CALLS BRYAN TO ACCOUNT

Roosevelt Directs Attention to Misrepresentations of the Facts.

NO RACE DISTINCTION IN PORTO RICO

Presidential Candidate a Dodger—Calls Attention to What Bryan Has Not Done for Labor During His Public Career.

NORWICH, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Governor Roosevelt, the third day of his second election tour of New York state, began a trip which will take him to Utica, stopping at Earlville, Casenovia, Canastota, Oneida and Rome. He is in good health and suffered but little from hoarseness. From Utica, where he will stop two hours this afternoon, he will run to Herkimer, for a half-hour meeting, returning to Utica for the big evening demonstration. At Earlville, where the first stop of the day was made, the governor took up the statement of Mr. Bryan that the people of Porto Rico, particularly the blacks, were disfranchised. He said:

I challenge Mr. Bryan, because of his absurd insincerity as shown in this state by answers he made to certain questions and by statements he has made as to me. The other day Mr. Bryan was asked how he reconciled his demand for self-government for Malay bandits with the denial of his party—the denial of those who intend to give him electoral votes—of the right of self-government to our fellow citizens of duskier skin in North Carolina, and he answered that everyone was not allowed to vote in Porto Rico, that all men of color were not allowed to vote in Porto Rico. Now I say that answer was utterly insincere, that, using the word dishonest in its largest sense, it was not an honest answer. That is a serious thing to say, and I would not say it if I could not prove it by documentary evidence. Mr. Bryan either knows, or ought to know, the qualifications of the suffrage in Porto Rico. There is not in Porto Rico the slightest restriction on account of color. Every man is treated on his worth as a man. In North Carolina the black man is disenfranchised as such by qualifications that apply to him and not to the white man. In Porto Rico a man is allowed to vote. I have got here papers issued by the governor of Porto Rico setting forth the qualifications of voters. If he either possesses any property or can read and write, whether he is white or colored, he is allowed to vote. In Massachusetts he has got to be able to read and write, that is, there are men who cannot vote in Massachusetts, but who can vote in Porto Rico. In short, the present condition of suffrage in Porto Rico represents a stride toward enfranchisement.

Governor Roosevelt took particular delight along the route today in asserting that Mr. Bryan was absolutely insincere, as was proved, he alleged, by the fact that the state of Nebraska had no labor laws and that Mr. Bryan, while in congress, never attacked a trust.

EARLVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Governor Roosevelt found a great gathering of people here despite the threatening weather. When the train arrived Henry Cogshell was addressing the assemblage. Roosevelt said in part:

In a speech two or three weeks ago Mr. Bryan expressed great resentment at the fact that certain people took their families to the seashore and presumably bathed there. He said only rich people did it. I wish he could come to Coney Island some summer and he would find there tens of thousands of people whom he would not call rich, who are enabled and have been enabled during the past four years to go down to the seashore for a day off with their wives and their little ones. Now, if Mr. Bryan is elected it will not bring to the seashore one man, woman or child who does not now go, but it will keep some from going who now go. That is what it will do. It will not give any one a better chance. It will give every one a worse chance.

Big Crowds at Rome and Oneida.

ONEIDA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The train was a trifle late at Oneida and the governor was asked by those in charge of it to cut his remarks short. When he saw the crowd he refused to do it, saying that he was going to take the twenty minutes allowed him to talk to such an intelligent audience. He dwelt at great length on the trusts and Mr. Bryan's attitude, assuring his auditors that if the Bryan theory of an open market was put into practice it would result in two-thirds of the laboring interest in Oneida being thrown out of work. He touched briefly on militarism, using his former argument of the small proportion of soldiers to civilians.

At Rome a large crowd gathered in the public square and the governor addressed them from the balcony. Two crowds of small boys followed his carriage, those on one side shouting "Hurrah for Bryan!" while those on the other side tried to drown their cheers with counter cheers for McKinley. While the governor was speaking a crowd of juveniles, who had gathered immediately beneath the governor, kept trying to annoy him by their boisterous conduct. The governor finally referred to them, saying: "It is perfectly characteristic that those who are afraid to hear the truth should try to drown it by noise and those who are afraid to talk themselves should send children of immature age to yell for them."

The boys continued their hurrahs for Bryan. "What is the matter with Bryan?" "He's all right!"

