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MUSIC TO BE SUPPLIED OVER WIRES LIKE ELECTRICITY.

One May Turn on a Concert at Home by Merely Touching a Button.

Company Formed in Baltimore to Furnish Machines for This Purpose.

Telharmonic Name of New Instrument That Is to Deliver Wagner or Rag-Time to Subscribers.

Special to The Tribune.

BALTIMORE, April 1.—Two years hence, perhaps, Salt Laker may unscreech the incandescent bulb in their drawing-room or bed-chamber, affix a tiny instrument in its place and hear the rich melodies of the great masters or quick movement of vaudeville jingles.

Sleep may be wooed by dreamy waves of melody or a sleeper roused at any hour desired by the crashing brass of Sousa or Creators. Concerts may be given in the home or orchestra music supplied for dancing.

Details of the formation of the Cahill Telharmonic company, backed by Philadelphia and Baltimore capitalists, were given out by President F. C. Todd, who is Baltimore manager of the General Electric company. The other officers are: Douglas H. Gordon, president of the International Trust company; A. H. S. Post of the Mercantile Trust and Deposit company, and H. F. Stevenson.

Capitalists Interests.

Leading stockholders of the company are: J. W. Middendorf, Henry J. Bowdoin, William Knabe, Alexander Brown & Sons, George C. Jenkins, Gen. Lawrence Riggs and E. Stanley Gary. Of Baltimore: George H. Frazier, Samuel L. Shober, Edward B. Smith and James C. Brown, of Brown Bros., Philadelphia, and Frederick W. Lord, Boston.

A bill has been introduced in the Massachusetts Legislature to permit the Cahill Telharmonic company to supply New England from a central plant in Boston with all the music wanted and at rates to be fixed hereafter.

The amount of capital stock for the first company is placed at \$2,000,000. President Todd says the Cahill invention is a machine for producing every primary vibration known to the human ear. It has been examined by Lord Kelvin, Adamowski and Dr. Steinmetz, reputed to be the greatest living electrician.

Lord Kelvin is quoted as saying that the invention is the greatest he has ever known.

"The machine does not do anything new electrically," said Mr. Todd. "It is the application that makes it a marvel. The general plan is to establish a central station in every large city.

Try It First in Boston.

"One will be placed in Boston, and then others in New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington and other cities. How soon it will reach the West can't be announced. There will be no such thing as bad music.

"At a central station the best artists will be employed and the music will be varied from Wagner to rag-time. Music will be supplied by measured service to homes, hotels, hospitals and restaurants.

"It is contemplated even to have slumber music, so that the sufferer from insomnia may be lulled to sleep. It can be transmitted a long distance across the continent, if desired. It may be sent to subscribers over telephone or incandescent circuits.

"One may unscreech an incandescent lamp, connect the translator and have the service without interfering with the lighting from the globes on the same bracket."

Mr. Todd added that it was expected to furnish the continent to Philadelphia inside of two years.

Thaddeus Cahill, the inventor, is a graduate of Oberlin university, and has worked fifteen years to perfect his invention.

PHILADELPHIA WOMAN LOSES BALD HEADED DOG

Special to The Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, April 1.—There is an intellectual, baldheaded dog lost in Philadelphia. If he will return to his home and wig all will be forgiven.

It is not because the dog is intellectual that he is baldheaded, his mistress explained. The animal fell into a kettle of hot starch. Notwithstanding what the starch did to him he is still intellectual, although bald.

WHISKY AND JEALOUSY BEHIND THE PISTOLS

Two Men in San Francisco Make Targets of Wives—One Dead, the Other Dying.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1.—Drink and jealousy were the causes of the shooting of two wives, one fatally and the other probably so.

This afternoon Thomas Fallon, a switchman in the employ of the Southern Pacific company, sought his wife in apartments which he claimed were hired by another man. He shot the woman four times.

When the police arrived the woman's body was found in a pool of blood on the floor and Fallon was sitting in a chair contemplating his murderous work. He was under the influence of liquor. When searched a summons in a divorce suit against himself was found on his person.

Fred Toblerman, who had been drinking heavily lately and who remained away from home last night, this evening shot his wife three times in the breast. Jealousy is given as the motive for the crime. The woman will not recover.

JURY ACQUITS CHARLES PETERSON

Long Trial for Murder of John Backman Results in Verdict of Not Guilty.

