Mr. Bryan's speech of acceptance is a on in 5,000 words that the Democrats given power to carry on the propressive work of reform begun by the blicans under Theodore Roosevelt. This is either the ingenuousness of a native simplicity or it is sheer imperti-

The complaint lodged by Mr. Bryan against the Republican party is that it has done nothing, and that it will do nothing in the future. The Democratic leader is somewhat unfortunate in a quotation which appears early in his ch, unfortunate although he used it n an attempt to prove what he thinks s the hollowness of the promises it sets orth. The quoted words are from Mr. Taft's Cincinnati address and they run

"The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the coninuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to haintain them and carry them on."

This is a pretty fair statement of the Taft Intention, and as the party is. ound to the letter and the spirit of the same declaration, Mr. Bryan is asming more than either politics on po-Iteness justifies when he charges insincerity and a set determination on the part of candidate and party to break

In his speech Mr. Bryan constantly asks the question, "Shall the people rule?" He can find the affirmative answer only in the rule of the party which be has twice led to defeat. He asks: "Shall the people control their own government and use that government for the protection of their rights and for protection of their welfare? , Or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public. while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raised to power by unscrupulous meth-

The Republican party took the initia tive in the work of reform that the smocratic candidate seems to hold so close at heart. Under President Roosewelt the work has gone on steadily, and It will go on just as steadily under President Taft. If Mr. Bryan has md anywhere among the people a feeling of distrust of the sincerity of purpose of the administration, or any sharp evidence of doubt of the integrity of the Taft promise of continued progress along the path of present achievement, he has penetrated a hitherto undiscovered part of these United States. It is not the sense of the peo ple that this is the precise psychological nt for a change of leaders.

In the complaint of Mr. Bryan that olican party has not prounder the Roosevelt lea hip, is to be found one of the soundest reasons for the defeat of the Democratic party at the polls. Hasty and sidered action defeats its own ends. Care that legitimate interests should not suffer is necessary in the

work of securing true reform. The Republican administration has gone about its work conservatively, but one the less effectively. Mr. Bryan would take the pace that recks nothing of the consequences to the law-abiding It is the unchecked impatience that serves only destruction. In the future the wonder will be not that it took so long for a great party to correct cons that had become intolerable, but that the time necessary was so short.

Of the Democratic platform Mr. Bryan says: "I indorse it in whole and in part, and shall, if elected, regard its rations as binding upon me. It ntains nothing from which I dissent, but it specifically outlines all the reme-dial legislation which we can hope to secure during the next four years."

Of the declaration of principles at Denver to which the Democratic candiite gives his resolute adherence, Mr. raft said at Cincinnati: "The chief Merence between the Democratic and th Republican platforms is the differnce between Mr. Roosevelt's progressiv and rgulative policies and Mr. Bryan's iestructive policies." Although Mr. Bryan has a word or two to say about safeguarding legitimate business interests in the day of the assault on malefactor corporations, there is little in his speech to show that Mr. Taft's judgment of the case between the plasforms and the policies of the two parties was not based on sound reasoning.—Chicago

Why Farmers Are Protectionists.

A favorite argument of the Free Traders is to the effect that the tariff on manufactured articles results in the for the personal aggrandizement of oppression of the farmers, but no evice has ever been furnished to support the contention. The testimony on the other hand is overwhelming that Gompers does not represent them in the increasing prosperity induced by things political. Henry White, the the promotion of the manufacturing industry in the United States has redounded more to the benefit of the American farmer than to those directly affected by the tariff. The increase in the value of American farm products from \$5,907,000,000 in 1903 to \$8,000,000,000 in 1908 conclusively esablishes this assertion. The tremendous enlargement of the farmers' domestic market is directly responsible for this. Had the policy of the Free Traders prevailed things would have been different. In that event a constantly increasing surplus would have shliged the American agriculturist to market his products at any price he The American farmer knows s, and that is why he is a Protecnist by a large majority, except in few benighted sections where the rs are not sufficiently Americansed to grasp an economic fact, even when it is to their interest to do so. an Francisco Chronicis

WHAT TO DO WITH OLD BRINDLE.



BRYAN BELIEVES IN EXTERMINATION.



TAFT FAVORS DEHORNING AND DOMESTICATION. -Des Moines Register-Leader.

Choice Must Be in Payor of the Principle of Protection. There are differences, important and complete. Naturally, the treatment of the tariff problem is one of the most striking instances.

Both parties declare for a revision. The difference lies deeper. The Republicans stand firmly by the principle of protection. The Democrats, for once, are faithful to a historic party doctrine-tariff for revenue only.

