

WHY WILSON AVOIDED BATTLESHIPS IN SPEECH

Might Have Been Thought He Was Trying to Dictate to House Democrats.

TO TALK ON NAVY LATER

"Omissions in My Theme Did Not Mean Opposition to Platform," He Says.

Gov. Woodrow Wilson did not comment in his speech of acceptance on the navy plank of the Baltimore platform for fear that it might be thought he was trying to dictate to the Democrats of the national House of Representatives on a question that is now before that body.

He will express his views not only on the navy but on the navy plank before the campaign is ended, just as he will take up one at a time the other planks of the platform he appeared to have ignored in his Wednesday speech of acceptance.

There is no reason to suppose that so far as the navy is concerned he will be out of line with his party.

The foregoing declarations were made in New York yesterday by members of the executive committee and prominent Democrats who may be supposed to be in the confidence of the leaders.

While the nominee himself, who was in the city, would not speak directly he did make one or two statements which by implication bore out all that had been said by the others.

"What I was trying to do," he remarked, "in my speech of acceptance was to group the big things." A moment later he said: "Omissions, in my opinion, did not mean opposition to the Baltimore platform," and then with a smile: "I've got to have some ammunition saved for later on."

Men who talked with the Governor before and after the nomination declare that he has decided views on the navy question which are not at variance with the history of the party on the subject.

He realized as he was writing his speech of acceptance that there would be criticism at the omission of such important things as the navy and the income tax, but in the one case there was his positive declaration that he would not usurp the functions of the legislative branch of the Government and in the second case he believed the States which have not voted have a right to decide for themselves.

When the time comes, after the House has decided on the navy question, he will set forth his own views, and after the States have voted on the subject of an income tax he will say what he thinks on that score.

The Governor came up from Sea Girt to the city yesterday principally because he had to sit for his portrait to Seymour Thomas, the artist. Mr. Thomas has made his portrait of the Governor for the Democratic case and the committee wants the work done right away because it will distribute millions of the reproductions all over the country.

They said the picture would be in the way of an art ever handed out in a political campaign.

The Governor left the Little White House shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning with his brother, Joseph R. Wilson, who wanted to look around the city a little bit. He came up by boat, sat in a cabin and discussed general topics, the weather and such things with the newspaper men, who crowded his brother out of the cabin.

Joseph Daniels, who is head of the publicity bureau of the campaign, had something to say to the Governor and therefore he went to the Martineau when he arrived shortly before 12 o'clock. There was a dinner at the Martineau, after which the Governor went up to the Collingwood, where he had luncheon with his brother. After that came the sitting for the artist, which did not end until 6 o'clock.

BRYAN CRITICIZES TAFT.

The "Commoner" Says President's Conscience is Seared.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8.—President Taft's recent speech of acceptance came in for an editorial lambasting from William J. Bryan in the Commoner today. The paper says:

"President Taft's speech of acceptance for several reasons stands out in present history as a very remarkable public utterance. To begin with, he accepts Senator Root's guarantee of regularity without a smile and even adds his indorsement of the proceedings which resulted in his nomination.

"What an astounding indifference to the injuries of the public! How completely has his conscience been seared, not to be sensitive in regard to the methods employed at Chicago! Both he and Senator Root know that a hollow committee deliberately and contemptuously discarded the voters of the party and changed the character of the convention by the seating of Taft delegates.

"The President pays himself a high compliment when he offers himself to the voters as the only exponent of constitutional government. He avers that the Democratic party, as well as the Roosevelt party, is not to be trusted to preserve the Constitution, and he declares that this is to him 'the supreme issue.'

"Here, then, is the paramount issue. Shall the Constitution be preserved by President Taft with such aid as he can secure from Root, Penrose, Barnes, Lorimer and the other self-appointed custodians of constitutional government, or shall our organic law be given over into the hands of those who favor the election of Senators by the people, an income tax amendment, a single term for the President and other changes of this character, which have for their object the divorcing of the government of the favor seeking, privilege hunting class?"

"LITTLE MOOSE WILL GROW," SAYS ROOSEVELT

Shakes Hands With Youngsters at Elkhart, Ind., When His Train Stops.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 8.—(On board the Twentieth Century Limited with Col. Roosevelt.) Col. Roosevelt is returning to Oyster Bay tremendously pleased with the snap and vigor with which the Progressive convention went through.