Special to The Tribune.

NEPHI, Utah, April 1.—The jury in the case of the State vs. Charles Peterson, who was charged with the murder of John Backman, returned a verdict tonight of "not guilty."

The evidence in the case was concluded Thursday noon and the first argument on the part of the State was made by County Attorney Ed Pike. He contended that the evidence warranted a verdict of murder in the first degree, and he outlined the theory of the prosecution upon which he asked for a verdict.

Attorney M. A. Robertson of Eureka made the opening argument for the defense, contending that the defendant was not guilty and that he should be acquitted. Today the arguments were resumed and Attorney S. A. King, in a three-hour speech, fully discussed the evidence, and insisted that the defendant was justified in the killing of John Backman and was entitled to a verdict of not guilty. Mr. King was followed during the afternoon by District Attorney Greenwood on the part of the State, who concluded his argument at 5 o'clock today. Judge Marioneau thereupon instructed the jury. The instructions were a model of English and were considered to be exceptionally fair and lucid. The jury retired at 5:45 and at 8:45 was ready to return its verdict.

There is another case against Peterson, that of the murder of John Eastman, growing out of the same trouble, but the verdict in the Backman case effectively disposes of the other and the man will probably be released on bail tomorrow.

The trial just closed is the most important murder case in Juab county since the McGrath case, which was tried two years ago. Three weeks have been consumed in the hearing and fifty witnesses examined. The verdict meets with very general approbation.

NAVAL MAN PUTS BULLET IN HIS BRAIN

Lieut.-Commander Warburton of the Battleship Maine Ends Life With a Pistol.

PENSACOLA, Fla., April 1.—Lieut.-Commander Edgar Townsend Warburton, chief engineer of the battleship Maine, now in this harbor, committed suicide in his cabin on board the vessel today.

A bullet from a revolver was sent crashing through the brain and death resulted within forty minutes afterward.

The executive officer of the ship was passing the door of Commander Warburton's cabin, when he was startled by the report of a revolver. The bullet after passing through the brain came through the door and struck the rail of the ship, barely missing the executive officer.

The latter notified the other officers and the door of the commander's cabin was forced open. He was found lying on the floor in a pool of blood and a revolver was grasped in his right hand. The commander expired shortly afterward.

No cause is known for the suicide. Lieut.-Commander Warburton appeared to be in the best of health and spirits, and within a few weeks would have been assigned to shore duty. Many of the officers express the belief that death was the result of an accident and that the commander had not committed suicide.

Commander Warburton had been chief engineer of the Maine since that vessel was placed in commission. He was formerly on the Indiana.

The body will be shipped to Philadelphia, where his wife resides, tomorrow.

GREAT INLAND OCEAN STRAINING AT ITS BOUNDS.

Ohio Town in Danger of Being Wiped Out by Bursting Reservoir.

Many Indiana Cities Again Feeling Fury of Onrushing Waters.

Alexandria Firemen Called Upon to Rescue Citizens From Tops of Their Homes.

ST. MARY'S, O., April 1.—At 11:29 tonight the banks of the Grand reservoir are still intact, but the situation continues threatening.

The wind is lashing the water furiously, and if it continues to blow another twenty-four hours without materially abating, it is doubtful if a break can be averted.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—The flood conditions throughout Southern Indiana and Southwestern Illinois are still serious. The heavy rains last night added to the danger.

At Portland, where a week ago three lives were lost and heavy damage done, only three or four business houses are above water. At Peru also the situation is serious, while at Alexandria, where the worst flood in the history of that town is being experienced, the inhabitants were rescued from their homes by the Army.

Many narrow escapes from drowning are reported. In many cases where people lived in one-story houses they were taken from the roof by rescuers just before the buildings collapsed.

Several large manufacturing plants are under water and will suffer heavy losses. The La Belle sanitarium, filled with patients, many of them dangerously ill, have been hurried into rooms on the second floor.

Daughter Dead, Husband Dying.

A family named Stewart was driven to the second story, and later Mrs. Stewart shouted to a rescuing party that a daughter had just died from pneumonia, the husband was near death with consumption and that four other children were ill with pneumonia.

Heavy rains and a rapid rise in streams almost duplicate the flood conditions of a week ago in this city. The water crept over the levee near the Michigan street bridge today and began to flood the residence section. The police were ordered to warn the people living in the lowlands.