The governor said it was eminently proper that the advocates of Mr. Bryan should seek by disorder to prevent free speech.

Some men in the crowd tried to ask the governor a list of prepared questions in printed form. He did not hear them, as the noise was too great, but several of the circulars were flung into the carriage which the governor occupied on his return from the platform.

He said to the Associated Press representative that he would not discuss them, as the majority of them were for the attorney general to answer.

HUGE CROWDS GREET TEDDY

Roosevelt's Third Day in New York Proves to Be the Best of the Campaign.

UTICA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Governor Roosevelt's third day of campaigning in New York state embraced several features not heretofore marked in his reception. At nearly every place at which he stopped there were huge crowds of people. In this city tonight, instead of speech-making the day's work ended with a review of an immense demonstration. This was entirely agreeable to Governor Roosevelt, who during the day had made nine speeches, some of them long ones, while traveling through three counties, Chenango, Madison and Oneida.

The second feature of the day's trip was the meeting here of the vice presidential candidate and Senator Depew and the grouping together upon a stage in this city, within a period of three hours, ex-Comptroller of the Currency Eckels, Senator Depew and Governor Roosevelt. The third feature was a preconcerted attempt at Rome to compel Governor Roosevelt to an answer of questions concerning the letter of Mayor VanWyck, the prosecution of the ice trust, the prosecution of the alleged canal thieves and other questions.

That the attempt was preconcerted was assured from the fact that men in the crowd asked the questions holding in their hands printed slips and on their failure to compel the candidate to answer, numbers of these slips were thrown into his carriage. The governor positively declined to give any expression of opinion as to the circulars or their authorship or any of the questions.

Bryan and the Spanish Treaty.

The first stop was at Herkimer. The culminating speeches of the afternoon were two immense meetings in this city. Senator Depew preceded the governor, and spoke on trusts.

The governor said:

There is always a certain disadvantage in following Senator Depew and I think I deserve considerable consideration for keeping an unmoved countenance while he made the speech I intended to make about trusts. So I shall have to speak to you on little different lines than I had intended to. I agree with Senator Depew that I want no better ammunition than that which Mr. Bryan furnishes day by day, except, I would add, that which he furnished in his speeches four years ago.

Mr. Bryan said yesterday in answer to a question that if he had been president he would not have signed the treaty of peace by which the Philippines became ours. He went on to congress and advised that that treaty should be ratified by the senate; he did all he could to have it ratified and now he dares to say he would not have signed it. If his words mean anything, supposing they do mean anything, they must mean that he wished Mr. McKinley to do what he himself would not do and the only reason for saying that must be that he wished President McKinley to take an action which he could attack in the campaign. Now that seems incredible. I would not have believed any man who would say it of Mr. Bryan, but I have got to believe it when Mr. Bryan says it himself.

Popocratic Nightmare as to Army.

Mr. Bryan denounces our little regular army and as a leader of that kind always draws followers Mr. Bryan has adherents who have gone about this state repeating slanderous falsehoods which they knew to be slanderous falsehoods when they made them—that our army in the Philippines was an army of murderers and ravishers. Mr. Bryan has said that the purpose of creating the present army was to put it in force near our great cities to overawe the workingman. I should laugh at that statement if my blood did not burn with indignation, that any man can make it and be a candidate for the highest office. Half the democrats in the house voted for the increase in the army. The Kansas City convention had not then made the dishonor of the flag one of the cardinal principles of their party.

I guarantee not a single man dreamed of that purpose when he cast his vote. The thing is monstrous and absurd on its face. The army was created to meet the exigencies of the Spanish war and the Philippine struggle. As a matter of fact the army is not in this country at the present time. For the last three years the army has been a terror to the Spanish, the Aguinaldoan Malays and the Boxers.

Forts Near Great Cities.

Down in New York City, not far from where I live, there have been for a century forts in which United States regulars have been placed and during that entire time not on one occasion has a single regular appeared in New York City in connection with any labor trouble of any kind. Why, in Buffalo they have a fort near them and there is a burning issue as regards that fort in Buffalo and that issue is to which party shall get the credit for having it enlarged and more soldiers sent there because more troops mean larger markets for that neighborhood. No one in the neighborhood of any fort in the country is so foolish as to be affected by the nervousness which Mr. Bryan seems to feel.