It has been "a great week" another "bully" time, and the Colonel takes particular satisfaction in the belief that the showing made at Chicago by his followers has surprised and frightened the leaders of the two old parties.

"I think we have them worried," he chuckled.

Mr. Roosevelt said that when he left the Republican party and the call was issued for the Progressive convention most of the Republican and Democratic leaders laughed at the idea that the new party could gather a following sufficient to hold a real convention. At first, he said, they had concluded that there would be no convention at all, then that it would be a small, side street affair.

The events of the week, he believes, have been an eye opener to his opponents.

The Progressive party's candidate for President had a big crowd of Chicago and convention folks to see him off. He posed for the photographers from the end of the train and beat time to the cheers with his feet.

At Elkhart, Ind., where the train halted a few moments, there was a gathering under a large of women having the red bandanna waiting to greet Mr. Roosevelt. They were shouting of "Make a man of us, Teddy." The Colonel shouted back: "Give me a chance," but just as he started to speak a switch engine kicked into the train and the noise of coupling hid the Colonel's voice. He tried again, getting as far as:

"My friends—when a number of small boys clambered up on the car rail and he stopped to shake hands with children? Here are some voters!" yelled a man. The Colonel grabbed a youngster's fist and called back:

"The little mooses will grow and be big mooses."

There was a yell of delight from the crowd and the train pulled out.

Mr. Roosevelt left Chicago for Toledo at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. He held a conference with Senator Beveridge, George W. Perkins and William Allen White, discussing with them the plans of the Progressive National Committee.

TALK 138 ELECTORAL VOTES FOR ROOSEVELT

His National Committeemen Claim New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Maine.

FOUR WOMEN MEMBERS

George W. Perkins Heads Executive Committee—Plans for State Tickets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The Progressive National Committee at its meeting this morning had not only an experience meeting but a sort of love feast. The members could not get down for some time to a discussion of a chairman of the executive committee of nine, nor could they seriously go about perfecting details until they had gone over every phase of the convention.

They told each other what a great affair it was and eventually they began to decide what States they were to carry next fall. As a result of these discussions Senator Dixon and all his friends on the National Committee believed at least that Roosevelt is to carry the following States: Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Jersey, Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia.

The electoral vote of these States in the next college will be as follows: Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Minnesota, 12; Missouri, 15; Nebraska, 8; New Jersey, 14; Ohio, 24; Pennsylvania, 38; and West Virginia, 8. Total, 138.

Inasmuch as there will be 531 votes in the next electoral college, making 266 necessary to a choice, the giving of 138 electoral votes in the States mentioned to Roosevelt would leave 393 votes in the electoral college to be divided between Taft and Wilson.

Of course the Roosevelt people here believe that he is to get a majority in the electoral college. That is the talk of those who are not carried away by foam. The best that could be figured out by real practical politicians in the Roosevelt camp was that the election will be thrown into the House of Representatives.

The Roosevelt people in the National Committee recounted the successes of the Democrats in the campaign of 1910 in Maine, New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon as indicated by the dissenting votes in the electoral college. Then they began to figure on results should these States remain in the Democratic column, in which by the State elections of two years ago they were placed, and they deduced this result in the electoral college:

Maine, 6; Connecticut, 7; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; Maryland, 8; West Virginia, 8; Ohio, 24; Pennsylvania, 38; Idaho, 4; Oregon, 5; a total of 200.

There was no pent up Utica in the estimates and prophecies of the Progressives in the National Committee today, elated and enthusiastic as they were over the events of the last few days.

A warning for every contingency, giving the Roosevelt people all the reasonable claims they assert, admitting that they are to make a tremendously effective campaign, and at best, according to political experts here to-night, they can but throw the election into the House of Representatives.

Under the Twelfth Amendment of the Constitution of the United States the House must vote as quickly as possible on the candidate for President, Taft, Wilson and Roosevelt, and in the event of neither receiving a majority in the electoral college of 266 votes the election would then be thrown into the United States Senate for the election of a candidate for Vice-President, which would not vote on the three candidates for President.

The possibilities, it was stated to-night, are almost unfathomable concerning the outcome of the campaign, as in the last analysis it might turn out that either James S. Sherman or Gov. Hiram W. Johnson or Gov. Thomas E. Marshall might become the next President of the United States.

