, secretary of the National Committee, the "Demo-Populist" is loosing ground, while there is on all sides evidence of a strong personal liking for Mr. Taft.

"The most surprising development thus far," said Mr. Oulahan to-day, "has been the growth of the Taft sentiment in the South. Old line Democrats are placing the welfare of their section of the country before party fealty and they have unbounded admiration for the Republican candidate, whose temperament and policies they regard as ideally suited to the White House. The Taft sentiment in a number of Southern states is surprisingly large and in Georgia it is amazing."

The literary bureau has already begun systematic work. In Maine and Vermont, where the elections are early, considerable literature is being circulated. The policy thus far pursued is to advise the local managers of the documents and material on hand and leave them to make such selections as seem most applicable to their sections. Thus far the demand from those states has been greater for the speech of Representative Dalzell on the tariff than for any other one document. Of course, a large part of the work of the literary bureau consists of the examination and, usually, of the rejection of various schemes submitted by enthusiastic well-wishers of the candidate. Those which are found practicable are gladly accepted.

GARFIELD TO VISIT TAFT.

To-morrow James R. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior, will reach Hot Springs for a talk with Mr. Taft. Secretary Garfield has long been an ardent supporter of Mr. Taft's Presidential candidacy, and his duties have necessitated his doing a great amount of travelling, which has enabled him to sow Taft seed in every section of the West—seed which has borne good fruit. Mr. Garfield has just completed an extensive tour of the West and will report his observations to the candidate.

The preparations for Virginia Day are proceeding well, and it is asserted that on Friday almost if not quite ten thousand people will assemble here. Three speeches will be delivered, the first by Representative Slemp, who will introduce Colonel S. Brown Allen, who will in turn introduce Mr. Taft. Messrs. Allen and Slemp will talk briefly, but Mr. Taft will make an extended speech. In order that all may be comfortably accommodated it has been determined to reserve the grandstand on the ball grounds for women, and the men will find accommodations on the bleechers and the diamond. A thirty-foot stairway has been constructed leading to the grounds, and the road which reaches the stairway will be lined with lunch stands, where old Virginia "aunties" will dispense fried chicken and other delicacies to the hungry throng. The speeches are scheduled to begin at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. As has been told, a speakers' stand is being erected directly in front of the grandstand, and a temporary bandstand is also being constructed.

Despite his busy day, Mr. Taft played his customary game of golf this afternoon, and again equalled his record of 88. The weather here is very warm just now, and the candidate "lards the earth with the sweat of his brow" as he tramps over the links, but it affords him much needed exercise, and he seems to enjoy it. He is in the best of health and form, and credits golf with his improved condition.

Four leading Democrats from Kentucky called on Mr. Taft to-day and told him they would vote for him in November. They were Colonel Thomas Bullitt, an attorney; George C. Norton, a drygoods merchant; Mr. Bingham, a grain dealer, and Philip Tuley, a cotton manufacturer, all of Louisville.

"I have always voted against Bryan, and my three friends will join me in the good cause this fall," said Colonel Bullitt. "I told Judge Taft that he could doubtless count on Louisville, but that Kentucky as a whole must be placed in the doubtful column."

Colonel Bullitt is a well known Louisville lawyer. He achieved his title by distinguished service in the "late unpleasantness," having been one of Morgan's raiders and imprisoned in the Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary. When, on a recent occasion, according to one of his friends, he visited the prison at Columbus, he asked permission to visit the cell he formerly occupied, but was informed by the warden that ex-convicts were not permitted to re-enter the penitentiary except under sentence. When it was explained that Colonel Bullitt had been a military prisoner, however, he was cordially welcomed, and he inspected the cell from which he endeavored to escape over forty years ago.

STONE DECLARES HIS CANDIDACY.

Jefferson City, Mo., Aug. 18.—United States Senator William J. Stone filed with the Secretary of State to-day his declaration of candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Senator, as required by the state primary law. Governor Folk has not filed his declaration, although he is an avowed candidate for the nomination.

SOME DELIGHTFUL COLONIALS

There are a number of pieces in our Colonial gallery that deserve some particular mention.

