

BRYAN A BUSY MAN

Nebraskan Booked for Three Talks Here To-day.

HONOR GUEST AT LUNCHEON

Reaches Washington at 8:50 a. m. and Will Keep on the Move—Addresses the Y. M. C. A. in the Afternoon—Speaks to Union Veterans Legion on "Lincoln" in Evening.

MR. BRYAN'S BUSY DAY.

8:50 A. M.—Arrives. 9:50 A. M.—Breakfasts, Metropolitan Hotel. 11:00 A. M.—Informal talk, First Presbyterian Church. 1:00 P. M.—Luncheon, Col. Harper's home. 3:00 P. M.—Addresses Y. M. C. A. mass meeting, New National. 6:00 P. M.—Dinner, Metropolitan Hotel. 8:00 P. M.—Address, Lincoln Day celebration, Columbia Theater. 11:30 P. M.—Quick change at hotel. 12:30 P. M.—Leaves for New York.

William Jennings Bryan, Democratic leader and Presidential candidate, will arrive in Washington at 8:50 o'clock this morning from Charlottesville, Va. According to present plans, he will put in a busy day, making two set speeches, attending a luncheon and dinner, and leaving for New York on the "owl train" at 12:30.

Mr. Bryan will be met at the train by a committee and escorted immediately to the Metropolitan Hotel, where rooms for his accommodation have been engaged. After breakfast, he will attend the morning service at the First Presbyterian Church, on John Marshall place northwest. Rev. Dr. Donald C. MacLeod will preach the sermon.

Mr. Bryan will make an informal talk to the Sunday school. Upon the conclusion of the service, he will go to the home of Col. R. N. Harper, 1316 Sixteenth street northwest, for luncheon. There he will meet a number of the representative men of Washington, including Dr. MacLeod, Gen. John M. Wilson, R. Walton Moore, of Fairfax, Va.; Commissioner West, Hon. Blair Lee, A. E. O. Leckie, Judge Seth Shepard, William H. Saunders, B. S. Minor, and Scott C. Bone.

From the home of Col. Harper, Mr. Bryan will go directly to the New National Theater, where, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, he will deliver his famous lecture, "The Prince of Peace." The meeting will be the regular Sunday afternoon mass meeting of the association. There has been a heavy demand for tickets, and only one has been given to each applicant.

Mr. Bryan will take dinner at the Metropolitan Hotel. After dinner he will go to the Columbia Theater, where, under the auspices of the Union Veterans Legion, Encampment No. 111, he will make the principal address in connection with the exercises held in commemoration of the forty-second anniversary of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln. His topic will be "Lincoln."

The committee having charge of the memorial has extended invitations to officers of all organizations resulting from the civil war, officers of the army and navy, and prominent persons in social and public life. Many acceptances have been received.

The programme as announced yesterday, is as follows:

Innocent—Rev. H. N. Cowden, Chaplain House of Representatives.

Introduction of permanent chairman—Col. F. H. Hart, commander Encampment No. 111, U. V. L. Address by permanent chairman—Gen. John C. Black, past commander-in-chief, U. V. L. Patriotic Medley—Thirteenth United States Cavalry.

Reading—Col. John Wendell, U. S. A. Song—Prof. Jasper Dean McFall and Miss McFall. Address—"Lincoln"—Hon. William Jennings Bryan. "America"—Bryan's audience.

Benediction—Rev. D. J. Stafford, D. D.

From the theater, Mr. Bryan will go to the hotel, make a quick change, and catch the 12:30 train for New York.

SPEAKS AT CHARLOTTESVILLE.

William Jennings Bryan Talks on Thomas Jefferson.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Charlottesville, Va., April 13.—Before an audience which overflowed the big public hall at the university, William Jennings Bryan spoke for two hours tonight, his theme being "Thomas Jefferson."

He declared plutocracy was dangerous, because the money owned the man, and all his impulses are controlled by it. Jefferson, for his day, was a rich man, but the money in his pocket did not color his views of government or destroy his sympathy with the common people.