There was a lengthy discussion as to who should be chairman of the executive committee of nine. This executive committee is the all powerful one of the campaign. George W. Perkins of New York was present. He had been mentioned for the post. He said that a good many criticisms had been passed on him, believed that a good many more would be fired at him by the Republicans and the Democrats, and he did not desire to take a step which in any way would militate against the success of the Progressive party.

E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor of the Philadelphia North American; William E. Denny, a Democrat who is president of the Lake to Gulf Deep Waterways Association, headed the delegation. Mr. Kavanaugh told the Colonel that he would give a lot of Democrats behind him in Missouri.

On the train to-night Mr. Roosevelt was asked what he thought of Gov. Wilson's speech of acceptance. He refused to comment upon it, saying that he had not had time to go through it carefully. He was more interested just then in the news that the Senate had voted to exempt all ships of the United States from payment of tolls at the Panama Canal.

He has taken the position that only coastwise vessels should be exempt out of respect for this country's treaty with England. He said that there had been a most suggestive shift of position on the part of the Republican leaders who voted for the general arbitration treaty and he thought that they would be unwilling to do what they would have had to do if the treaty had gone into effect. It showed, he thought, that the Vermont election comes early, and that they were not sincere.

When he reaches New York to-morrow Col. Roosevelt will go at once to Oyster Bay by auto. He said that while he might be at the Dutchess office next Tuesday, he planned to stay at home and hoped he would have no visitors to look in on his short holiday at Sagamore Hill, which will end when he opens his stump campaign in Providence, R. I., on August 16.

LABOR MEN LIKE BOTH WILSON AND ROOSEVELT

American Federation of Labor Non-committal on Party Platforms.

TELEGRAPHERS SURPRISED

C. T. U. President Thought Progressives Would Favor Government Ownership.

The most enthusiastic of the Roosevelt men among the labor leaders who were seen yesterday was Timothy Healy, president of the International Brotherhood of Stationery Firemen, who was elected as delegate from the Fourteenth Assembly district to the third party convention in Chicago, and who says he has always been an independent in politics. He was unable, to his regret, he says, to attend the convention.

"The platform of the Roosevelt party," he said, "is radical enough to suit me, and I believe that will be the general sentiment of the workers throughout the country, both organized and unorganized. I found in the different cities I visited that there was a strong Roosevelt sentiment which was growing daily, and I would not be surprised if in spite of his heavy handicap in starting a new party he would be elected. The people are tired of the old machines and Col. Roosevelt has started the thinking people to reflect on how little the old parties have really accomplished for the workers."

Ernest Bohm, secretary of the Central Federated Union, while believing, he said, that Col. Roosevelt would poll a large vote, was not so sanguine of his election. The Roosevelt platform, he said, suited him.

"If such a platform were put in execution," he continued, "it would be a good thing for the workers. It appeals to the middle classes as well as to those who work with their hands. Mr. Roosevelt marked that in all probability Col. Roosevelt would have large audiences in his campaign, but that did not necessarily mean that he would win in the end."

Bernard Robinson, Commissioner of Labor and former general organizer of the A. F. of L., said he would prefer to say nothing on the subject. He remarked that he had been asked by the former Judge William Watson, who was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and former Assistant District Attorney Robert E. Fier, whose wife is at the head of the suffragists in Kings county and was an alternate at the Chicago convention, that he had been asked to give the workers a platform more radical than the platform of either the Republican or the Roosevelt party.

He said he was disappointed, he said, "to see nothing in the Roosevelt platform about Government ownership of telegraphs. In February, before he threw his hat into the ring, I spoke to him on the subject and he promised to give the Government ownership of telegraphs in his platform. He said he would take the matter under consideration and that was the last heard from him on the subject."

M. J. Neyland, delegate of District 15 of the International Association of Machinists, which consists of about twelve local of machinists, said that little short of an miracle in his opinion could prevent the election of Wilson.

"Wilson's platform is safe and sane enough for me," he continued. "It is the best of all three platforms."

Bernard J. Lavey, business agent of the iron moulder's conference board, consisting of eleven local unions of iron moulder's in New Jersey, believes that Wilson will be elected and that Roosevelt will help to elect him by a large majority by dividing the Republican party.

