

Colorado and Nebraska Are Safely for Bryan

(Special Washington Correspondence of The Argus.)

When the Democratic national convention met in Denver two-thirds of its work was already done. There was no reason to anticipate the nomination of any man for the first place except Mr. Bryan. There was no possibility of any platform save the one which Bryan approved. Never was there a convention more thoroughly in accord with the principles of the mass of the Democratic voters than this one. Of course there was a certain amount of contention in the committee on resolutions and on the floor, but in the end it was a Bryan convention, standing for his nomination and for the principles in which he believes. Moreover, it was a convention animated by the purpose of making a winning fight next November.

So much for the convention. The people in Denver and in states neighboring to Colorado believe that the Democratic ticket has a fair chance of election. I personally think that it is sure of election. But it may be well to qualify one's prophecies. Never have I seen so much enthusiasm in a convention crowd as has been manifested in this beautiful city at the eastern edge of the Rockies. There was no talk in either the hotel lobbies or the convention hall hostile to Bryan. He controlled not merely the organization of the convention, but the impressions of the people gathered in the convention city. Some months ago a Denver man, member of the house of representatives, said to me that if we could carry the state of Colorado he would concede the United States. I hope he will remember this proposition, because I am thoroughly convinced after a careful investigation of what is going in the state of Colorado that we will carry this state for Bryan without difficulty. The Democratic party will carry also Nebraska and will make a hard and, I believe, a successful fight for Iowa and Wisconsin.

Selection of a Chairman.

Much of the power and strength of a national committee depend upon its chairman. Senator Jones of Arkansas was twice installed in this position. Thomas Taggart of Indiana succeeded him. Today there is no insistence on determination upon the next candidate for this most important place. Probably the selection will not be made until two or three weeks after the convention. There are several candidates whose names are being discussed among politicians. This is the list: Tom L. Johnson, mayor of Cleveland, O. Tom Johnson's chief fight is being

made for the reform of municipal government. He understands national affairs and is a strong man in the Democratic side of politics. But I am inclined to believe that Johnson has his own fight to make in Cleveland, and, having known him and worked with him in politics for at least twelve years, I am confident that unless a really Macedonian cry was sent out he would not take the chairmanship of the national committee. He is doing his work and doing it well in his own state and his own city. And if we Democrats can find some one else to manage the national campaign we will make no error in leaving Tom Johnson to attend to his own knitting.

But who else is there to be considered? I am not urging the candidacy of any one man. I am taking advantage of this opportunity to suggest many men. One of the first of whom I would speak is D. J. Campau of Michigan. In 1896 Mr. Campau headed the competing delegation from Michigan which was seated in that memorable convention. Since that time he has been a member of the national committee and at all times has been a most loyal Democrat—I might almost say Bryan Democrat—that could be imagined. It is quite true that in 1904 Mr. Campau carried his state delegation for Judge Parker. He then believed that there was an opportunity for the election of Parker. He did not in the slightest degree desert Mr. Bryan, for he held then that the Parker nomination would put the Democracy once more in power and that out of the election which he fondly hoped Mr. Bryan might come into power later. Of course he was wrong. His error was one of the head and not of the heart, and those who remember what he did in the campaigns of 1896 and 1900 hold no antagonisms toward him for what may have been done in 1904. Mr. Campau is not a speaker, but he is a worker. I have had some experience with men at the head of the national committee. If Mr. Campau should be given this place the committee would be a working one, and there would be no frills about the work. It would be careful, systematic organization of the Democratic workers in all the doubtful states.

Loyal Democrats.

And, again, consider a man from Wisconsin, Tim Ryan. Mr. Ryan has been a member of the national committee for eight years. He has been and still is a representative of the type of Democracy which is now dominant and in the saddle. He comes from a state which this year for the first time is likely to be made debatable territory

by the two parties. When A. J. Hopkins, the thoroughly discredited senator from Illinois, in reporting the platform to the Republican national convention described the planks offered by La Follette's friends as socialistic and demagogic, he opened the way for the Democratic party to march into Wisconsin and to claim that state for its own. The selection of Mr. Ryan as chairman of the national committee would aid materially in carrying that state. And the choice of him could be made with perfect confidence that in the future, as in the past, he would be loyal to Democracy as it now stands, loyal to the great leader of the Democratic party, William J. Bryan.