. Compared with earlier denunciations of the theory upon which the wealth of America has been builded, the Democratic plank is mild and meek. But, after all ambiguous, vote-catching phrases, the determination remains clearly expressed to "restore the tariff to a revenue basis."

And here it is the time for the North American to say that were all other things equal-candidates, platforms and all else-those tariff planks alone would be enough to decide the course for this newspaper to pursue.

Long study of our history, of world conditions and our present and future nationa! needs had bred in us the conviction that the tariff must be regulated primarily for protection purposes, with the thought of revenue secondary.

We believe that many existing schedules should be changed. This was the first of the Eastern metropolitan newsgressed fast enough with the reforms papers of the Republican faith to urge undertaken after the moral awakening tariff revision. But, considering the tariff revision. But, considering the distory of free trade advocacy of the Democratic party, we would no more lend our influence to bring about the intrusting of tariff mending to its hands than we would give a machine of delicate mechanism, as a toy, to a fretful child.

We are as flatly opposed to the misuse of the tariff to upbuild trusts as Mr. Bryan himself-or as Mr. Taft himself. But corrective legislation should be supplied rationally by believers in the principle of protection. When we seek healing we call for the scalpel of the surgeon and not the sword of a foe.

We are for protection that will equalize the difference both of wages and conditions at home and abroad. We believe in periodical changes of schedules as conditions change. But in the Republican plank we see at least some faint promise of what the Democrats do not offer-the ultimate elimination of the tariff from political controver. sies.-Philadelphia North American.

Gompers and the Labor Vote.

It is not strange that organized inbor is resenting the intimation of President Samuel Gompers that he controls the votes of the workingmen and can deliver them in a bunch to Democracy or any other party. When Gompers makes the plea to union labor voters to "vote once for labor instead of for party" the appeal really means "vote once for Gompers."

It is fair to assume Mr. Gompers won his point at Denver because he agreed to pay the price; that is, he promised to deliver the labor vote to Bryan. He is now after the goods, but their delivery is quite another matter. There is no labor vote to be handed over in a block. Organized workmen are citizens before they are unionists, and they vote as citizens. They will not be delivered in a body to Mr. Bryan, Mr. Taft or any other candidate

Mr. Gompers. Leaders in the labor world are not slow in taking the position that Mr. well-known labor leader and formerly general secretary of the United Garment Workers of America, says:

"I am afraid that a showdown will once more prove, and in a way that will be most convincing, that the labor vote cannot be delivered to anybody. Union people think about the same that others do. Because a mon is a member of a trade union for trade benefits he does not hand over his right to judge political questions to anyone who happens to be at the head."

James W. Dougherty, Secretary-Treasurer of the Brotherhood of Book binders, puts the situation in a nut-

in short, the labor leaders themselves are free in expressing the opin-

prove unavailing. Previous attempts to set aside a cer

BETWEEN THE TWO PLATFORMS. this man or that party have never been successful. It has been tried time and again, but always met with failure. The farmers refused to act as a political unit, as did the anti-Catholic element and those who were opposed to secret societies. Every citizen rejoices in the right of carrying his sovereignty under his hat, and the intelligent elector is as fealous of his vote as he is of his good name.

Mr. Gompers may have secured a personal advantage at Denver, but when November comes it will be found that the members of organized labor have been doing their own thinking, and that at the polls they exercised the right of free American citizens and voted as their intelligence dictated, and not as any man willed.—Toledo Blade

Brynn and the Farmers.

The Washington Post points out that if Mr. Bryan succeeds in his appeal to the farmers of the country to finance his campaign be will have a fund beside which the donations of corporations will indeed look puny, no matter low liberally the latter may respond.

The farmer is no longer the man with the hoe, but rather the check book. He is the fellow who has been piling up wealth. Uncle Jimmy Wilson, who presides over the agricultural department, talks in such stupendous figures when he tells what the farmers have been doing that one grows dazed and the brain is unable to comprehend. Why, last year the farmers of the country made \$7,412,000,000! Try to digest those figures! The gross earnings of all the railroads look small in

During the past nine years the farmers have added \$53,000,000,000 to the weglth of the country. If the farmers were to set about it in less than two years they could buy up all the rallroads and run them to suit themselves. This year's bumper crops will add mightily to the grand total and the country gentlemen can afford to indulge in all the luxuries of life.

But why should they heed Bryan's appeal for aid either to finance his campaign or give him their votes on election day? Why should they help the Democratic party? Their experience with Democracy has not been assuring. The last time that party was in power the farmers were not long on anything except mortgages. Their surplus produce was a drug on the market. They lost money under the Cleveland administration and they have made money ever since.