Wilson should give every labor measure that he proposed in the Legislature of New Jersey since his term of office began," he said, "and the laws in New Jersey are much better for the workers since he took office than they were at any time before."

"Before he was elected Governor New Jersey had an employer liability law that was a disgrace to the statute book. Now it has one of the best employer liability laws of any State in this country."

Garfein Joins Third Party. Ex-Assemblyman Says He's a Progressive at Heart.

Ex-Assemblyman Raphael Garfein of The Bronx renounced the Republican party and declared himself for Col. Roosevelt yesterday. He said that in doing so he relinquished what seemed to be a certain nomination for Congress in the Twenty-third district.

Mr. Beekman a Candidate. NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—R. Livingston Beekman, State Senator for this city, is within a few days to announce his candidacy for the Republican nomination as Governor. This statement he made to-day by a man well known in State political affairs, who is in a position to know what Mr. Beekman's plans are.

Progressives Split in R. I. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Aug. 8.—There is discussion in the Progressive party in Rhode Island. There are two factions. One with Dr. Garvin in it is at Chicago, while the other is staying at home and kicking up a rumpus. The ones staying at home are A. E. Johnson, the single tax man and last year Democratic aspirant.

SPECIAL NOTICES. For Age-Marred Skins and Dull, Streaky Hair. Fine lines and that aged condition of the skin are caused by pore-clogging powders and creams. These should be discarded for a sprumax lotion, which is made by adding a teaspoonful glycerine to a pint witch hazel (or hot water), then 4 ounces of sprumax. This lotion protects the skin against the ravages of sun and wind, removes tan, freckles, oiliness and other upsets, and though invisible when on, lends an indefinable charm to the complexion.

An invigorating and pleasing shampoo for the heated term can be had by dissolving a teaspoonful canthrox in a cup of hot water. This creates an abundance of rich, cleansing lather, which is a positive benefit to any scalp and hair. After rinsing, the hair dries quickly and evenly, with a brilliance and silky softness, truly charming. Canthrox shampoos tend to restore the natural color to faded hair and overcome "stringiness."

TALK OF WATSON AND ELDER.

Brooklyn Progressives Discuss Judicial Candidates.

Two names most prominently discussed by the Progressive leaders in Brooklyn in connection with the Supreme Court in the Second judicial district are those of former Judge William Watson, who was a delegate to the Chicago convention, and former Assistant District Attorney Robert E. Fier, whose wife is at the head of the suffragists in Kings county and was an alternate at the Chicago convention.

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B. Altman & Co. ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THEIR DISCONTINUED LINES OF WOMEN'S LOW SHOES AT THE EXTREMELY LOW PRICE OF \$2.75 PER PAIR. Fifth Avenue, 34th and 35th Streets, New York.

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TALK OF WATSON AND ELDER. MULVANE OPENS AT CHICAGO. Brooklyn Progressives Discuss Judicial Candidates. Taft Headquarters to Be in Running Order Next Week.

Next Sunday's Sun China's Sacred Book Found. Graphic account by William Grant Morris of how after a worldwide search of eleven years he at last has just discovered the enormously valuable Sacred Book of Ancestral Worship in an old well in Pekin where it was hidden by the looters of the Forbidden City during the Boxer troubles. Mr. Morris is an American and will receive a reward of 110,000 taels.

Should Convicts Be Trusted. Opinions by authorities in various States who have made a study of the question of the advisability of putting convicts on their honor and allowing them a certain amount of liberty.

Why We Need War Airships. Brig-Gen. James Allen, Chief of the United States Signal Corps, says that the big battle of the future will be in the dark and that the next war will be a contest of airships, as to which the United States is far behind other great nations.

Freight Trains in the Subway. Walter Wellman tells how in the evolution of the delivery methods of merchandise in the city the underground can be made use of and relieve congestion of traffic on the streets.

Most Unhappy of All Queens. How the Czarina of Russia, who hoped to brighten the lot of her people, has fallen into a state of settled melancholy by brooding over their sad lot.

Zapata, Mexican Feudal Baron. Life in his fortified hacienda described by a girl whom he kidnapped and lured into a false marriage.

World's Debt to Spinsters. Unmarried women who have done much to improve the social conditions in America and have made big achievements in many fields.

Next Sunday's Sun