Mr. Bryan referred to the California school case only to show that the Jeffersonian way of his country would leave it in the hands of the Californians. After attending a banquet by the Delta Chi Fraternity, Mr. Bryan took the midnight train for Washington.

BARON MUNCHAUSEN OUTDONE

Ohio Spring Pours Forth Excellent Liquor, Says Correspondent.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Ada, Ohio, April 13.—On the banks of Hog Creek, two miles from Ada, a spring that pours forth waters that intoxicate has been discovered. It is situated in a temperance community, and as the sale of intoxicants is barred, those natives that were wont to enjoy their booze daily are flocking to the spring to drink the waters thereof.

But the sly old farmer who owns the land has fenced in the spring and is barreling the water for shipment to places where the saloon flourishes. Samples of the water have been sent to Chicago for analysis.

Connoisseurs declare that the water tastes like moonshine whisky, but that no unpleasant sensations follow the wearing of a jag constructed from such an accompanying the sobering up after an ordinary drink.

Comptroller McGann Gets Job.

Chicago, April 13.—Lawrence R. McGann has been elected vice president and treasurer of the George W. Jackson Company, one of the biggest engineering firms in the West. For six years Mr. McGann has been city comptroller, and for twenty-eight years has taken an active part in politics. His new salary is said to be \$20,000.

Ocean Steamships.

New York, April 13.—Arrived: Campania from Liverpool, April 8.

Arrived: Lucania, at Liverpool from New York; Arctic, at Naples from New York.

Sailed from foreign ports: Philadelphia, from Southampton for New York; La Provence, from Havre for New York; Kuria, from Liverpool for New York.

POPULAR CHAMPION OF DEMOCRACY.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

MORGAN HAS FEARS FOR CONSTITUTION

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

than any other grant of power included in the commerce clause of the Constitution. It is but an arbitrary power to compose controversies.

Words Carefully Chosen.

"The phrase selected—to regulate commerce among the States—is not of the class that creates new conditions, or changes existing conditions by force of statutes, or in virtue of sovereign authority. The words, 'regulate commerce among the States,' that were sovereign, do not include the right to create, or to forbid, or to control, or direct commerce within their limits and contrary to their laws.

"In all these qualifying words of construction there is one idea that is supreme. It is that the entire commerce clause of the Constitution was directed to the regulation of commerce as a business relation, 'between,' or 'among,' or 'with' peoples and governments, in a general and national sense, and did not relate, or extend, to common carriers in the transportation of commerce.

No Common Carriers Then.

"The common carrier, as an appendix to commerce, or as an agent to conduct commerce by transportation only, was not in the contemplation of the men who ordained the Constitution, when they provided for the regulation of commerce among the States, any more than was the tonnage of the vessels, or the size or the build of the wagons on which it was transported.

"It is just at this point that the mandate of the tenth amendment of the Constitution, which was Mr. Jefferson's great bulwark against Congressional aggression, is interposed. And it has enlisted the determination of all who love the Constitution, to support 'the rights reserved to the States and the people,' and to enforce their authority while the republic exists.

There is no principle or important provision in the Hepburn rate bill that is not grounded in some right, duty, obligation, or liability of common carriers, by land or water. Every feature of that law relates more or less directly to the business of common carriers, as a class, and seeks to place them under the control of a national commission, and under new laws for their government.

Rights Merely Personal.

"The rights of common carriers were merely the personal, individual rights of persons engaged in a business pursuit, and were among the rights reserved to the people that the States had completely established by law and did not delegate to Congress, but controlled them by their local legislation. If, by any stretch of construction that can be given to implied powers delegated to Congress, so that the rights to regulate common carriers is necessarily included in the right to regulate commerce among the States, it is equally true that the right to regulate common carriers, as to their conduct within the States, was not delegated to Congress, but was reserved to the States, respectively.

States Enact Their Own Laws.

"The States, alarmed by the construction placed on the Hepburn bill, are, many of them, enacting laws based upon their reserved rights and power, to operate exclusively within their respective limits, that are being resented by powerful combinations of the corporate world, created by them in virtue of these sovereign powers.