A dispatch from Celina, O., says: Much apprehension is felt around the Grand reservoir in which the water has been rising rapidly since last night. Most apprehension is at the other end, near St. Mary's.

This is one of the largest artificial bodies of water in the world, being ten miles long and from two to four miles in width and covering about 20,000 acres. Its banks are from ten to twenty-five feet high. It was constructed on the summit between the Ohio river and the lakes so as to feed the canals both ways. Its banks are from ten to twenty-five feet high. It was constructed on the summit between the Ohio river and the lakes so as to feed the canals both ways.

Railroads Under Water.

At Alliance the Cleveland & Pittsburg tracks of the Pennsylvania company are under water for ten miles south. The New York limited, east-bound, is stalled at Wooster, while another passenger train started around to Pittsburg via. Cleveland has been lost track of. The Mahoning river at this point is the highest ever known and still rising. Washouts clear to Canton have put the tracks in such shape railroad men say it will be days before trains can run.

The hydraulic canal which supplies Piquette with water has been cut by its banks and two hundred residences are surrounded by water. A number of manufacturing plants have been forced to close.

TRAINS IN MONTANA LAID OUT BY FLOOD

BUTTE, Mont., April 1.—A Billings, Mont., dispatch says two westbound passenger trains on the Northern Pacific are held at Glendive. Terry flats, west of Glendive, are under three feet of water. Advises from Miles City state that the waters there are receding, although a considerable portion of the town is still under water.

STORM INUNDATES ST. LOUIS, DOING EXTENSIVE DAMAGE

ST. LOUIS, April 1.—A severe storm deluged St. Louis and caused extensive damage in the suburbs and somewhat damaged the Cascade gardens at the world's fair. Several suburban street cars were washed out.

PLATT AND ODELL TRIM THINGS FOR CONVENTION

NEW YORK, April 1.—Gov. Odell and Senator Platt were in conference for two hours this afternoon, the time being devoted largely to a selection of his officers for the coming year. The convention is to be held here on April 12.

Gov. Odell said the chairman of the State convention and the delegates from New York to the National convention had been agreed upon, but that the names would not be made public for the present.

INTO ETERNITY FROM ROOF OF SKYSCRAPER

Sensational Suicide of a Prominent Kentuckian in New York.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Sidney Johnston Hayden, of the Hotel Holly, this city, today jumped to the street from the top floor of the twenty-one-story skyscraper at Broadway and New street. Nearly every bone in his body was broken. When he jumped his body made one full turn backward and struck the pavement with fearful force.

Most of the persons on the street ran away in horror.

A dispatch from Louisville, Ky., says Sydney Johnston Hayden, who committed suicide in New York by jumping from the top floor of a skyscraper, was prominent as a man and related to many prominent Kentuckians.

During his residence in Louisville Hayden was one of the chief clerks in the auditor's office of the Louisville & Nashville railroad.

After leaving Louisville he became auditor of the Choctaw, Oklahoma & Gulf railroad. Later he opened an office as an expert accountant in New York.

He was a bachelor. A cousin, James J. Buckner, Jr., is president of the Louisville Board of Trade.

ROCKEFELLER TELLS HOW HE GOT RICH

Son Distributes Pamphlet Account to Sunday-School Class Describing Father's Early Struggles.

Special to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—How John D. Rockefeller, Sr., accumulated his first \$1000, how he lived for three months on \$50 and had some left, and how he believed in honestly getting all the money you can, keeping all you can and giving away all you can, are told in the first book of accounts which were distributed to the members of the Sunday-school of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the Fifth Avenue Baptist church. The volumes look like small account-books of a business office, and printed in gilt letters on the cover is the following: "First Ledger of a Successful Man of Affairs."

Together with the entries of receipts and expenditures of his early days, the volume contains a copy of a speech made by Mr. Rockefeller, Sr., on March 27, 1897, in which he recited his early struggles and his precepts tell of his extravagance in paying \$2.50 for a pair of gloves when mittens would have answered the purpose. In this Mr. Rockefeller says:

"I was trained in business affairs and I learned how to keep a ledger. The practice of keeping a little personal ledger by young men just starting in business and earning money and requiring to learn its value is, I think, a good one. It is more than forty years ago since I wrote what this ledger contains."