Referring to the cry of imperialism Governor Roosevelt pronounced it "an attempt to awe people, a ghost they were attempting to raise to frighten political children."

Turning again to the army the governor spoke of its recent deeds in Cuba, the Philippines and in China and in conclusion said: "There are a few feeble folks about who might be frightened, but the bulk of American people are not feeble folks; they don't grow that way."

Governor Roosevelt reviewed the parade tonight.

THOUSANDS TO JOIN IN SONG

Chorus of 30,000 Voices to Join in "Star Spangled Banner" at Roosevelt Meeting.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The republican county committee is busy completing the arrangements for the Roosevelt reception at Madison Square Garden Friday night. A feature will be the singing. A number of bands will simultaneously play the "Star Spangled Banner" while a chorus and the audience will join in singing it. Over 125,000 copies of the song have been printed for distribution, of which 55,000 have been sent into the assembly districts and 70,000 will be given out at the Garden. The committee says there will not be less than 500 trained singers, fifty military bands and a chorus of 30,000 persons directed by George L. Humphrey, bandmaster of the Seventh Regiment band. The great tower searchlight will beat time for the bands. "America" will also be sung.

Woolley in Massachusetts.

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 24.—John G. Woolley and party left Providence this morning in a special train for a run through Massachusetts. At Attleboro over 2,000 persons were in attendance. Mr. Woolley gave the opening address and was loudly cheered. He was followed by John M. Fisher, candidate for governor of Massachusetts, and Samuel Dickie of Michigan.

At Taunton, about 300 persons attended the meeting. The special stopped at New Bedford and Messrs. Dickie, Stuart and Woolley spoke to about 200 persons.

The last meeting of the forenoon was held at Fall River, where 1,000 persons heard the speeches.

Large Crowd Hears Stevenson.

ADRIAN, Mich., Oct. 24.—When Adlai E. Stevenson, democratic candidate for vice president, rose to speak in the opera house here today it was packed to the doors and many people had been turned away unable to gain admittance. The schools closed to permit the scholars to hear Mr. Stevenson and several factories also shut down for the occasion. Mr. Stevenson spoke forty-five minutes and discussed trusts, imperialism and the Porto Rican tariff and the United States' attitude toward the South African republics in the recent war.

BRYAN IN A COLD CLIMATE

Strikes a State Where the People Do Not Care to Hear Him.

DELAWARE SNUBS THE CHEERLESS MAN

His Meetings Fail to Draw and His Appeals and Promises Are Listened to in Silence.

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 24.—Mr. Bryan made two speeches of some length in this city, after having made seventeen other speeches during the day. Beginning at St. Michaels, on the eastern shore of Maryland, he spoke at Easton, Preston, Hurlock, Vienna, Salisbury and Berlin, all of which places are in Maryland, and at Frankford, Georgetown, Milford, Harrington, Dover, Clayton, Middletown, Kirkwood and New Castle, in Delaware. The audiences of the day were as a rule fair sized and a majority of them were thoroughly appreciative. At a few of the stopping places in Delaware there was apparent lack of enthusiasm.

Between Berlin and Frankford Mr. Bryan crossed the line from Maryland into Delaware. He was accompanied by a delegation of democratic leaders, including United States Senator Kenney, Governor Tunnell, Hon. F. J. Ford, democratic candidate for congress, and Willard Saulsbury, chairman of the democratic state committee.

The first meeting in Delaware proved a disappointment. Only a few people were congregated at the railroad station at Frankford when the train pulled in, and while those who were there listened with attention, there were no cheers.

Jollies the Farmers.

At Georgetown Mr. Bryan spoke for about forty minutes, giving his special attention to the interests of the farmers, of whom the audience was largely composed. Addressing himself to the agricultural community, Mr. Bryan said if the farmers could arrange some way so that a republican farmer was not the victim of a trust, then the republican farmer might be indifferent to the sufferings of his democratic neighbors. "But," he continued, "if you think a republican farmer can escape justice, you try it. Let some republican farmer go into the store to buy sugar, and when they want to charge him more, let him just tell the merchant that he is a republican; that he is the best friend the trust has; that the trust could not live but for him, and therefore he does not have to pay an increased price. The merchant will tell him that the trust is alike in one respect, that it is no respecter of persons, and a republican has to pay just like anybody else."