"Our proudest rights and power, as the sounding brass and tinkling cymbal of a people who enjoy respect at the expense of honest self-respect, if we fail to the sovereign powers that is older and better established than that of the United States. It is established in the Constitution, and is quite as much to be respected by the courts as that of the United States created by acts of Congress."

Supreme Court Must Act.

"This is not an occasion when the Supreme Court of the United States can follow in the trail of political majorities and declare that they must follow political results on political or national questions. The United States have no voters, and through State sovereignty alone, all voting is done by the people of the States. The States have a public policy as to the sovereign powers that is older and better established than that of the United States. It is established in the Constitution, and is quite as much to be respected by the courts as that of the United States created by acts of Congress."

Col. Harvey Talks.

Col. George Harvey, who used to have a group of middle initials, but lost 'em somewhere in Franklin Square, made a virulent onslaught on President Roosevelt. After commenting that every business man, Republican or Democrat, rages in the protecting silence of private discussion, but speaks with bated breath or not at all in the face of possible publication, and has grown so accustomed to unstinted preachment, unmerciful scoldings, and scornful invective that he expects to be denounced as a reactionary, said:

"Is there no courage left in us? Must time-honored Democracy follow the Republican party in involuntary submission?"

Is there not somewhere to be found a spirit to tear down the conglomeration of shreds and patches now waved insiduously in our faces, and raise, whether for success or failure, but everlastingly for the right, the flag of the fathers of the republic? May not one final attempt be made to join hands with the conservative South, and blaze the way for the entrance of living truth and real sincerity, to supplant the hollow sham and glaring hypocrisy before which now in shame we bow our heads?

Would Spurn Compromise.

"If government by the people must perish and the pendulum be swung back to autocracy, then we, indeed, to our faces to let us, at least, go down with our faces to the front, tramping expediency under foot, spurning compromise, defying mobs, following the fixed star of undying principle, and trusting to the return to reason of the American people, and the working of God's immutable laws for a resurrection that shall be glorious because deserved."

Senator Rayner on Platform.

Senator Rayner said, in part: "I do not accede to the views that the parties have coalesced. On the contrary, I believe that they are as widely apart as they have ever been. The President will not have a permanent tenure of office. One prediction can be safely made and that is when the Republican party has another candidate, and it is bound to have one at some day or another, it will gradually drift away from a great many of his plans and purposes, and it will resume business at its old stand. Then it will be necessary for us to come back to our old principles, unless in the meantime we have so disfigured them that we will not be able to recognize them or to find them."

Scope of Ohio Fight.

Senator Dick will go from Washington to Akron, and while he does not contemplate assuming charge of the Foraker headquarters there, he will start his office of the fight immediately. In some quarters there is a disposition to credit Senator Dick's support of Senator Foraker to a belief that the latter may win, but Mr. Dick's friends contend that there was never any doubt as to where he would stand.

Prominent Men There.

Among the prominent men present were former Senator James Smith, of New Jersey; Augustus Van Wyck, Delaware; Nicol, William Sulzer, the Rev. Father Lavelle, George W. Young, E. C. Benedict, John F. McDonald, Charles F. Murphy, John P. Ahearn, Thomas F. Ryan, Samuel Untermyer, Richard Croker, Jr., John F. Carroll, and Edward M. Shepard. In his speech Mr. Dick, who had attributed all the unrest of the nation to the tariff. He declared that the tariff and the government favors to the railroads had reared up a privileged class.

HEARST AFTER NOMINATION

Practically Announces Candidacy at Jefferson Dinner.

Declares Democrats and Republicans Should Give Way to Independence League.

New York, April 13.—William B. Hearst celebrated the anniversary of Thomas Jefferson's birthday by calling for the organization of a third great national party, which shall go before the country as the advocate of "honest measures, honest methods, and honest men." Mr. Hearst's opinion, the Independence League will fill the bill.

His announcement of the broadening of the league from a State to a national organization, which was made at a dinner given to-night in his honor at the Savoy by the league's county committee, amounted practically to the serving of notice by Mr. Hearst that he would be in the running for the Presidential nomination. It was the most definite declaration on that subject that he has made since his defeat in the New York State campaign.