"I believe it is a religious duty to get all the money you can, fairly and honestly, to keep all you can and to give away all you can."

"It shows that from September 26, 1855, until January 1, 1856, I received \$50. Out of that I paid my washerwoman and the lady I boarded with, and I saved a little money to put away."

"I paid my own bills and always had a little something to give away. In fact, I am not so independent now as I was then."

"Before I leave you I will read a few items from my ledger. I find, in looking over it, that I was saving money all this time, and that in the course of a few years I had saved \$1000. Now, as to some of my expenses. I see that from November 24, 1855, to April, 1856, I paid for clothing \$9.09. I see here another item which I was inclined to think was extravagant, because I remember that that used to wear mittens. The sum is a pair of gloves for which I paid \$2.50. In the same period I gave away \$5.58."

BURIES PAUPER DEAD TWO DEEP IN ONE GRAVE

Special to The Tribune.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Two deep is the way in which Undertaker Joseph Hagan buries the city's indigent dead in his private Potter's field in San Mateo county. He says that economy prompts this method of burial, and that his predecessors did likewise.

Coroner Leland believes that the city should bury its indigent dead instead of letting the contract to an undertaker at so much per head. Leland has found that the city has no record of the burial place of the indigent dead. The record is kept by the contracting undertaker, and he exacts a fee from any person desiring information of the resting place of a pauper.

Coroner Leland is opposed to the practice of burying two bodies in one grave.

BIG FORTUNES SUNK IN WILD NEWSPAPER VENTURES.

Ambitious Politicians in Indiana Squander Thousands of Dollars on Failure.

Cincinnati Also the Scene of Some Extensive Deals in Modern Journalism.

Toledo Has Had Some Costly Experience, but Not Quite as Expensive as That of Indianapolis.

Special to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 1.—To newspapermen an extremely interesting situation exists here and in three or four other cities of the State. And those who understand the situation are asking, "How long can it continue?"

More money has been sunk in efforts to establish or break down newspapers during the past three years than has been made by the entire press of the State in ten years. It is estimated that one man, who made a large fortune in a hurry in a public utility, has sunk nearly a half million dollars in less than two years and is losing now at the rate of \$3000 to \$5000 a week—some say, per day—in efforts to put a newspaper property on its feet. Newspaper men are wondering how long he can hold out.

Politics Behind It.

Political ambition or hatred is behind the dwindling of fortunes in Indiana newspapers. One man became angry not long ago at a Congressman and started a newspaper to put his enemy out of political business. At the end of a year he announced that he had already sunk \$100,000 on the newspaper and would go broke before he would abandon his purpose of putting the Congressman out of business. The Congressman's majority continues to increase; he has just been renominated after a fierce fight, and the losses of the newspaper not only continue, but multiply.

Another man—this one high in political life—for the purpose of helping himself and withholding support from a rival, began to pour money into a prominent newspaper in the State some years ago, and although he has done himself no good politically, it is said he has lost half more of his fortune and is now losing \$2500 a week. In financial circles there is a growing query or apprehension as to the result.

In yet another part of the State are two newspapers in a city of half the size of the capital of Utah, where, it is said, two rival politicians have, during the past two to four years, lost approximately \$200,000, and their accounts continue to mount on the right-hand side of the ledger.

It Costs Big Money.

To establish a daily newspaper anywhere is expensive. Hundreds of thousands of dollars two years of hard and honest work by capable and hitherto successful newspaper men, were sunk in an effort to establish a daily newspaper here during the past four or five years. The failure to do it was complete. Any one who had the place to establish a newspaper—especially an afternoon newspaper.

Indianapolis has about 120,000 population, and the people here read newspapers. The city is the focal center of all the local dailies and a large proportion of the remainder receive two or three dailies. Scarcely a family that does not take one daily.

The money which the people here had all the local dailies and a large proportion of the remainder receive two or three dailies. Scarcely a family that does not take one daily.

It is said that there is a greater percentage of reading population within a radius of 75 miles of Indianapolis than any place in the United States.

For more money has been lost in newspapers by ambitious politicians and men striving in business, one against another, during the past three years, than has been made in newspapers in a decade. And still it continues.

Cases in Point.

