

DEMOCRATS ON THE CAMPAIGN ISSUES

Senator Rayner Says His Party Will Make Its Fight on the Tariff

AND DIRECT NOMINATIONS

Clarke of Arkansas Wants to Profit by Blunders of the Enemy.

WASHINGTON, May 9.—Opinions among Democrats as to what should be done by the Baltimore convention, both in regard to the nominee for President and the platform, differ widely. Many Democrats acknowledge frankly that much will depend on the results of the Republican convention at Chicago.

Senator Inador Rayner of Maryland prepared the following statement of his views: "I have been asked by THE SUN to give my views as to the probable issues between the parties in the coming campaign and to comply with the request presenting them according to my ideas of what they will be in as concise a form as possible.

"Before doing so I might state that in my judgment we will easily elect a Democratic President. The Republican party is divided beyond hope of reconciliation and we have an opportunity now to achieve success that we have not had for half a century. Now as to the probable issues:

"First of all, I am satisfied we will again make the tariff the leading issue of the campaign and will again stand upon our historic ground of a tariff for revenue as against a tariff for protection.

"Second—The Democratic party will almost to a certainty in its platform resolve in favor of the election of United States Senators by the people. This change is bound to come in one shape or another. The division now existing upon the question is as to whether the elections shall be controlled by the States or shall be held under Federal supervision.

"Third, it may be taken for granted that we will take our stand as we have always done, upon the constitutional ground that the reserved rights of the States must be kept intact and protected against the usurpation of Federal encroachment. The Democratic party can never change front upon this issue without abandoning its birthright. I believe that whenever a Federal emergency exists we ought to pass laws to meet it under the Constitution, but in consonance with that doctrine we stand upon the principle that this Government has no powers beyond those that have been delegated to it in our organic charter.

"Fourth, in view of what has taken place under previous Administrations we ought, and I believe will, proclaim that this is not an Executive government; that the President is limited to his constitutional functions; that Cabinet officers will not be permitted to institute a bureaucracy above the law, but that they can be held strictly accountable to Congress, as well as to the President for the faithful performance of their statutory duties.

"Fifth, when we come to the system known as the reserve army of labor, as this system could never come in vogue under the Federal Constitution, it is doubtful whether the convention will enter upon its consideration, except to say that such a system should have the unquestioned right to adopt the system if it comport with its environment and meets with the approval of the people.

"Sixth, the reform of judges, I apprehend, will not meet with Democratic support. To recall judges whenever their opinions are in accord with the popular fancy or popular fashion would be a dangerous innovation. There are judges upon the bench, both State and Federal, who ought to be removed from office, and one reform has been suggested in Congress that might partially meet the situation, and that is the abolition by constitutional amendment of life tenure places in the Federal judiciary.

"Seventh, of course no need will be given by either party to the chaotic conception of the recall of decisions, as we may reasonably expect that the conventions of both parties will be swayed by the rule of reason.

"Eighth, the Democratic convention will undoubtedly give the battle against monopoly and unlawful combinations must be imperiously enforced so that no President of the United States shall at any time be able to exercise power to select enterprises that are carried on in violation of law and grant them immunity from its penalties because their policies are in accord with the policy of his Administration.

"Ninth, Above all and everything, however, I believe will come the declaration in unambiguous terms that the people have the right to nominate their candidates for public office, that the day is over when political leaders shall have the right to select their party for them, that the primary election has come to stay and that all arbitrary action of the convention and the caucus has passed into oblivion. Marketers may make mistakes, but the mistakes can be rectified by the same majority that made them. The evil results that may follow from improper nomination at the hands of a minority are as harmful to the body politic as the rule of political autocracy or oligarchy. Representative government will not suffer under primary election systems. The people are being educated much quicker than we realize, and they know exactly how to vote in almost every community without being disciplined and driven to the polls like cattle to the shambles. The system of course has imperfections and imperfections, but if I may be allowed to say so, I do not think that the greatest issues of the day at the next election between the Democratic party on the one hand and the conservative element of the Republican party on the other, who are not in favor of primary elections by the people. This issue has passed out of the hands of agitators and demagogues and is now under the intelligent direction of men who understand the difference between progress and destruction. I think our party is a unit upon this position and it is in the field determined to be free.