But it is not necessary to look altogether to the middle west or to the northwest for a chairman. Down where the Potomac river breaks through the Allegheny mountains, down where the richest mineral deposits in all the east are to be found, lies the state of West Virginia. It is a state which should be Democratic, but which for years has been Republican. It has been Republican because there was no fighting quality in the blood of those who professed to be Democratic leaders there. Today the Democrats of that state have a new ambition and find new encouragement in the fact that they have new leaders. Out of West Virginia may well come a chairman of the Democratic national committee. William E. Chilton of Charleston has been a fighter for progressive Democracy for many long years. He is an organizer and when need be an orator. He would be able to swing that little group of states that nestle about West Virginia into the Democratic column if a proper ticket were presented. Nobody is urging Chilton's appointment to this important place, and yet out of the uncertainty which now hangs about the chairmanship it would not be remarkable if the appointment should be handed to him.

The suggestion of Hon. D. R. Francis of St. Louis appeals very much to the practical politicians in the Democratic party. Mr. Francis was not "right" in 1896, but no man has given clearer indication of his desire to come back into the Democratic ranks and to fight for the cause of Democratic success than he. Frankly, I do not expect that Governor Francis will be chosen for this position, but it would not be an unwise thing for the Democratic party to give more attention to his qualifications for the place than today it appears to be willing to give.

This is the first convention since 1896 at which Hearst and his political power have received practically no attention whatsoever. Of course, men are asking here and there what Hearst is going to do, but it is a mere matter of gossip. The usual answer to the question is that nobody cares a continental what he is going to do. The feeling among the politicians gathered at Denver is that the erratic course of Hearst has utterly destroyed his political influence in the nation. This is a Democratic convention, and the Democrats here gathered are not inclined to look with favor upon a man who, having received a Democratic nomination for governor of New York, continued his political activities the next year by fusing with the Republican party, dominated by Odell and E. H. Harriman. There is a story that he has worried of paying all the expenses of his personally conducted party and that his trip abroad was taken for the purpose of enabling him to gently, after the Hearst manner, evade the responsibilities which he has incurred. Charlie Walsh, who used to be secretary of the Democratic national committee and who now, to the regret of his friends, is a mere salaried henchman of Hearst, stated the other day that the convention called for July 27 would be indefinitely postponed. Hearst's private secretary told Hearst's political reporter at Denver to deny this and say that the convention would meet and put a ticket in the field. But it would seem, in view of the dissension among Hearst's own people, that the description of the Hearst movement by the correspondent of a New York newspaper was fairly descriptive. He said that Hearst was the "on again, off again, gone again Finnegan" of Democratic politics. And, indeed, that is the position which Hearst occupies today before this convention. Nobody knows where he is, and few care. The general feeling is that his influence, even if because of personal pique it shall be directed against Bryan, will be trivial.

The Republican Organization.

For nearly three weeks after the Republican national convention adjourned the Republican organization had no head. No chairman had been selected nor any secretary. No headquarters had been chosen, no executive committee had been appointed. What is the meaning of this? Does it indicate that the Republican party is so torn by dissension that it could not even provide for a proper organization to conduct the campaign upon which it is about to enter? Does it mean that there was nobody in the old Republican organization that Secretary Taft was willing to trust? Of course we well know that it does not mean lack of money, for in the Republican treasury there is now nearly \$200,000 left over from the last campaign. All that it can imply is Republican dissension. The Republican party will go into this campaign torn with dissension, racked with personal jealousies. The Democratic party will go in as a united force, marching shoulder to shoulder, with no thought except to charge upon the common

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enemy and to sweep the foe into political oblivion.
WILLIS J. ABBOT.

THE MARKETS.

Chicago, July 15.—Following are the market quotations today:

Wheat.
July, 90, 90 1/2, 89 1/2, 89 1/2.
September, 90 1/2, 90 1/2, 89 1/2, 90 1/2.
December, 92 1/2, 92 1/2, 91 1/2, 92 1/2.
May, 96 1/2, 96 1/2, 96, 96 1/2.

Corn.
July, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2.
September, 73 1/2, 74 1/2, 73 1/2, 74 1/2.
December, 61 1/2, 62, 61 1/2, 61 1/2.
May, 61 1/2, 61 1/2, 61 1/2, 61 1/2.

