

OPINIONS OF TWO LEADERS

Parker and Bryan Explain Different Views of Jeffersonian Democracy

TWO NOTEWORTHY ADDRESSES

Former Nominee Parker, Mayor McClelland, Senator Newlands and Others Address 700 Democrats at the Waldorf-Astoria, Parker Receiving an Enthusiastic Hearing.

New York, Special.—Seven hundred Democrats attended the Jefferson day banquet of the Democratic Club of New York at the Waldorf-Astoria Thursday night. There were many there of national reputation, and chief among these were Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for President last November.

In the banquet room portraits of Jefferson were conspicuous. In addition to Mr. Parker, the speakers were United States Senator Newlands, of Nebraska, Mayor McClelland, of New York, Congressman Henry T. Rainey, of Illinois, and J. J. Willett, of Alabama. Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, was the only one of those expected to speak who could not attend.

Mr. Parker was the first speaker, and he was enthusiastically received. Frequently he was interrupted by applause. The speech was on the future of the Democratic party and was replete with suggestions for harmony and urgent appeals against sectionalism. John Fox, president of the club, presided, and his brief speech introducing Judge Parker was applauded. Mr. Parker said:

I do not come here to make excuse or explanation about the past, to promote any personal purpose or ambition for the future, or to further the ends of any section, faction or interest. I am moved solely by a desire to commune freely with my countrymen who believe that the time-honored doctrines of the Democratic party, as deduced from the great policies defined by the man whose birth we here commemorate, and established by the founders are still true, still alive, still worthy of acceptance and devotion, and still necessary, if our institutions are to be maintained in their early vigor and purity.

It may be conceded that they are not new-fangled or hysterical. We can also justify the claim that they are not destructive to any legitimate political or industrial interests, or subversive to those conceptions of liberty and free institutions for which our fathers suffered. They have approved themselves in peace and war. Under their sway, our people increased in number, wealth and power, the poor and oppressed from other lands found refuge and welcome, population spread gradually over territories peacefully acquired, and industry was free, while taxes were low and so distributed as to discourage monopoly. When these principles dominated our policies there was no thought of conquest, or of protectorates over distant, alien, and turbulent peoples; there was no talk of alliance with the great; no question of making ourselves collectors of debts, good, bad, just or fraudulent; and no suspicion that anywhere in the lexicon of free government there was to be found the word "subject."

SOME ELEMENTS IN RECENT POLITICS.

We meet after defeat which was easy to foresee and predict. It was preceded by division and faction in our ranks over a period of eight years and they have done their worst. It was emphasized by the use of governmental power for partisan purposes, by the reckless and unprecedented expenditure of money and by demagogic appeals to interests as wide apart as the poles. We have left to us only the smallest measure of power in either house of Congress; we have lost States whose confidence we had long

commanded, and the number of Governors and State legislatures under our control is surprisingly small.

We may, however, recall that this is not the first time that the party has been in what seemed to be a hopeless minority. It was so from 1860 to 1867 when a great wrong which has been far-reaching in its effects upon morals and justice, left it in a minority for another eight years but when its condition was least encouraging, it was still the same consistent advocate of patriotic and manly policies as when it was in the full plenitude of power during the first sixty years of the last century. Rallying about its natural leaders—as courageous and patriotic as any known to our political history—it was then, as always, its virtue to be a national party. These leaders kept themselves in touch with every question of current interest in every hamlet of the Union. Nothing American was alien to them.

POWER OF THE PARTY AS A MINORITY.

During the Civil War more than 500,000 Democrats stood on each side of the firing lines of the two great armies which faced each other, all believing themselves right. In the morning of Appomattox, they, as victors and the vanquished, had scattered to their respective homes, all bent upon promoting peace, all understanding each other in their trials, all facing the same great problems. In the foulest of all days in our national life—these so-called reconstruction—these soldiers largely recruited from other peaceful, patriotic men in the North, were found voting together.

During this period there came to the front in our national councils the great historic figures of Thurman, Hendricks, Bayard, Seymour, Hancock, McClelland and Tilden. In the face of prejudices and opposition, which might well have daunted the bravest, these men were able to combat and to overcome that sectional policy which at no time almost dominated the whole country. When, in spite of aggressive, fairly divided between the misuse of military power, and deliberate, studied corruption of the suffrage, these men had been successful, they were reinforced by Lamar, George, Hamilton, Hill, Vance, Morgan, Vest and many other strong and patriotic men from the South.