Senator Clarke of Arkansas declared that in his opinion the Democratic party should be in a position to take advantage of whatever blunders the Republicans may make in the choice of a candidate and the drafting of a platform at the national convention.

"The two-thirds rule, which will apply to the Democratic convention, makes the nomination of a candidate uncertain," said Senator Clarke. "I believe the Democrats should be in a position to take advantage of every error of commission or omission that the Republicans may make at their convention, and until the Republican convention shall have been held it will be impossible for the Democrats to be fully informed as to these matters. The Democratic House has made a great re-

ord and I take it, of course, that the party will commend the action of the House with reference to the tariff and the party questions and will build their platform along these general lines.

HARMON REPUDIATES LETTER. Never Heard of Devanney's Offer to Influence Bryan Delegates.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, May 9.—The dispute between Gov. Harmon and Col. Bryan as a result of the latter's charge that attempts were made to buy delegates for Harmon in 1908 reached an acrimonious stage to-day. The Governor issued a new and explicit denial as Bryan, who has been campaigning over the State, dared him to do. Then Bryan through Harvey C. Farber, national committeeman, used names for the first time.

Harmon sent this telegram to Bryan: "I repeat that nobody authorized by me or with my knowledge or consent ever tried to purchase delegates. I never heard of such a thing except from your statement yesterday. At the date you mention I had accepted the nomination for Governor and was making no effort for the Presidential nomination. If you have a letter showing what you say you don't you publish it? The people are entitled to the facts and I wish them to be made known."

Then Bryan gave out what purported to be a letter dated June 29, 1908, said to have been signed by Michael Devanney of Cincinnati, a banker politician, and declared by Garber to have been addressed to Senator Frank T. Dore of Tiffin. The letter as given out contained blank spaces, indicating omission of names, etc., but later Garber supplied some of these. The Devanney letter reads:

"CINCINNATI, O., June 29, 1908. "DEAR SIR—In a conference with our mutual friend, Mr. [redacted], he advised me that you were in touch with the two delegates from the [redacted] district.

"He suggested that you see Mr. [redacted] and have him see the delegate of that place (whose name he did not remember) and have him, together with Mr. [redacted], meet me at Columbus on the evening of July 2, so that arrangements may be made for the trip to Denver.

"Mr. [redacted] of Cincinnati will meet them and take care of their transportation to Denver.

"By this letter, Mr. [redacted], you will see there is something doing, and whilst indorsements have been given in your district, I hope that your two delegates can see their way clear to vote for Judge Harmon on the first ballot at Denver.

"This, my dear Mr. [redacted], is asking you to put yourself to a great deal of inconvenience, but I sincerely hope that for the good of the cause you will be able to find time to accomplish what I ask of you.

"Thanking you very sincerely, I am, very truly yours, "MICHAEL DEVANNEY."

"CINCINNATI, May 9.—Michael Devanney, who is accused by William Jennings Bryan of trying to buy Presidential delegates for Harmon in 1908, said to-day that he does not remember ever writing such a letter as Bryan has made public. He further challenged Bryan to publish the letter in full, with the name of the man to whom the letter was written, as well as the names of the delegates referred to in the letter.

Devanney was for years associated in a business way with George B. Cox as manager of the branch banks of the Cincinnati Trust Company, of which Cox was president.

WILSON MEN CONFER. Governor Outlines His Campaign for Delegates in New Jersey.

TRENTON, N. J., May 9.—In a conference with his members of the Democratic State committee and his prospective delegates and alternates to the Baltimore convention Gov. Wilson to-day outlined the kind of campaign he would like to see waged between now and May 28, when the Presidential primaries will be held in New Jersey. The conference was behind closed doors.

Everybody at the conference said at its conclusion that the reports from various parts of the State were most encouraging to the Wilson cause. Mayor Wittgen of Jersey City predicted that the Governor would pocket all of the twenty-eight delegates from the State. Mayor Wittgen has indicated some choice for his friends in Hudson county and he has his weather eye on one or two other places about to be filled.

The meeting at which it was agreed that a committee of four should determine which of the three candidates nominated for Wilson delegates in the Fifth district should drop out of the race. The only restriction was that William L. E. Lynn should not be one. The elimination, therefore, lies between James J. Potts and L. T. Russell.