The "Spinet" Writing Table, a beautiful Sheraton specimen—the "Knole" Arm Chair of Queen Anne origin—the "Randolph" Sofa, a beautiful Virginian—all made in perfect reproduction of the original feeling, with a decided sense of the quaint and unusual.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company

(Incorporated)

34 and 36 West 32d Street

Between Broadway and Fifth Avenue

CHEERS FOR HUGHES

Continued from first page.

tion this was repeated. At the landing the Governor held an informal reception, which in enthusiasm was more than duplicated when his train reached Cairo. There he had luncheon at the Hotel Walters and was the centre of attraction. Meantime summer people and farmers were driving into the fair grounds from points twenty-five miles back in the country. It was a perfect day, and equipages varying from motor cars to farm carts filled the roads. When the Governor was driven to the fair grounds there was a string of pedestrians all along the half mile who cheered him and waved flags, and when he mounted to a stand opposite the grandstand plaudits for "the best Governor we ever had" and cries of "He's our next Governor" sounded.

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

The Governor was introduced by President Frank Walters of the Greene County Agricultural Society. He said:

It is a very agreeable thing for me to renew old associations in the different parts of this great commonwealth, and I count it a very good fortune that I have been able in different times to become to some extent identified with a number of different sections of this state. Many a time as a boy and in my youth, and, indeed, in my manhood, have I roamed these mountains. Here and in the great North Woods, where I have been lately spending a few weeks—here will come the tired people; these hills of yours will more and more present opportunities for relaxation, opportunities for obtaining new vigor and new strength. Don't let any one think of New York as merely an industrial state, a financial centre, a great mart for the interchange of commerce simply. New York is a great agricultural state, one of the great agricultural states of the country, in many respects exceeding in some of our products all the other states of the country. It has been a matter of congratulation to me that there has been of recent years more and more of this feeling of unity, more and more devotion to the sentiment of state citizenship, of citizenship in our common country, the realization that we are bound together indissolubly, and that the interest which must be above every selfish consideration is the interest of the people together, the people as a whole.

So many think of the state simply as something apart from them, as a mysterious something from which they can get what they desire for self-advantage. My friends, we are the state. The state has no existence apart from the people who compose it, and we will be true to our citizenship only as we insist that every one who serves the people must serve the interests of all the people.

We have had during the last year some exceedingly advantageous legislation with regard to agricultural interests. The whole question of dealing with diseased cattle has been more intelligently examined, and under recent legislation there is destined to be no little improvement in administration. The necessity for recognizing the just demands of the farmer, the necessity for making a larger compensation whenever his cattle are being taken, has been realized by the Legislature. There are going to be schools of practical secondary instruction which will do much to fructify life in our agricultural communities by bringing greater knowledge, wider information home to those who are quick and most ready to take advantage of those new opportunities, and thus, my friends, the fact of the business is, no matter who may say the contrary, the agricultural societies under the law are on a better and sounder basis to-day than they have ever been before.

Don't tell me that the agricultural societies of the state are dependent upon the maintenance of public gambling. They are not. (Applause.) What you receive now from the State of New York you receive because of the interest of the people of the state in the agricultural development of the state, and not with any suggestion of any partnership with evil. I was glad indeed at the support given by the farmers of the state during the last few months to the recommendation that I made that the constitution should be carried out fearlessly and impartially. I did not attack the sport; I attacked public gambling. I did not attack the racetrack; I attacked the business of bet making at racetracks. (Applause.) I had nothing but the most earnest desire that our agricultural societies should prosper.

To-day under legislation passed at the last session the appropriations that are to be made for agricultural purposes and for the benefit of these societies are more surely based because of a more exact and proper definition under the law of the purposes to which they may be constitutionally applied. In addition, the agricultural law has now provided by an amendment passed at the last session that the appropriations for these purposes should not be less than $250,000.

After his speech the Governor shook hands with every person who could reach him and viewed the fair grounds. On his return to the station the people here cheered him in a fashion which oldtimers termed remarkable for this section. He went to Albany.

To-morrow he will speak at Cortland, and on Thursday address the Volunteer Firemen's convention at Oswego. The firemen are said by anti-Hughes men to be very antagonistic to him because of his veto of the Smith-Foley bill, which would have devoted a tax on foreign fire insurance companies doing business in this state to the volunteer firemen.

KERN NOTIFICATION PROGRAMME.