Added to these leaders, who, in the field of national politics, so ably united to combat human passion at its worst estate, were hundreds of thousands of sturdy men in the North, who, as Governors, members of State Legislatures, committeemen of every grade, and private citizens, carried the struggle of free government down into the smallest political division of the country. Everything was except the presidency, in spite of which Democracy was able from 1863 to 1865 to keep at bay the enemies of God will.

NO ROOM FOR SECTIONALISM.

So, too, there is altogether too much talk about an Eastern, a Western, a Southern, or some other Democracy, when the essence of the party is its national character and the entire absence of sectional features. The control of the party machine in a city or another, in this or that State, or even in the country, is not a matter either important or interesting to the great body of Democrats.

THE KIND OF ORGANIZATION NEEDED.

I would not for a moment convey an impression that organization is not important. It is even more so than if we are to give effect to the principles and policies which buttress our party faith. But, however necessary an vital, it may be useless—a mere empty bubble—if it is viewed as the end rather than the means. We are confronted by forces which, when not purely sectional, are almost wholly mechanical. They are represented by a party, well-managed, indeed, in that two-thirds of the Union to which it restricts its activities, it has everything that percentage can suggest or imply. In return for favors received it sells to the highest bidder or freely gives to

powers of government. Nothing that the ingenuity of monopoly can suggest, as within its scope or interest, is withheld.

When we can control once again these trailing-schemata for the higher politics, we shall have little need to trouble ourselves overmuch about candidates for President, because we shall have laid, deep and strong in the people's will, the necessary foundations. Then, and only then, may we look with hopefulness and confidence to the country at large. Then we may go North, or South, East or West, for candidates, certain of their fitness for the work in hand, and of their acceptableness to our countrymen.

Bryan at Chicago.

Chicago, Special.—Subjects of national significance to the Democratic party were discussed by several leading orators of the party at a Jefferson club banquet held at the Sherman House in commemoration of the birthday of Thomas Jefferson. The dinner in a measure resolved itself into a justification over the recent election of Mayor Edward F. Dunne, who is a director of the club. The mayor was among the speakers who responded to toasts. All the speakers referred to municipal ownership and to Mayor Dunne's election on a municipal ownership platform.

William Jennings Bryan and George Fred Williams were the principal speakers from out of town. Mr. Bryan spoke on "Thomas Jefferson" and his remarks were greeted with unstinted applause.

He responded to the toast "Thomas Jefferson." He said in part:

We are told that when Moses, the first great law giver, had attained his majority, he looked upon the burdens of his countrymen and sympathized with them. Although he had been adopted by a princess and was heir to a throne his heart led him from the palace and the society of princess to companionship with his oppressed brethren. When a leader was needed to break the bondage of the Israelites and guide them in the formation of a nation, this sympathy fitted him for his work. And no one, it may be added, does a great work whose heart does not beat in sympathy with the masses, ever struggling, ever in need of help.

Thomas Jefferson, although not reared in the environment of royalty, was born and educated among the people who least sympathized with the rights and interests of the common man. His heart, too, was touched by the struggles of his countrymen, and he early became their champion, although in so doing he alienated the landed aristocracy and educated classes. In wealth he was the equal of the wealthy, and his learning brought him into association with scholars, but heart kept him in touch with the plain people, and he earned the right to be called the First Great Democrat.

It was not that he was the first to conceive of Democratic principles or to preach the doctrine set forth in the Declaration of Independence. That doctrine was not a new one; but he gave fitting expression to the doctrine at the time of its greatest triumph. The aspiration for self-government was born with man. It has been the inspiring cause which has led people in all ages to struggle for freedom of conscience, freedom of speech, individual liberty and the recognition of the rights of man. Some in all ages have found a selfish reason for applauding monarchy, but at no time has there been a universal acquiescence in arbitrary power.

He lived before the invention of the railroad, and before the country had witnessed the colossal centralization of wealth, but viewing as he did every question from the standpoint of the people, and hating, as he did, every attempt to divert the profits of industry from the producers to the "idle holders of idle capital," we have a right to assume that he would today stand with the people for the regulation of railroads and the extermination of private monopoly.

No one can imagine Jefferson as tolerating the impudent claim of the railroad magnates that they have a right to determine arbitrarily and without appeal the rate to be charged for the transportation of passengers or freight. What an opportunity the present contest would give him for the arraignment of human greed and for the defense of human rights.

CONSPIRACY CHARGE DISMISSED.

New York, Special.—The indictment charging Nan Patterson with conspiracy with J. Morgan Smith and Mrs. Smith, wrongfully to obtain money from Caesar Young was dismissed in the court of general sessions at the request of Assistant District Attorney Rand. The court reserved decision in the Smiths case.