HUGHES AS A COMPROMISE

BROOKLYN Young Republican Club's Rally for Justice is Called Off.

The meeting which the Brooklyn Young Republican Club had been planning to hold in support of Justice Hughes at the United States Supreme Court for the Presidential nomination has been called off in deference, it is understood, to the wishes of the Justice. There is a strong sentiment in the club in support of Justice Hughes and should President Taft fail to win out in Ohio the plans for the Hughes rally will be resigned. Darwin H. James, president of the club, said:

"It looks to me as if the nomination of a compromise candidate may become a possibility. It is said that he would not be present under any circumstances because a candidate, but could get into the field if President Taft desired him to do so.

COLUMBIA SOCIALISTS. Club, Which is Growing Rapidly, Elects New Officers.

Columbia University's Socialist Club elected its officers for next year at a meeting yesterday. The club now numbers about fifty and is growing rapidly.

S. S. Bobbe, a junior, was chosen president. He is one of the leaders of his class in academic work. The vice-president is Rufus J. Trimble, a law student, who besides taking an active part in literary clubs has been prominent in athletics. He was captain of the hockey team last winter and was also a member of the varsity wrestling team. S. Pincus, a junior of New York City, is the secretary-treasurer.

Taft Wins Silver Bow County.

BUTTE, Mont., May 9.—The Silver Bow county (Butte) Republican convention to-day elected a solid Taft delegation to the State convention and adopted a strong platform indorsing Taft and declaring that by all means of fairness he should be renominated. Charles R. Leonard, candidate to succeed Dixon as Senator, holds the delegation.

Mayor's Titanic Fund is \$118,907.

Contributions to the Mayor's Titanic relief fund yesterday amounted to \$118,907. The total of the fund is now \$119,907.

CHAMP CLARK TALKS TARIFF AND THE TRUSTS

Executive Encroachment Is Another Grave Issue, He Believes.

LIMIT PRESIDENT'S TERM

He Would Have One Term of Six Years or Not More Than Two of Four.

Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives and candidate for the Democratic nomination for President, discusses in the current issue of the Outlook the problems of the present Presidential campaign.

The tariff and the question of the trusts are the issues, in the opinion of Mr. Clark, but behind these he sees looming the problem of satisfying "the demand that opportunity shall be equalized for all men—the fight of the average man for his rights, just as it has been in every really great national contest in history."

It is his idea that the people have lost their control of their own affairs through the encroachment of the executive function on that of the legislative and that unless some change in this tendency appears it will not be long before some Cromwell stalks into the legislative chamber and arrogates to himself all the functions of government. Our present system, in which the executive and legislative are regulated by checks and balances and not assisted by coordination, he believes would be improved if we borrowed England's Cabinet plan and allowed heads of departments to sit with the Legislature, the interchange of views and the opportunity to cross-examine being calculated to produce quickly information upon which needed action could be taken.

As for the office of President the Speaker would have the Constitution amended so that no man should serve more than two terms of four years each or more than one term of six years.

Asked to classify himself among the several schools of economic thought on the tariff, Mr. Clark replied: "I am for a tariff for revenue only, or as close an approximation thereto as the circumstances permit."

As to the method and speed of reducing the schedules, he said that the Democratic party in its national platform of 1908 had gone on record as favoring a gradual reduction and that he heartily indorsed that view. He goes on:

"Changes in the tariff should be so legitimate business can adjust itself to it. But we are utterly opposed to a system which forces the consumers to pay two prices for that which they consume. The results of the election of 1910, and also the by-elections since then, have demonstrated that the people cannot be scared any longer by the cry that the Democrats are in favor of a tariff for revenue only. It was a preposterous statement to begin with. But that bogie man can no longer be used successfully in our elections.

There are many issues, some of them of vital importance. But I believe that there can be no real reform until the tariff has been lowered and the trusts abolished.

There should be a real tariff board of genuine experts, not broken down politicians. The tariff should be reduced to the demands of the Ways and Means Committee, and not to the President. Tariff bills must originate in the House. The members of the Ways and Means Committee are the first men to have to do with the framing of tariff bills. Neither myself nor other Democrats ever objected to getting information on that or any other question. But, inasmuch as the President is the last one to pass on a tariff measure, it is his duty to have the tariff board report to him.