Over at Cincinnati the other day there was released to me the experience of some men in trying to break down the old Commercial Gazette and establish the Tribune. The latter, it was said, had lost more than a half-million dollars in a few years, and yet great wealth and personal prestige were behind it. The result was to induce the Commercial Gazette to suspend dividends and finally consolidate. It looked like a case of scratching one's own face to spite his own nose. It all did no good, further than to distribute rich men's wealth.

In Toledo there was a struggle lasting ten years or more, by Deacon Richard Smith and others, to put the Toledo Commercial on its feet. A vast amount of money and much gray matter were squandered—but it was no use. The paper went into other propertied hands and is now a success. But is it all worth a titling of the cost?

At Toledo, Cincinnati and here the efforts to establish newspapers have, in but two instances, injured the old ones—and the latter being owned by the owners of successful rivals, it matters not. So far the efforts to establish the new concerns have not only caused immense losses, but the self-sustaining point has never been sighted. The situation seems to grow worse.

PLAN LAID BARE BY ONE OF CONSPIRATORS

How Grafting Jail Officials in San Francisco Reaped Golden Harvest.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 1.—In the trial of the Chinese substitution case before Judge De Haven in the United States Circuit court today, a surprise was sprung by the Government attorneys, when former Jailor T. T. Burnett suddenly took the stand as the initial witness for the prosecution and proceeded to expose the details of the plot. According to his story, the conspirators were himself, former Jail Guards Thomas J. Dempsey and William F. Dasha, who, it is alleged, helped substitute the Chinese, Hon. Toon, the Chinese bribe-payer, and former Deputy United States Marshal Gamble, who committed suicide rather than face the disgrace following the discovery of the fraud.

Burnett testified that the price of substituting Chinese anxious to go home for Chinese ordered deported was \$200 per man.

The willing Chinese were taken to the county jail and those awaiting deportation were set at liberty. A number of these transactions had occurred.

EDITOR PENROSE IS ON THE LIST

Chief of the Organ of the Mormon Church to Be Witness in Smoot Case.

BY A. F. PHILIPS.

Trübner Bureau, National Hotel.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 1.—SIBOENAS for new witnesses in the case of Senator Smoot were mailed to Marshal Heywood of Salt Lake City today. The list is said to include fourteen names, among which is that of Charles W. Penrose, editor of the Deseret News. The hearing will probably continue ten days. The Senate will then be asked to grant the committee permission to sit during the recess of Congress, from the temporary entry of the witness is likely to appear in Salt Lake City July 15th, and hearings will be held in several cities of the State.

George Hancock of Salt Lake City and daughter left tonight for a ten days' visit at Mr. Hancock's old home, Knoxville, Tenn.

Avery C. Moore of Grangeville, Idaho, Democratic candidate for Congress at the last election in that State, is here for a two weeks' visit. He will return to Montgomery, Ala., where his wife is visiting, and reach home about May 1st.

Mr. Moore has been in the contest for Congressional honors.

Congressman French, before the House Committee on Irrigation today, made an address against the repeal of the desert land law. He will also oppose the repeal of the timber and stone acts.

Citizens of New Harmony, Washington county, Utah, have sent a petition through Senator Kearns to the general land office asking that Sections 5, 6, 7, 8, township 38 south, range 13 west, be released from the temporary entry reserve as the land consists of barren, rocky, useless ground.

Commercial organizations of Idaho and Oregon are co-operating to secure some immediate action on the part of Congress looking toward the contemplation of the Dailies-Cello canal, and have addressed the Idaho delegation requesting immediate action.

MAGICIAN FORETOLD GIRL'S TRAGIC FATE

Lines in Her Hand Revealed Death, and She Was Killed in Automobile Accident.

Special to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, April 1.—Six hundred guests in the Hotel Endicott mourn for Miss Florence G. Maas, the pretty young woman who was thrown from an automobile in Central park and killed.

The guests of the hostelry, in discussing the young woman's fate, recalled how, late Saturday night, after an amateur theatrical performance, a professional magician was telling fortunes. Miss Maas and friend, Mr. Schilling, asked the magician to tell their fortunes. It was rumored that the young couple were engaged.

The magician took Miss Maas's hand, and after studying it said that she would be troubled in the near future and that she was facing a tragedy. Thoroughly alarmed, the girl asked the magician to let her know just what the trouble would be. Despite her pleadings the man refused to tell her anything more.