CARRIE MUST BEHAVE.

Or She Will Be Sent to Jail For Six Months, With a \$250 Fine.

Wichita, Kan., Special.—In district court, Carrie Nation, Myra McHenry and Mrs. Lucy Wilhoit were found guilty of destroying property. Mrs. Nation was fined \$250 and four months in jail. Mrs. McHenry two months and \$150 and Mrs. Wilhoit 25 days and \$150. The sentences were suspended, pending good behavior. The offense was committed September last, when the women broke windows of a wholesale liquor house.

WON'T ARBITRATE

Castro Declares He Will Not Come to Terms With the United States

PRESIDENT DEFIANT IN HIS REPLY

Venezuelan Secretary of Foreign Affairs Says the Asphalt Case Will Not be Withdrawn From the Courts, and the Olcott Case Will Not be Re-Submitted to Arbitration "if the Whole American Army and Navy Come to Venezuela."

Caracas, Venezuela. By Cable.—"President Castro will not withdraw the New York & Bermudez Asphalt Company case from the Venezuelan courts and will not re-submit the Olcott case to arbitration, if the whole American army and navy come to Venezuela."

This emphatic statement of General Alejandro y Barra, the Venezuelan Secretary of Foreign Affairs, reflects the spirit of the reply which President Castro made to the recent proposition of the American State Department for the arbitration of the Bermudez and Olcott cases. It was generally rumored throughout Venezuela that the demand of the United States was little less than an ultimatum to General Castro, and the reply of the Venezuelan President was awaited with interest. Predictions of intervention from the refusal of Castro to yield were freely made and there was much uneasiness when it was announced that the Venezuelan government had not only refused the demand to arbitrate the case, but had supplemented its refusal with a request that the United States declare whether it has any respect for the sovereignty and the courts of Venezuela.

Nearly two weeks have passed since Castro made his reply, and as no action has been taken by the United States and no further demands have been made, the last demand of the United States has gone the way of many previous requests for arbitration and the incident is practically closed as far as its discussion in Caracas is concerned.

President Castro and his advisors claim that to re-open the Olcott case would be an insult to Holland, as Mr. Berge, who acted as umpire, is a well-known Dutch diplomat. They also hold that if Venezuela was denied the right to have the arbitration of the Belgian waterworks case re-opened, none of the other cases settled under the Washington protocols shall be reconsidered. It is emphatically denied in the reply of President Castro that there are any claims pending between the United States and Venezuela. He again reiterates that the New York & Bermudez Asphalt case now in the Venezuelan courts, is a national and not an international one.

President Castro and the members of his cabinet take the ground that while the government stands for the general principle of arbitration, it will not have a case wrested from its courts to be carried before a board of arbitration.

The charges that Venezuela is not paying its obligations to creditor nations under the Washington protocols are denied by administration officials.

President of Ticket Agents.

New Orleans, Special.—F. S. Montgomery, of Vincennes, Ind., was elected president of the International Association of Railroad Ticket Agents. Other officers elected are: J. H. Hannan, of Walden, Mass., first vice president; C. G. Cadwallader, secretary, and Elwood Ramsey, treasurer. The association decided to reduce the initiation fee to \$10 and to make that include the dues for the first year.

Wrecked by Dynamite.

Blossburg, Ala., Special.—An explosion of dynamite wrecked the house of William Cate, colored, and a white miner named Alexander, both non-union miners. A 16-year old daughter of Alexander was killed, and two other children in the same family were badly injured. The explosive was placed on the front porch of the Alexander house. A strike of the union miners has been on since last summer.

Safe Blowers in Georgia.

Thomasville, Ga., Special.—Safe-blowers did destructive work before daylight Sunday morning at Meigs. The postoffice was entered, the store of J. L. Johnston, postmaster, was robbed, and the safe of the Atkinson Mercantile Company blown to pieces. It is supposed that the crime was committed about 3 o'clock. Tools were taken from a near-by blacksmith shop. An opening for explosives was made, and both safes were completely wrecked. The job was an awkward one and was probably the work of amateurs. Local parties are under suspicion, but no arrests have been made.

AN ARMY OF OVER A MILLION

By Next Spring the Total Military Organization Will Exceed that Number.

Tokio, By Cable.—Japan is meeting the Russian plan of reorganization and reinforcements of its Manchurian armies with extensive expeditions from its own military organization. The details and figures are carefully concealed of what seems to be a plan to double the present army units, but it is reliably estimated that by autumn next the total military organization will exceed a million men actually employed in the field. The fighting force is roughly estimated at 700,000 men, with increases largely in the infantry and artillery, although an enlargement in the cavalry branch is also contemplated.