Indianapolis, Aug. 18.—Detailed plans for the notification next Tuesday of John W. Kern, Democratic nominee for Vice-President, were announced to-day. The exercises will take place at the Coliseum, on the State Fair Grounds, which will seat fourteen thousand. Thomas Taggart, of the Democratic National Committee, will call the meeting to order at 1:30 p. m. and will transfer the gavel to Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national committee. After music and the invocation Theodore E. Bell, of California, chairman of the notification committee, will deliver the notification speech, and Mr. Kern will deliver his speech of acceptance. William J. Bryan, the Presidential candidate, will speak on "Trusts." There will be no street parade.

WHEN IN

GERMANY

BE SURE TO SEE

Grünfeld's Linen Store,

20, 21, Leipziger Street, Berlin, W.

Own Mills: Landeshut, Silesia.

Ask for Illustrated Price List.

No Agents anywhere.

NOT PLEDGED TO BRYAN.

Nearly Even Break in Jersey Federation of Labor.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., Aug. 18.—The State Federation of Labor adopted resolutions to-day indorsing the policies of Samuel Gompers. The vote was 66 to 54, and it was taken after a number of delegates had left the Assembly chamber of the state house. The indorsement of Gompers followed an unsuccessful attempt to pledge the convention in favor of Bryan. The latter attempt was headed off, after some debate, by the adoption of a resolution providing that no subjects of a political nature should be given consideration. As a result the Bryan resolution was tabled without being read.

When the Gompers resolution appeared a number of the delegates who voted for it explained that they did so not with a view of indorsing Bryan, directly or indirectly, but because they believed the interests of organized labor would be promoted by sustaining a leader of Gompers's prominence.

After a wrangle of nearly two hours the convention adopted a resolution favoring a modification of the Bishops' excise law, which prohibits the sale of liquor on Sunday.

BRYAN BUSY ON HIS SPEECHES.

Takes Time, However, to Criticise Republicans and Attend a Funeral.

Lincoln, Aug. 18.—Availing himself of the cool weather to-day, W. J. Bryan, in anticipation of his ten days' trip, which begins Thursday night, devoted a large part of the day to hastening work on the speeches which he is preparing for delivery at Indianapolis, Topeka and elsewhere. The Indianapolis speech, which will be devoted to "The Trusts," is in type, and Mr. Bryan spent some time revising it.

The liquidation and surrender of the charter of the Enid (Okla.) National Bank and its reorganization under the state law, which provides for guaranty of deposits, furnished an opportunity for Mr. Bryan to criticise the Republican leaders in Congress for not enacting legislation making it possible for national banks in Oklahoma to operate under the state law.

Late in the afternoon politics was laid aside, and Mr. Bryan went into Lincoln, where he was a pallbearer at the funeral of a friend.

It is announced that more than $5,600 has been turned into the Democratic national campaign fund up to date by "The Commoner" as the proceeds of subscriptions sent in directly to it by individuals, clubs and newspapers. This amount, it is stated, does not include any personal contributions by Mr. Bryan or receipts from the publication of the paper over and above the running expenses, which Mr. Bryan has promised to give to the national campaign.

"BIG TIM" DISCOURSES IN CHICAGO.

Tammany for Bryan, but Would Be for Worst Enemy, Under the Circumstances.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The Democratic Congressional situation was the subject of an extended conference to-day between Chairman Mack and Congressman James Lloyd, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee, after which it became known that the Democratic National Committee would not only co-operate with the Congressional committee wherever possible, but would render any financial aid necessary.

Timothy D. Sullivan, of New York, called on Chairman Mack to-day and spent an hour looking over headquarters and in meeting the heads of the various bureaus. Sullivan, who is returning from Seattle, said that he found Bryan sentiment everywhere. "New York will be for Bryan," he said, "and we will elect a Democratic state ticket from the Governor down. I don't know who the Democrats will nominate for Governor, but I hope it will be Lieutenant Governor Chanler. I heard reports out West that Tammany Hall would not be for Bryan. That is not so. The Hall is always regular, for that is the secret of its strength. Were our bitterest enemy nominated on the Democratic ticket the Hall would work harder than ever to overcome any suggestion of irregularity. Tammany Hall will never teach its voters to scratch a ticket, for it might come back to plague us."

A delegation of Chicago members of the American Federation of Labor called on Chairman Mack to-day and requested that the national committee select a member of the American Federation of Labor as head of the labor bureau of the Democratic National Committee. Chairman Mack told the labor men that their request would be granted.