Miss Maas was a highly cultivated young woman. For some time she has been playing leading parts with amateur theatrical associations. She appeared at an entertainment given in her honor at the Hotel Endicott last Saturday night.

At the time of the accident Miss Maas was sitting on the front seat and the sudden impact of the big machine's front wheels with the curbstone threw her over the dashboard on her head. She was picked up unconscious and never regained consciousness.

PRESIDENTIAL TIMBER DISCUSSED BY SENATORS.

Beveridge and Simmons Indulge in Lively Repartee Over Candidates.

Carolinian Declares the Democrats Have a World-Beater.

Demand for Name of the New Moses Refused—Beveridge Champions Roosevelt.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—There was a spirited debate in the Senate today between Mr. Simmons of North Carolina and Mr. Beveridge of Indiana on the question of the propriety of a Congressional investigation into the affairs of the postoffice, during which the prospective Presidential nominees of the two political parties in the next campaign were freely discussed.

Mr. Simmons said that the Republicans already had in effect named as their Presidential candidate the present occupant of the White House. He described the President as "a man of spectacular propensities, rash, hard-headed and impulsive; a man believed by thousands, ay, by millions, including many in the Republican party, to be by nature and temperament unfitted for the Presidency because dangerous to be entrusted with supreme power."

Mr. Simmons admitted that there are now factional differences in the Democratic party, but said they would be healed and the party would give the country "a candidate who would be sober and of a judicial temperament, of sound mind and judgment; a man who would get a large Republican vote because Republicans will know that their interests in his hands will be safe."

"Name Him! Name Him!" Was Cry.

A number of Republican Senators demanded the name of the candidate, and some suggested "Parker," but Mr. Simmons declared that he would "not show his hand."

Mr. Beveridge replied, thanking Mr. Simmons for the warning that the Republican party must fight for its life. He said that he had been so wise in his inquiry of Mr. Simmons as to where the corruption in the Postoffice department originated and declared that he had succeeded in securing the resignation of the Postoffice department frauds had had their origin in a Democratic administration. He congratulated the country that the discovery had been made at a time when there was an independent party in possession of sufficient courage to apply the lancet and let out the poison. This, he said, was an illustration of fearlessness in the conduct of public affairs which was well satisfied with this character of service as to be content to continue it. He then eulogized President Roosevelt's leadership and said that he was proud and patriotic as not only to command the united support of his own party in the Senate, but also to force a division on the Democratic side of the chamber.

Mr. Beveridge said that the announcement that the Democrats have a candidate in news to everybody, and he insisted that Mr. Simmons should gratify the curiosity of the Senate by giving his name. Mr. Beveridge said, appealing to Mr. Simmons:

"I decline to enlighten the Senator," Mr. Simmons replied, "because I am not myself enlightened. I do not know what his name will be, but I know what his qualities will be."

"Our candidate will be such a man as will insure the support of the large element of our party who are afraid to support your candidate," said Mr. Simmons.

"Parker a Secret, Hearst Improper," Mr. Beveridge: "Then give us his name. Is it Judge Parker?"

Mr. Simmons: "He'd make a very good one, but do not undertake to say who the candidate will be."

Mr. Beveridge: "The Senator insists on reticence as to Judge Parker; possibly he will tell us whether it is his fellow-citizen, Mr. Hearst, what does he say to that?"

Mr. Simmons: "I have stated that I had in mind the name of no particular man. I do not think the Senator should press me further. The Senator knows that it is not proper that I should attempt to name the man in view of the fact that the Democratic candidate will be nominated by the Democratic convention and not as the result of the dictation of any boss."

Mr. Beveridge: "Is your candidate Judge Parker?"

Mr. Simmons: "That is a secret."

"Well, is your party," again asked Mr. Beveridge.

"It would be improper to reply," said Mr. Simmons.

"The Senator remarked Mr. Beveridge," according to the Senator from North Carolina, Mr. Parker is a secret and Mr. Hearst is improper."

Mr. Beveridge predicted great difficulty on the part of the Democrats in agreeing both on candidates and on issues. The Republican party was more fortunately situated. That party would be able to present not only a formidable array of issues, but a leader who would present them worthily.

"It is true," he said, "that we have agreed upon a leader. The name of our candidate and the next President is the name of the present President, Theodore Roosevelt, and we are glad to name him."