As a result of the manufacture at the arsenals in Japan together with captures and purchases of guns, it is predicted that this year will see a Japanese artillery superior to that of the Russians in quality as well as numerically, and it is confidently believed that the Russians will be incapable of overcoming these numerical disadvantages. Wherever railway improvements are possible they will be carried out, when Japan will be sufficiently strong to take and hold Harbin and simultaneously operate against the Russian forces to the eastward of that city.

Industrial Agents Meet.

Asheville, N. C., Special.—The Southeastern Railway, Land and Industrial Agents' Association held its semi-annual meeting at the Battery Park Hotel here Tuesday. This association is made up of the officers of the various railway systems operating in the territory south of the Ohio and Potomac and east of the Mississippi river, having in charge the development of the industrial, immigration and land interests along their respective lines. It is organized for the purpose of enabling the various members to confer regarding general plans and needs for the upbuilding of the South. The following railroads are represented in this organization: Southern Railway, Seaboard Air Line, Atlantic Coast Line, Norfolk & Western Railway, Illinois Central Railroad, Louisville & Nashville Railroad, Alabama Great Southern Railway, Central of Georgia Railway, Georgia Southern & Florida Railway, Florida East Coast Railway, Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, Atlanta & West Point Railway, Western & Atlantic Railroad, Macon, Dublin & Savannah Railway, Atlanta, Knoxville & Northern Railway, Atlantic & Birmingham Railway.

The land, industrial and immigration work of the South is a subject of vast importance and is receiving most active attention at the hands of the real corporations interested in the general development of the country. The development of this work in connection with railroads has only been within the last few years, and railroads without land grants had departments organized expressly for the purpose of looking after the material development of the cities, towns and counties through which they run. The Southern railroads were first to take up this work.

Tunnel Under Lookout Mountain.

Knoxville, Tenn., Special.—W. J. Oliver & Company, railroad contractors of this city, received advice from President Samuel Spencer, of the Southern Railway, awarding to that firm the contract to build the tunnel under Lookout Mountain, near Chattanooga, on the Southern's extension from Chattanooga to Stevens, Alabama. The price involved in the contract is not mentioned, but it is supposed to be between two million and three million dollars. Work is to be begun at once.

Asked to Exhibit at Jamestown.

Boston, Special.—A delegation of Virginia citizens called upon Governor Benghan at the State house to urge the desirability of having a Massachusetts exhibit at the exposition to be held at Jamestown, Va., in 1907, to commemorate the settlement of Jamestown. The delegation asked the Governor to send a special message to the Legislature, recommending participation.

Attorney Killed.

Callman, Ala., Special.—State senator R. L. Hipp, an attorney, was shot and instantly killed, and Deputy Sheriff Dunlap was probably fatally wounded by John W. Williams, 26 miles east of this city. The officers had gone to the Hipp place to oust Williams from a tract of land which he had lost in a lawsuit. When the men approached the house Williams shot Hipp in the head, killing him instantly and shot Deputy Dunlap through the breast.

Pension Board Delinquent.

Washington, Special.—Commissioner of Pensions Warner has cited ten members of the board of pension review to show cause why their services should not be dispensed with. This action was taken by the commissioner because of the discovery of serious delinquencies in the allowance of pensions to members of a Pennsylvania regiment, organized in 1861, but which never participated in the service. Applications from members of Mercer's brigade, New Jersey National Guard, in which the same circumstances control, have also been allowed.

HER BIGGEST SHOW

New York's Most Colossal Playhouse Opened to the Public

THE OPENING OF THE HIPPODROME

Play House Unique in the Amusement World For Its Size and the Character of Its Performances, is Christened by a Standing Room Audience.

New York, Special.—The Hippodrome, New York's newest and largest place of amusement, was opened to the public Wednesday night, under the management of Thompson & Dundy, and every one of the 5,200 seats were taken, some of them having been bought at high premiums, and wherever there was standing space, it was filled.

The Hippodrome stage is remarkably large, and at times was crowded. Hundreds of persons and many animals, including elephants and horses, were in view at one time, making a very animated and picturesque stage scene. The circus specialties introduced were unusually good.

The Hippodrome is unique in the amusement world, both in the great size of the playhouse and in the character of the entertainment it offers.