The tariff is one of the largest and most complicated questions to which the mind of man can turn. It ramifies to every business, and influences, directly or indirectly, the prosperity and happiness of every man, woman and child between the two seas.

I believe that had there never been a high tariff there never would have been a trust. It seems to be the settled policy of the trusts to increase the cost of their revenue from tariff imposts. We get more than three hundred millions from that source each year. That being the case, there should be so that a maximum of revenue should be produced at a minimum of cost to the consumer. The tariff should be the highest rates should be on luxuries, the lowest or none at all on the necessities of life.

The idea of monopoly is repugnant to me. I simply cannot understand how we can protect opportunity for the common man and establish monopolies, countenanced by the Government, even although they be honestly regulated in the desire to prevent extortion. I am for abolition of the trusts, because they can see no other way to solve the problem consistently with the American theory that all men shall have equal opportunity.

Study the history of England, young man, and read of the granting of monopolies by the British crown in past generations. You will find that those who received these monopoly privileges later sold them back to the Government for perpetual pensions, and that still later the English Government has been necessary to buy back the rights to abolish them entirely.

HEINZE LOSES BIG SUIT. Master Finds Adams Alone Guilty of \$300,000 Fraud.

BOSTON, May 9. F. Rockwood Hall, as master in the suits brought by F. Augustus Heinze and others against Almon B. F. Adams and forty other Boston bankers, money lenders, national banks and brokers, filed his report to-day. He finds against Heinze and in favor of all the Boston people except Adams. It is the report of the Supreme Court it will mean that Heinze will lose securities to the value of \$300,000 which he had obtained from the Boston separate actions were begun in 1909, in which Heinze, Charles A. Warfield and M. J. Joyce were plaintiffs.

In the summer of 1908 Heinze was pressed for money and entered into negotiations with Adams, then a State street broker, but now senior partner in the firm of Adams, which had been formed by the larceny of money from customers. Heinze had ten different transactions with Adams and borrowed \$300,000 from him, for which he gave as collateral Davis-Daily United Copper and Ohio Copper stock and other convertible loans.

In June, 1909, Adams demanded more collateral of Heinze, who refused to give it on the ground that the collateral already in Adams' hands far exceeded the amount of the loan. It was because of this refusal that Heinze's securities were arrested and he found that Adams had already hypothecated nearly all of the securities.

An examination of the books of Adams disclosed the names of the parties who had received Heinze's securities, and suits were begun against these parties liable in damages to Heinze. Adams had made the loans with fraudulent intent but that the other defendants did not act in collusion with him here, reports that a shock opened a cleft in the mountains.

More sayings of Hiram Blair

"If they'd send more farmers and business men to the Legislature an' Congress we'd get laws that the people could understand."

"Wait, do you know why a hen wouldn't do at all for a polytishun? It is 'cause every time a hen lays a egg she cackles so's to let everybody know it."

"This here state hain't never goin' to be reformed by fellers that go about blowin' horn's an' preachin' reform. When you go huntin' you don't never fire before you git in range of the game, do you? The people will stan' for a reformer who does things, but they ain't never goin' to pin their faith on a man who see the other feller is a sinner an' he's a saint hisself."

Hiram Blair

By DREW TUFTS Sheriff Blair of Douglas County, Indiana, who for years have kindly, is the most distinctive character in recent fiction.

At All Booksellers A. C. McCLURG & CO., Publishers

KNOX DEFENDS THE PRESIDENT.

Roosevelt's Imperious Ambition and Whims.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 9.—In a speech before the Southern California Taft Association to-night Secretary Knox defended the President from Roosevelt's attacks and said that Col. Roosevelt was a man "prompted by whims," with "imperious ambitions, vanities and mysterious antipathies" and "who would break the rule of his party and his country and his own word to gain the seat of a friend."

"If Mr. Roosevelt," he said, "claims that President Taft is seeking or has the support of the men who for years have stood for leadership in the Republican party and guided its columns to victory, President Taft can reply that Mr. Roosevelt sought and had their support in his campaign in 1904 and that in many places now his interests are in the hands of rejected and disaffected political bosses whose political offences 'smell to heaven.'"