Whether the Republican party had anything to do with it, the fact remains that almost from the very day of the election of William McKinley, in 1806, the agriculturists have enjoyed a period of unprecedented prosperity. They have paid off their mortgages, their farms have increased in value, they are surrounding themselves with all the comforts and conveniences of life, have the money to educate their children and to enjoy the pleasures of travel. They have all these now and they did not have them when Mr. Bryan's party was in power.

But the farmer knows his business. He is able to take care of himself. He is slow to follow after false gods. Not only will be refuse to put up money for the Democratic campaign, but when he goes to the polls he will vote to continue in power the party under whose administration he has obtained the greatest material advantage,-Toledo Blade.

Is Anti-Injunction the Only Issuel Is the anti-injunction plank the only menace to American industry to be found in the Deaver platform? One would think so on reading the frantic and vociferous appeals for co-operation now being sent out to business men by J. W. Van Cleave, chairman of the National Council for Industrial Defense Mr. Van Cleave, it will be recalled, is also the president of the National Asso ciation of Manufacturers. Is Bryan's attitude on the tariff of no consequence in connection with industrial defense! Has President Van Cleave trained se long with Miles Farquiar and the rest of the free-traders who are permitted to control the organization that he has shell when he says that "the labor men come to regard the tariff as a negliwho are Republicans will vote the Re- gible quantity in industrial affairs? We publican ticket; those who are Demo- are glad to see the National Council e its will vote the Democratic ticket." for Industrial Defense on the warpath against Bryan agd Bryanism for any reason whatever but we feel sure that ion that Mr. Gompers' efforts to influ- the force and effectiveness of the camence the votes of organized labor will paign would be materially increased if a few rapid firing guns heavily shot Previous attempts to set aside a certed with protection explosives were to tain class to be voted in a block for be taken along.—American Economist

ILLINOIS CAPITAL **RULED BY RIOTERS** 

Two Persons Killed, Many Injured, and Stores Wrecked After Lynching Is Foiled.

NEGRO QUARTER IS BURNED.

After Destroying Waite Restaurant Houses of Blacks Are Fired by the Crowd.

Itlot, arson and slaughter held possession of the black belt and levee of Springfield, Ill., all through Friday night. Two men were killed, nearly 100 wounded, the streets were full of militia, and rioters set fire to negro houses in all parts of the black bel+.

The fire department was intimidated and overawed by the rioters, and until the arrival of 1,000 additional State soldiers the authorities were practically helpless to control the situation.

Mob Balked by Ruse. All this turmoil grows out of an at tempt to lynch a negro who had at-tacked a write woman. The negro was spirited out of town, and the mob, balked in its vengeance, immediately turned on the man who loaned his automobile to the authorities to enable them to convey the negro to a place of safety. This was the spark that started

Special trains were hurried from Decatur, Jacksonville, Bloomington, Peoria, and half a dozen other towns bearing infantry, cavairy and artillery. Early in the state of riot all the sa-

loons and disorderly houses in the city were closed by the Mayor, and the milltiamen did their best to prevent the collecting of any crowds in the streets. Their efforts were futile, however. They would disperse a crowd in one neighborhood, and it immediately reassembled in another.

When at 2 a. m. the burning of negro houses commenced the negroes retallated by shooting from the upper stories of the houses in the neighborhood where the torch was applied. A number of persons were hit during these fusillades and were carried away by their friends before their identity was discovered.

Origin of the Trouble. Earl Hallam, wife of a street car conductor. Mrs. Hallam, whose husband

of the house, where he assaulted her. This was the last straw on the minds of the whites of the city, the hatred against the blacks having been smolder-Ballard was slain in his home by a negro, who, it is said, had entered the Mr. Ballard's young daughter.

George Richardson, a negro, was arrested for the asasult upon Mrs. Hallam and placed in the city jail with Joseph James, who was accused of the Ballard murder.

Mutterings of mob violence began soon after the Richardson identification by the woman, and a great crowd collected about the jall. After Richardson had been identified by Mrs. Hallam the crowds grew even more violent, and it was decided to take the prisoner out of town.

Sheriff Charles Werner made arrangements to take the men to Bloomington and the attention of the crowd alarm of fire while the men were placed in Harry T. Loper's automobile and whisked away to the railroad station near the fair grounds, where a train their prisoners get on board.