Mr. Bryan also presented his views on the Philippines and the standing army. He contended that 25,000 soldiers were a sufficient number for all the uses of this country. In closing Mr. Bryan urged his hearers to do their duty at the polls on election day, saying: "Show the world that little Delaware still believes the people are the source of power and repudiate the republican idea that a government is thirteen inches in diameter, round in shape and fired out of a cannon."

Demands the Income Tax.

Mr. Bryan at Milford spoke at length of the trusts and took strong grounds in support of an income tax, declaring that such a tax was more just than a levy on land. Referring to the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan said the republicans want us to take the Filipinos and hold them as vassals.

Mr. Bryan made a speech at Harrington from the platform of his private car. "I am trying to do all the good I can," he said, "and I am doing as much as you could expect one person to do."

Mr. Bryan had an excellent audience at Dover, where he spoke for about three-quarters of an hour. The crowd's appreciation was manifested by frequent outbursts of applause. He addressed himself to the farmers, and among other things said:

"Why should a farmer in Delaware vote to allow corporations to water their stock when no farmer can inflate the value of his farm? I have not seen the statistics of Delaware, but I have seen the statistics of other states, showing that agricultural lands will sell for less now than it would sell for ten, fifteen or twenty years ago. You cannot inflate the value of your farm and yet you allow a corporation to issue watered stock, sometimes ten times as much water as there is money invested; then you allow it to combine and monopolize a market and plunder people to pay dividends on money never invested in the corporations."

Discussing the Philippine question, Mr. Bryan referred to the flag, saying: "You republicans want people to bow before the flag. I want people to turn their faces toward and thank God there is one flag on which there is no blood."

APPEALS TO RACE PREJUDICE

Bryan Changes from Arraying Class Against Class as the Occasion is Propitious.

EASTON, Md., Oct. 24.—The democratic presidential candidate last night came down Chesapeake bay from Baltimore to the hamlet of Claiborne, on the eastern shore of Maryland, and this forenoon he spoke at the towns of St. Michaels, Easton, Preston, Hurlock, Vienna, Salisbury and Berlin. He left the boat at Claiborne and from that point traveled by special train.

At St. Michaels, the first stopping place of the day, Mr. Bryan spoke to a small number of people who had congregated there. Among those in the crowd were some colored people, and to them Mr. Bryan addressed himself to some extent. Before speaking to the colored people he referred to the question of trusts. He again charged that the republican pary was suggesting no remedy for the trusts, and that the reason why this was so was that the republican campaign contributions came from the trusts.

On the race question Mr. Bryan said:

It is one of the strange things we see in this campaign that the republican party goes to a black man and urges that man to say by his vote that the brown man in the Philippine islands has not a right to a voice in his government. And it seems to me that before a black man votes to disfranchise a brown man he had better find out upon what basis his own right stands, for if we deny to the Filipino the right to govern himself, what right have we to govern ourselves. It cost hundreds of thousands of lives and millions of money to give the black man the Declaration of Independence, and now we are spending hundreds of thousands, yes, millions of dollars, and wasting lives to take the Declaration of Independence away from the brown man. Before the black men of this country vote the republican ticket they had better look into the matter and find out what the chance of the black man is to be when we draw a race line and say that because a man in the Philippine islands is brown and not of our race we will send a carpet bag government over there and hold that government by force from him with a standing army. We believe in the Declaration of Independence, and if we have race problems here we think it is better to save them than to govern thousands of miles away from home to get another race problem and enter upon its solution, not at home, but so far away from home as the Philippine islands are.

Easton was the scene of a large gathering. This is the county seat of Talbot county, an important agricultural center, and here Mr. Bryan addressed himself especially to the farmers. Referring to the trusts, Mr. Bryan told his hearers that they were especially dangerous to the farming community.

SALISBURY, Md., Oct. 24.—In his speech at Preston, Md., Mr. Bryan made reference to the financial question in response to an inquiry. The question was: "How about 16 to 1?" Mr. Bryan said:

If you want to know about 16 to 1 I will tell you. Sixteen to 1 was the paramount issue in 1896, but the republicans have done so many mean things since then that we are kept busy on the new things. But if a republican disputes the 16 to 1 doctrine, you tell him that we have a republican president, a republican senate and a republican house and they never have attempted to change the 16 to 1 ratio, and Mr. McKinley is now coining silver dollars at the ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation on earth. Until the republican party proposes to change the ratio, I object to their discussing the ratio. When they propose to change it we will discuss it with them.