"If Mr. Roosevelt claims that he is not in favor of reciprocity with Canada, President Taft can point to the fact that before entering into that great agreement he consulted Mr. Roosevelt and obtained his hearty and unqualified approval of it."

"Mr. Roosevelt," he continued, "has given no coherent reason for charging his just appraisal of Mr. Taft's character and qualifications."

"If Mr. Roosevelt claims that President Taft's actions have been inconsistent with his declarations in 1908, President Taft can point among other examples to the following declarations by Mr. Roosevelt: 'November 8, 1904—Under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.' 'December 11, 1904—I have not changed and shall not change that decision this announced.' 'February 25, 1912—I will accept the nomination for President if it is tendered me.'"

"We heard much of a new nationalism prior to 1901," continued Mr. Knox. "It was also predicated upon a false conception of the nature of the Union. Its fundamental weakness was that some States claimed the right to destroy the Union by separating themselves from the Union. This issue was decided by the most tragic war of modern times—a war that carried grief into a million American homes."

The new nationalism of Mr. Roosevelt represents the other extreme. It is as violent an assault upon the autonomy of the States as the new nationalism of 1861 was upon the integrity of the Union."

MORE THAN 12,000 LAWYERS. But Some Hundreds of Them Have No Right to Practise Here.

The New York County Lawyers Association held its annual meeting last night in the north ballroom of the Hotel Astor. President Alton B. Parker presided, and about 400 were present. The officers for the coming year are: President, Joseph H. Choate, vice-presidents, Charles F. Brown, Thomas H. Hubbard, Benjamin N. Cardozo, secretary, Charles Strauss; treasurer, Edward M. Grant; directors, John F. W. Bourke, Cockran, John F. Dillon, Abram I. Elkus, Abraham Goldsmith, William D. Guthrie, Job E. Hodges, William B. Hornblower and Alton B. Parker.

Benno Lewinson in presenting the report of the committee on membership said that the committee found it hard to keep track of lawyers having offices in New York for the practice of law. He thought that about 12,000 were practising in New York county last year and that 800 have been weeded out by the committee, and that as having no right to practise law, and that those having the right number about 11,000.

Resolutions were passed asking the Court of Appeals to make rule requiring every attorney practising in the State to file annually on payment of a nominal fee a statement under oath giving his name, residence and place of residence and every place in the State in which he maintains a law office and that this rule contain an adequate penalty for failure to file.

The question of a new Federal courts building was discussed, and the building of a new and adequate court house for the Federal courts was urged.

WESTERN MEXICO QUAKES.

Rumor of Deaths Unconfirmed—Mountains Split by Shock.

GUADALAJARA, Mexico, May 9.—More than a dozen earthquakes were felt here at intervals from 6:30 A. M. to 5:30 P. M. yesterday. The last shock was the most severe and some adobe houses were damaged. No injuries to persons have been reported, though many were greatly alarmed and thousands passed the night outdoors.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that there were fatalities at Tepic. An agent of the National Railway at Tlalajuelco in the state of Jalisco, ten miles west of here, reports that a shock opened a cleft in the mountains.

MUSIC BY NAHAN FRANKO'S ORCHESTRA, DAILY Simpson Crawford Co. 33 Years Leaders of Fashion SIXTH AVE. 19TH TO 20TH STREET. NEW YORK A Better Than Usual Bargain To-day The Store That Has the Goods

More of these Beauties!! \$14.75 to \$19.75 Silk Dresses To-day we place another Lot of these dresses on sale at 6.95 COULD not get them all through our receiving room in time for the sale yesterday or we would not promise a second day of such opportunities. No wonder women snapped them up two and three at a time, for only once or twice before in our history has New York seen such an event as this—and those times were history. Every Dress Fresh and New and Up-to-the-minute in Style! All the popular silks, made up as copies of Paris models, the daintiest, prettiest kind of Summer models. Some have new coatee effects; many have pretty yokes and hand-embroidered collars; some are trimmed with shadow, macrame and other rich laces. Crystal buttons, embroidery, shirring, ties, revers, etc., are also effectively employed. All the glorious colors; some plain, many in combinations; also stripes, polka dots, fancy figures, etc. The materials are satins, mesalines, foulards, porges, etc. All sizes. Values \$14.75 to \$19.75, at \$6.95. No mail or phone orders filled. None sent C. O. D. or on approval. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE'S FOREMOST STORE.