As soon as this was known the mob began to gather, howling for vengeance against the man who had assisted in the escape of their prey. The cry, "Come on to Loper's," was raised, and a few minutes later bricks were crashing through the windows. Loper met the mob with a rifle. They paid no beed to him, and he was forced into the back part of the building, where he was compelled to witness the complete destruction of his property.

The restaurant was the largest in the city, and had a large trade. Within an hour it was a complete wreck. All of the furniture was taken out and piled on top of the automobile, which had been turned over on the street, and then a match was applied to the gasoline tank. The bonfire raged until midnight. The police were utterly poweress to cope with the mob and the fire lepartment, which had been called out, was not allowed to extinguish the flames

During the attack an attempt was made to do bodfly harm to Mayor Reece.

At 10 o'clock Louis Johnson, a 19year-old boy, was found dead in a rear stairway leading to the basement of a downtown building. He had been shot through the groin.

At the time the riot began Eugene for President, was addressing a meeting in the courthouse yard. A negro pursued by a mob came dashing up the platform, and in endeavoring to protect the man from his pursuers the orator was struck in the face with a brick and badly injured.

SHORT NEWS NOTES

A record for excavation was made on the Panama canal on July 3, 168,640 cubic yards having been taken out. Mrs. Marie Sicaria, 16 years old, con

nitted suicide at her home in New York when the Children's Society took from her the infant she could not nurse and was too poor to feed.

The Marquis de Montcalm presented to the Church of the Transfiguration in New York, popularly known as "the little church around the corner," two pieces of antique Spanish lace, family beirlooms, n memory of his mother.

MEN SEEKING TO CHECK SPRINGFIELD RACE WAR. AND SCENES INCIDENT TO RIOTS.



SOLDIERS RULE SPRINGFIELD.

Iron Grip of the Militia Overawes Mobs in Illinois Capital.

ringfield correspondence: After three days and three nights of riot and bloodshed the fourth day dawned with the race war situation seemingly just as ominous and threat-The inciting cause of the trouble was ening as it was during the hours in an assault made on Friday on Mrs. which the torch was being applied and negroes were being lynched and shot and stoned in every street. The anti works at night, was pulled from her negro element in the community has bed at midnight by a negro, who then been curbed and overawed by the milidragged her into a garden in the rear tia, but there has been no suppression of the spirit of antagonism against the colored race.

Fifty-five hundred armed national guardsmen patrol the streets and the ing since a month ago, when Clergy A. fever for blood has abated, temperarily at least, among the wild element which ruled the state capital for forty-Ballard home in an attempt to assault eight hours. It is not to be understood that the trouble is over. The display of strength made by five regiments of the State's organized militia, simply overawed the population which has been responsible for all of the disturbance. There was comparatively little disturbance after the Second Infantry from Chicago swept through the streets Sunday afternoon. The news of the coming, also, of the Seventh Infantry and the First Cavalry, both of Chicago, had been heralded all over the city, and this went far toward bringing about a little peace.

The most overt act of Saturday night was an attempt to cut the fire slarm and telegraph wires at 7th and around the jail was distracted by an Washington streets, in the heart of the business district. With the wires down, the city would have been practically at the mercy of the incendiaries, who found firing the buildings in was stopped to let the sheriff's men and which negroes lived or maintained small businesses the easiest way of keeping the rioting going. The man who would have cut off the fire protection of the city was discovered in the act of reaching for the wires. A half-dozen shots from troops who were on patrol in the courthouse square were aimed at him as he stealthily rlimbed toward the wires. One bullet probably hit him, for he dropped to the roof of the building, but made a successful escape. To this affair is added the attempt to fire the negro secion on the northwest side of Spring-

Overawed by the presence of the great body of troops, the largest that has been assembled in an Illinois duty camp since the riots in Chicago in 1804, the lawless element of the city, white and black, which in its fury has been responsible for the death of five persons since the rioting began Sunday, made no demonstration during Sunday. The city is under strict milltary rule. Soldiers are everywhere Every street in the business portion of the city is patrolled. National guardsmen, with loaded rifles, keep an incescant march up and down the thoroughares. No gatherings of citizens are permitted. Every one is kept on the nove. The troops have been given strict orders to allow no mobs to be W. Chafin, the Prohibition candidate formed, and are obeying these orders to the letter. The big fact stands out that the majesty of the law, as represented in the khaki-clad troops of the State, has been recognized, and through fear of the riot ammunition which was issued with orders to shoot o kill, Springfield was again at peace.