SALISBURY, Md., Oct. 24.—Mr. Bryan had a fine audience here and he made a speech of an hour's duration. Contrasting the republican and democratic platforms, he said:

I want you to take the platforms, and you will find between the two platforms this marked difference, that the democratic platform expresses the position of the party on every question, while the republican platform is capable of construction one way or the other. Now, this is the difference, and when you come to consider which party is honest and which is earnest, I want you to apply a common-sense rule. You know that if a man has something to present to the public, as a merchant, something that he believes has merit in it, he tells all he knows about it, but if it has not merit in it, he puts it out where you can see it, and he hopes you will buy it without asking any questions. When people believe that they are standing for right principles, they tell you what they believe and they tell why they believe, what they are going to do, and why they are going to do it. But when they are doubtful about it they use language which can be construed one way in one place, and another way in another place.

Mr. Bryan charged the republican party with dealing with people unfairly. He said the republican party today only stands for one policy, that republicans can defend, and they have stood for that less than six months. "The money question," he said, "is the only question upon which the republicans seem to have a position and that is diametrically opposed to the position they used to have. Why, it is only a few years ago since Mr. McKinley denounced Mr. Cleveland, said Mr. Cleveland was discriminating against one of the money metals, trying to make money scarcer and therefore dearer, money the master and all things else the servant. And now the republican party stands for the same policy, republicans who voted for McKinley when he denounced Mr. Cleveland hurrah for him now when he follows in Mr. Cleveland's footsteps."

BERLIN, Md., Oct. 24.—In closing his speech at Easton Mr. Bryan made an appeal for the support of the entire democratic ticket, including both the state and congressional branches of it. On this point he said:

The president can do nothing without the help of congress, and I do not know of a greater purgatory than to put a man in the White House and surround him with men who do not believe in the Declaration of Independence; therefore, if you are with us on these questions I want you to come out and help from now until election day. We have no money to buy you; we have no power to coerce you, but we appeal to your judgment and confidence, and we want you to roll up such a majority that money cannot buy away our victory and no coercion can intimidate those who want to go with us. And then, my friends, on the night of election we can all rejoice, you can rejoice out here as you think that the principles of civil government are safe and in Nebraska we can say 'Maryland, My Maryland!'"

Berlin was Mr. Bryan's last stopping place in Maryland. Here he was met by a Delaware escort committee and he began his tour of that state.

In the Berlin speech, which was attentively listened to by a good audience, Mr. Bryan dwelt especially upon the subject of taxation without representation, contending that it was just as unfair for the United States to tax the Filipinos without giving them representation in our legislative bodies as it was for England to tax the American colonies prior to the revolution without their being represented in the British Parliament.

FAIRCHILD FOR ROOSEVELT

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Under Cleveland Lends His Support to Republican Ticket.

CAZENOVIA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—Governor Roosevelt at this place confined himself to the discussion of remarks by Mr. Bryan concerning our foreign loans. He said:

I want to call your attention to just one or two points. This is the home of the democratic ex-secretary of the treasury, Charles Fairchild. Mr. Fairchild is with us this afternoon because he believes in honest money and, furthermore, because he believes in civic honesty generally and in orderly liberty.

I was told there were one or two republicans here who were shaky about free silver and it was suggested that it might be well for me to say something on the silver question to them. I will not.

I think any human being who, after the experience of the last four years, is capable of still believing that free silver would bring anything but ruin, tempered by free soup, to the country, cannot be reached by argument. That type of man can only be reached by being put through the grinding mill of adversity, as he would be put if Bryan came in and we had free silver. It would be a good thing for him, but unfortunately we would have to go through it with him.