The management frankly admits that the whole great enterprise is experimental. It is an entirely new venture, in every way, and is about the most elaborate entertainment ever attempted under one roof, combining as it does a dash of everything except grand opera and tragedy. It is a spectacular drama, a circus, musical comedy, vaudeville and menagerie, and the highest priced seat is \$1.50. Another feature is the reserving of every seat in the house, from the 25 cents gallery to the boxes. The building occupies the block on the east side of Sixth avenue between Forty-third and Forty-fourth streets, a distance of 200 feet, and extends back toward Fifth avenue 240 feet. It is of brick, marble and steel construction and architecturally is very handsome. Its capacity is 5,200 and its interior arrangements present many features novel in this country. Behind fourteen rows of orchestra seats are the stalls and then a line of boxes encircling the promenade, and in these smoking is permitted. The stage is 200 feet between walls and has a total depth of 110 feet. A better idea of its size may be obtained from the fact that the back drop curtain of the Hippodrome is 85 by 200 feet, while the average playhouse curtain is 25 by 35 feet.

President Has Fine Sport.

Frederick, Okla., Special.—Wednesday was an ideal day for President Roosevelt and his party in the Big Pasture reserve. The weather has been cool and cloudy. The party goes out at 6:30 each morning and returns to camp about 11 o'clock for dinner. Fresh horses are saddled by attendants and a new start is made at 1:30 in the afternoon. One of the diversions of the camp was a series of foot races in which the President participated.

The dogs are so accustomed to pursuing wolves that they left off chasing a wild cat when a wolf was scenting. In one of the runs a wolf was chased over the hills and across creeks and through timber for ten miles. The pace was fast and when the wolf was captured, there were only four of the party within sight of the animal—Bob Burnett, Guy Wagner and John Abernathy, three old cow-boys, and President Roosevelt.

Saves Others By Confession.

Jacksonville, Fla., Special.—Isham Edwards, who is confined here with two other men, under sentence of death for the murder of School Superintendent N. W. Egges, near Tallahassee last August, has confessed the crime, declaring that Caldwell and Larkin, the other negroes, are innocent and were not connected with the killing. The trio were convicted of murder in the first degree at the last term of the circuit court and received the death sentence. The confession was made public and it is believed that it will result in the release of Larkin and Caldwell.

Many Reported Dead.

Vicksburg, Miss., Special.—Many persons are reported to have been killed and injured in a wreck on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley Railroad, fourteen miles north of here, at midnight. The northbound fast passenger train and the southbound passenger were reported to have collided. All physicians in the city have been called to the scene of the wreck.

Gen. G. F. Grant Dead.

Baltimore, Special.—Gen. J. F. Grant, Grand Secretary of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows in the United States, died Wednesday at the Union Protestant Infirmary, where he was operated on about four weeks ago for a serious internal affection. In accordance with the wishes of Secretary Grant, the funeral services were very simple. The funeral took place Thursday at his residence in this city, and the funeral party left over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for his old home in Petersburg, Ky., where the body was buried.

By Wire and Cable.

A large fleet of warships and colliers is reported to have been seen 250 miles northeast of Madagascar, steaming east.

The allotments of the new Japanese loan were oversubscribed many times in the various money centers of the world.

Secretary Hay arrived at Gibraltar much improved in health.

The House of Commons adopted a motion declaring that the Chamberlain fiscal program would be detrimental to the shipping interests.

The situation in Macedonia is giving rise to some anxiety and notice has been served on the Cretan insurgents to disarm in 36 hours, on pain of international intervention.

State Treasurer Lacy issues a circular advertising for bids for \$250,000 in 4 per cent. bonds authorized by the recent Legislature to run eight years. Bids must be submitted by noon May 10th and be accompanied by certified checks on a basis of \$1,000 for bid for \$51,050 in bonds.

Big Deal in Oil.

Beaumont, Tex., Special.—The largest deal in oil ever made in the South took place Friday. Messrs. Carne, Bass & Benckenstein, of Beaumont, purchasing from Messrs. Laortel & Caffery, of Franklin, 1,750,000 barrels of oil in storage at Jennings. The sale gives the purchasers a total of 3,000,000 barrels in storage at Jennings.

Greenville, S. C., To Have a Permanent Fair—Striving to Raise \$15,000.

Greenville, Special.—The people of this city have for several weeks been striving hard for the organization of a permanent fair association. Subscription lists were circulated last week and at a meeting of the subscribers, held in the council chamber last evening, a permanent organization was effected. The name of the association will be the Piedmont Fair Association. The meeting last night was harmonious and more than one hundred subscribers were present. The total subscription to date amounts to \$10,250. It is the purpose of the directors to raise \$15,000. It is thought the Greenville Traction company will be called upon to assist in raising the remainder.

Conspiracy Charge Dismissed.

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