Mr. Hearst said that it seemed to him that neither of the old parties is true to the purposes for which it was founded. Mr. Hearst declared, amid howls of approval from the 300 diners, that the motto of the Democratic party is "Anything to get in," and that of the Republican party, "Anything to stay in."

Attorney General Jackson took a fall out of Gov. Hughes' public utilities bill, and Clarence J. Shearn talked on the Roosevelt-Harriman episode. Mr. Shearn referred to Mr. Harriman as "The very head devil among the pirates of corporation high finance."

Justice John Pugh declared that few men of Mr. Hearst's years had ever accomplished as much for popular rights in this country as he had. The Justice thought Mr. Hearst would hardly live to see "all the good" that he had sown take root and grow, but it will grow just the same.

DICK TO FIGHT TAFT

Goes to Ohio Next Week to Battle for Foraker.

WILL OPEN CONTEST AT AKRON

Taft's Apparent Indifference to the Scramble in Ohio Causes Friends Some Worry—High Ideals of Political Conduct Sometimes Cause Dismay—Scope of Battle Broad.

Senator Charles Dick, of Ohio, came to town yesterday and put an end to stories from his State that he was inclined to be neutral in the contest between Secretary Taft and Senator Foraker for Ohio's indorsement before the next Republican National Convention. He came out flat-footed for Senator Foraker, and said that he was going to Ohio next week to help his colleague in the campaign.

It may be overstating it a little to say that Secretary Taft is engaged in any contest with Senator Foraker for indorsement. In fact, he has said in the statement which he issued on the subject, that while he would take the nomination if it came to him, he did not intend to run after it or be considered a candidate in any sense. It was his brother, Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, editor of the Times-Star newspaper, of that city, who threw down the gauntlet to Senator Foraker. Mr. Foraker took this defiance as official and responded with an acceptance of the challenge.

Secretary Taft's High Ideals.

Secretary Taft's friends here, and they are many, are worried over his apparent indifference to the contest that has been begun with a view to determining who shall receive Ohio's indorsement in the Republican convention next year. His evident attitude is that it is no business of his to go running after the Presidential nomination when he has enough other things to do to keep him busy. From the very outset of the agitation in his behalf he has resisted the endeavors of his boomers to bring him into the political limelight. If it had not been that he wanted to carry out certain important policies as Secretary of War, he would doubtless have accepted the nomination to the Supreme Bench, and in the face of the most urgent importunities from close relatives and political supporters who he knew had his best interests at heart, and whose sincerity could not be questioned.

Mr. Taft's known independence, construed in the light of his recent course, has given some people the impression that he doubts the value of the agitation in his behalf and act for himself. He has a belief of political conduct, so high, in fact, that his frankness in stating any position he has sometimes caused dismay to those who are looking out for his political interests. In that respect he is like Senator Foraker, and it is predicted that there will be an unusually interesting campaign in Ohio if Mr. Taft accepts Mr. Foraker's virtual challenge to joint debate.

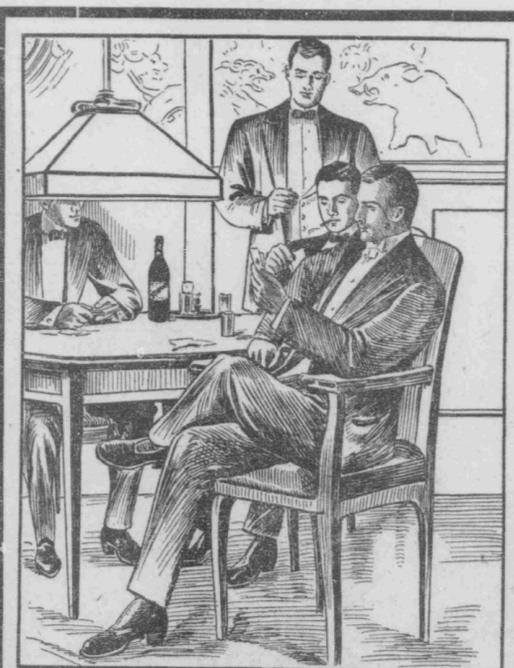
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Two Hundred Have Measles.