> American Workmen in Demand. In placing new orders with various emloyment agencies for men to work in its oke ovens, the H. C. Frick Company has dier's surrender and trial, serted the provision that only Amerians will be considered, or at least men who have lived here a number of years Consequently word has been sent to the European agencies to have the men who went back during the panic notified that they are not wanted here.

paken out a policy on the life of W. H. will be made to recover \$1,000 from the It is believed the "black hand" at Gunness estate. Gunness estate.

NOTES OF SPRINGFIELD RIOTS. A second negro was hanged, but res cued by soldiers.

Governor Deneen ordered the First, Second and Seventh Regiments to Springfield from Chicago. Springfield pastors united Sunday in

preaching against the rioting which has disgraced the city. Forty-five hundred soldiers at verawed the mobs in Springfield and restored a semblance of order.

Troops aided the Springfield fire de-

partment, keeping a mob in check while lames in negro refuge were fought Prominent negroes in Chicago denound the mob violence at Springfield and de-



ish all offenders.

the efforts to restore peace. The brutal murder of an aged negress

ment reviewing acts leading up to the

clare the law should be sufficient to pur

A woman arrested on charge of inciting ot was released on bail, but a number of men are held on suspicion of taking part in the mob work. Governor Deneen issued a formal state-

oatbreak, the results of the rioting and

by a man of her own race, crazed by the Springfield riots, almost resulted in lynching in Chicago's "black belt."

TWO NEGROES ARE LYNCHED.

Deadly Work of Frenzied Mob Creates Reign of Terror.

Scott Burton, 65 years old, a barber, was lynched Saturday morning. Burton conducted a little barber shop at 12th and Madison streets in Springfield. He is said to have quarreled with a white man. A house near his shopwas fired on by the mob. He ran in terror. The frenzied men saw him and he was captured. He drew a revolver and was knocked down. A razor fell from his pocket. A 10-year-old boy saw the razor. Grabbing it, he slashed the negro on the neck. The sight of blood so maddened the crowd that it secured a rope and hanged the old man instantly. Thirty shots were fired into-

his body after he was dead. William Donnegan, an 80-year-old negro, was brutally beaten and hanged by a mob at his home Saturday night and died at St. John's hospital at 11 o'clock Sunday morning.

The police have gained a confession from one of the men arrested on suspicion he was a member of the mobwhich attacked Donnegan. The man is Abraham Raymer, who has been in Springfield only a few months. He is-Russian Jew and talks broken English. After an hour's grueling by Chief Morris, Raymer broke down and admitted he was one of the mob that socruelly strung the old negro to a treeafter slashing his throat with a razor.

He also gave the police the names of four or five of the mob which he knew. Ernest Humphrey was one of the menaccused by Raymer. He was arrested Sunday. Officers are searching for the others implicated by Raymer's confes-

From Raymer's story, the only provocation for the lynching was that Donnegan was married to a white woman. According to his statement, the mob assembled at Seventh and Washington

STATE ARSENAL, SPRINGFIELD.



Chicago sent 1,500 additional soldiers, actuding 250 cavalrymen, to Springfield, making a total of more than 5,000 guardsmen in the capital to maintain order

A boy who attempted to board the First arresting the man.

Many lynchings and race riots have macred the peace in the last few years, The wife and children fled through a but the North has had few of the risings. rear door, but Donnegan, who was al-A total of 1,530 had been lynched in most blind from old age, was unable to twelve years prior to 1908. Self-defense in the fatal bayoneting of

the decision of a military court of in- negan had taken refuge under a bed. quiry, but Kankakee will demand the sol- He was dragged out and hustled to

Minn., was one of the victims of Mrs. but the police believe he was one of Bella Gunness. Lien left Rushford on those who placed the rope around the April 2, 1907, for Laporte to marry a old man's neck. rich widow. He carried with him \$1,000. He never returned home, His parents,

streets, only one block distant from the headquarters of Gen. Young and staff. There were 200 men in the crowd that went to the home of Donnegan, but not more than half a dozen knew

Regiment train at Kankakee-was stabled where the rloters were leading or what to death with a bayonet by a soldier from their intentions were. As the mob Chicago, and the authorities insisted on neared the home of Donnegan members of the negro's family feit that the marchers were bent on killing them. accompany them.

Five or six or the rioters ran into boy by Private Klein of Chicago was the house, firing their revolvers. Donthe street, where the ruffians were Will Sue Guaness Estate. awaiting are appearance. Raymer de-Tonnes Pederson Lien of Rushford, nies any part in the actual lynching.

Bone throwers tried to wreck the Gossip among New York insurance men who live in Norway, are confident he was banking house of Sulvator D. Auria in that a stock exchange house has disposed of by Mrs. Gunness. An effort Newerk, N. J. Little damage was done. was responsible.