A Special Sale To-day of Small Lots of Misses' Suits, \$15 Formerly \$23.50 to \$27.50. IT'S a noteworthy sale, for there is an opportunity for you. Perhaps \$15.00 is all you can spend for a suit, and you thought that a \$15.00 suit would have to do. Now you can have a \$23.50 suit—or more likely one worth \$25.00 to \$27.50—and \$15 will pay for it to-day at Simpson Crawford's. There are about three hundred suits in the entire lot. Some of our own smart, dainty, dressy suits from regular stocks—were up to \$27.50. Some the sample models from a Fifth Avenue maker—values up to \$27.50. A cancelled order, purchased from another specialty manufacturer—worth up to \$27.50. You ought to see the handsome styles, the latest cut-away effects, strictly tailored mannish styles, Norfolk models and dozens of the dressy trimmed styles with novel collars and trimmings of lace, silks and braids, so popular for the afternoon promenade. Many are reproductions of high-class, exclusive foreign cretons. The materials are: English checks, targes, diagonals and two-tone suitings, all handsomely lined with beau de cygne. Sizes 13 to 18 years; values to \$27.50, at \$15. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE'S FOREMOST STORE.

Table Linens and Towelings at Very Great Savings To-day! 48c. yd., instead of 75c.—Extra fine quality, merized table damask, full 2 yards wide, beautiful elaborate new designs. 68c. yd., instead of 90c.—Irish all linen table damask, grass bleached, splendid serviceable quality. 98c. yd., instead of \$1.50 and \$1.75.—Irish and Scotch table linens, finest grades of satin damask, warranted pure linen, 2 yards wide. \$2.45, instead of \$3.50.—Pattern table cloths, extra heavy quality and pure linen, 2 1/2 yards long. 12c. yd., instead of 18c.—Good quality hemmed huck towels. 16c., instead of 23c.—Large size union hemstitched huck towels. 25c., instead of 35c.—All linen hemstitched huck towels; good sizes in various patterns. \$2.95, instead of \$4.00 and \$4.50.—Pattern table cloths, 3 yards long, Irish all linen. 69c., instead of \$1—500 dozen 1/2 dozen lots of pure linen napkins, splendid heavy quality, good sizes; 1/2 dozen at 69c. 12c. yd., instead of 18c.—Hemmed huck towels, good large size. \$1.85, instead of \$2.50 dozen.—Irish pure linen napkins, strong and serviceable quality, size 21x21 inches. \$2.75 dozen, instead of \$3.75.—Pure linen napkins, very fine grades, grass bleached, 22 inches square. 9c., instead of 12c. yd.—Pure linen crash toweling, splendid for hand, roller and dish towels, very absorbent and will not lint. 12c. yd., instead of 18c.—Heavy Barnsley toweling, warranted pure linen, all white and with colored borders; none better for roller and kitchen towels. SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., SIXTH AVENUE'S FOREMOST STORE.

The Famous Alexander Smith & Sons' Seamless Tapestry Brussels Rugs \$11.95 Size 9x12 Regularly Sold for \$19.50 Just for To-day We Offer 200 \$35 Brass Beds \$16.50 Special at . . . \$16.50 It is one of the best values we have offered for months in our brass bed section; has seven one-inch fillers, double square top rails, bright or satin finish; all sizes; a Bed that would usually sell for \$35.00, special price, \$16.50. THESE handsome rugs are absolutely perfect in every respect, rich copies of fine Oriental Rugs, and as they are woven without any seams they are practically indestructible. \$30.00 Quartered Oak Buffet \$14 Sliding Couch Bed This is a genuine \$14.00 couch bed; it can be made into a full size bed or single bed, as you may wish; has the very best woven wire sanitary spring and pure cotton mattress; makes a good serviceable couch for the day and an excellent bed at night. \$17.95 Special, at . . . \$17.95 SIMPSON CRAWFORD CO., 6TH AVE., 19TH TO 20TH ST., NEW YORK CITY