Oats.
July, 51, 51, 50 1/2, 50 1/2.
September, 43 1/2, 43 1/2, 42 1/2, 42 1/2.
December, 43 1/2, 44, 43 1/2, 43 1/2.
May, 45 1/2, 45 1/2, 44 1/2, 45 1/2.

Pork.
July, 15.82, —, —, 15.80.
September, 15.85, 16.20, 15.82, 15.90.
October, 15.87, 16.14, 15.85, 15.92.

Lard.
July, closed 9.32.
September, 9.35, 9.50, 9.32, 9.40.
October, 9.42, 9.55, 9.42, 9.50.

Ribs.
July, 8.70, —, —, 8.70.
September, 8.75, 8.92, 8.75, 8.85.
October, 8.85, 8.97, 8.85, 8.92.

Receipts today—Wheat, 60; corn, 53; oats, 60; hogs, 27,000; cattle, 13,000; sheep, 15,000.
Estimated receipts Thursday—Hogs, 25,000.
Hog market opened weak to 5c lower. Hogs left over, 4,800. Light, \$6.30@6.85; good heavy, \$6.30@6.95; mixed and butchers \$6.30@6.95; rough heavy, \$6.30@6.55.

Cattle market opened slow. Sheep market opened strong.

Hunyadi János

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Omaha—Hogs, 10,000; cattle, 20,000.
Kansas City—Hogs, 9,000; cattle, 6,000.

Hog market closed slow and weak, 10 to 15c lower. Light, \$6.15@7.65; good heavy, \$6.20@6.85; mixed and butchers, \$6.20@6.85; rough heavy, \$6.20@6.45.

Cattle market closed weak. Beeves, \$4.35@7.90; stockers and feeders \$4.35@4.90; cows and heifers, \$2.25@5.90.

Sheep market closed strong to a shade higher.
Northwestern receipts: Minneapolis—Today, 110; last week, 82; last year, 172.
Duluth—Today, 90; last week, 77; last year, 64.

Export clearances—Wheat and flour 148,000, corn 10,000, oats 250.

Liverpool opening cables—Wheat 1/2 to 3/4 lower, corn 1/2 lower.
Liverpool closing—Wheat 3/4 to 1/2 lower, corn 1/4 higher.

New York Stocks.
New York, July 15.—Following are the quotations on the stock market today:

Gas 95 1/2, U. P. 147 1/2, U. S. Steel preferred 167 1/2, U. S. Steel common 42 1/2, Reading 115 1/2, Rock Island preferred 28 1/2, Rock Island common 16, Southern Pacific 90, N. Y. Central 105, Missouri Pacific 52 1/2, Great Northern 122 1/2, Northern Pacific 139 1/2, L. & N. 108 1/2, Smelters 83, C. F. I. 29 1/2, Canadian Pacific 168 1/2, Illinois Central 134 1/2, Penna 122 1/2, Erie 19 1/2, C. & O. 42, B. R. T. 49 1/2, B. & O. 90 1/2, Atchison 85 1/2, Locomotive 50, Sugar 127 1/2, St. Paul 138 1/2, Copper 69 1/2, Republic Steel preferred 70, Republic Steel common 19 1/2, Southern Ry. 17 1/2.

LOCAL MARKET CONDITIONS.
Rock Island, July 15.—Following are the wholesale prices in the local market today:

Provisions and Produce.
Eggs—Fresh, 16c.
Live Poultry—Hens, per pound, 8c; springs, \$3 to \$4 a dozen.
Butter—Dairy, 20c.
Lard—10c.
Vegetables—Potatoes, 50c to 55c; onions, \$1.

Live Stock.
Hogs—\$6.35@6.75.
Sheep—Yearlings or over, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, \$4.50 to \$6.75.
Cattle—Steers, \$3.00 to \$6.00; cows and heifers, \$2.00 to \$4.00; calves, \$4.00 to \$5.50.

Feed and Fuel.
Grain—Corn, 68c to 69c; oats, 48c to 50c.
Forage—Timothy hay, \$10 to \$11; prairie, \$7 to \$10; clover, \$10 to \$11; straw, \$6.
Coal—Lump, per bushel, 14c; slack, per bushel, 7c to 8c.

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