Gilmore City, Iowa, April 13.—Seven dead, 200 stricken with measles, and the schools closed is the situation that has developed here in the last few days. All the deaths occurred within the last ten days.

Mr. Foraker and Mr. Dick won out, and were indorsed by the State convention. With President Roosevelt and the growing Taft faction joined with Burton, the danger to the Foraker-Dick organization is very great, and as Charles P. Taft has made the issue that the Senatorship, as well as the Presidential nomination, is involved, the scope of the battle will be broadened and the conflict will become more intense.



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MIDDY HAS TYPHOID.

W. F. Amsden, of Kansas, Stricken While on Visit to Baltimore. Special to The Washington Herald. Annapolis, Md., April 13.—Word was received at the Naval Academy this morning from the authorities at the Maryland University Hospital, Baltimore, announcing that Midshipman W. F. Amsden, of the first class, is a patient at that institution, suffering from typhoid fever.

Inquiry from Admiral Sands' office as to the possibility of bringing the sick midshipman to the Academy hospital was met by the advice that such a course would be dangerous in the patient's present condition. Young Amsden was taken with typhoid fever on Tuesday afternoon. He consulted with an eye specialist in Baltimore. His home is in Abilene, Kans.

PRESBYTERIANS TO MEET.

Churches of Maryland to Be Represented at Laurel Conference. Special to The Washington Herald. Laurel, Md., April 13.—The Presbytery of Maryland, embracing the Presbyterian churches of Maryland in connection with the Southern Presbyterian General Assembly, will convene in the Presbyterian church at this place on next Tuesday. The presbytery will be opened with a sermon by the retiring moderator, Rev. Park P. Flournoy. On Tuesday and Wednesday the presbytery will be in session from 9:30 p. m. to 12:30 p. m. and from 2:30 p. m. to 5:30 p. m. On Wednesday evening at 7:30 there will be preaching by the Rev. Harris E. Kirk, of Baltimore.

HARRIMAN IN POLICE COURT

Admits Correctness of "Where-Do-I-Stand" Letter.

Had Had It to Friend, but Declined to Tell Whom—Stenographer's Case Continued.

New York, April 13.—E. H. Harriman went to the Tombs Police Court this morning to give his testimony in the case of his former stenographer, Frank W. Hill, who was there as a defendant, charged with selling the famous "Where-Do-I-Stand" letter, written to Sidney Webster, to a morning newspaper for publication without Mr. Harriman's knowledge or consent. Hill is being prosecuted by Assistant District Attorney Paul Krotel, under section 172 of the penal code, which makes the alleged offense a misdemeanor punishable by a fine of \$50 or a year in prison, or both.

Judge Lovett, general counsel, and Alexander Millar, secretary of the Union Pacific Railroad, both declared that they had never authorized Hill or anybody else to publish the letter. Mr. Harriman, upon cross-examination, said there was one person other than Mr. Webster to whom he had spoken of the letter prior to its publication, but he declined to tell who that was. This Mr. Ommer tried to insist on, contending that it was a vital admission and that by making it Mr. Harriman had absolved Hill from any criminal responsibility in the matter. "Was it Senator Depey?" asked Mr. Ommer.

"I decline to answer," said Mr. Harriman. He gave the same answer when asked if it was Mr. Odell or James Hazen Hyde, Magistrate Wahlen seemed disposed to insist on an answer, but Mr. Krotel protested that Mr. Harriman should not be asked such questions, since they had nothing to do with the case. Both this transcription and the original letter were offered in evidence. Mr. Harriman admitted having written the original, and identified his signature, and said that the transcription and also the letter, which was eventually published in the New York World, were substantially reproductions of it. The difference was in some minor words. He had obtained the original from Mr. Webster. The examination was adjourned until April 15, because one witness for the prosecution was not able to be present. Mr. Harriman was told that he would not be needed again.

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