The other day Mr. Bryan said in substance that there was talk about our lending money to Europe and then he asked who in the audience had lent any money to Europe. Of course the money is not loaned that way. I know that Mr. Bryan is not well acquainted with financial methods, either governmental or private, but I think he must know more about them than that question would imply. Where money is loaned as it has recently been loaned to the German government, for instance, it is not loaned by any of us private citizens, but it is loaned by the big institutions which get their money from private citizens. For instance, these big loans will be taken by insurance companies, savings banks, which get their money from their policy holders or depositors, money which we and those like us put in. We deposit money in a savings bank, get a rate of interest for it. The savings bank does not take that money for the purpose of keeping it idle. If they had to do that they would refuse to accept it or to pay any interest to us on it.

Banks and Insurance Companies.

It is the same way with the insurance companies. When we take out policies the money we put in it is not kept idle. One great insurance company in New York has recently taken a large part of that German loan. Now they are able to give us interest on savings bank deposits and policy premiums owing to the investments they make and the fact that they loan our money abroad, in the first instance, is to the benefit of the big company or savings banks that lends it and it is ultimately to the advantage of everyone of us, for upon that being done depends in part what that savings bank or company can offer us in return. Since 1896 the total amount of savings bank deposits in this state have gone up from seven hundred odd millions to close on a thousand millions and the number of savings bank depositors have increased nearly 20 per cent, nearly four men able to deposit their savings in a savings bank now as compared with three in 1896. That is one of the instances going to make up prosperity that makes the reason of our being able to lend money across the water instead of borrowing it. When we lend money to Germany it means not only that it will ultimately come back to this country, but that meanwhile interest is paid for its hire and we receive money from across the water instead of being, as when we were a debtor nation, paid by us to the other side.

Mr. Bryan seems unable to see that the prosperity of either of us depends very largely upon the prosperity of all. Take the farmer. Four years ago you had just as good a season as you now have, but you did not get as much money for your crops, although you raised the same crop as now, simply because no one could buy them. There were not as many people who could afford to buy them. The farmer is prosperous only when prosperity comes to all and the people can afford to buy his crops.

Dates for Senator Hanna.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—The republican national committee announced today that Senator Hanna will speak in Indiana on October 31 at the following points: South Bend, Goshen, Warsaw, winding up with an evening meeting at Fort Wayne.

Beckham Approves Bill.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Oct. 24.—Governor Beckham today approved the non-partisan election bill passed at the extra session of the legislature, which adjourned Monday.

GRAND WORDS AT CANTON

Secretary of War Root Arraigns Bryan as Master of Demagogy.

SPECIOUS PLANS OF POPOCRATS LAID BARE

Immense Crowd Escorts the Speaker from the McKinley Home, of Which the New Yorker is the Guest.

CANTON, O., Oct. 24.—Secretary Root's meeting here tonight was an impromptu affair. It was conceived, arranged and under way in a period of a little more than three hours. The secretary and Mrs. Root are here for a social visit with the McKinleys at their Canton home.

The recent illness and present condition of the secretary have prevented him from taking an active speaking part in the campaign, but he did come west expecting to deliver an address, and that in the old McKinley district. The meeting was announced for Youngstown tomorrow evening, but as a mark of respect to the late Secretary Sherman all political meetings arranged for Ohio on Thursday were called off, including the one at Youngstown.

When the local committee heard of these circumstances they prevailed upon the secretary to speak here. Their efforts resulted in a crowded hall and a most enthusiastic meeting. The Grand Army band and the Canton Republican league marched to the McKinley home to escort the secretary. An immense crowd followed and there was an enthusiastic invasion of the McKinley lawn. The president himself escorted the secretary to the carriage, elbowing his way down the dark walk and then across the lawn to the side street where the band was stationed. He bowed his thanks to the impromptu serenade and then retired to the porch amid deafening cheers.

Secretary Root delivered an exhaustive address covering all the questions involved in the campaign. He was frequently interrupted by applause.

In his opening remarks Secretary Root referred to the "security, opportunity, confidence and activity of trade and labor," which he declared were the fruits of good government alone and which the American people secured for themselves when in 1896 they committed the powers of government to President McKinley and to a republican congress. He spoke of the "competency and effectiveness" of President McKinley's dealings with other powers in the various international questions which have arisen, and declared that the logic of events had proved that the American people were right when they rejected Mr. Bryan in 1896.

Threadbare Cry of Demagogue.

"The democratic charge of imperialism," he declared, "is a cry that is one of the cheapest and most threadbare of the demagogue's stock, always certain to produce a sensation among a people alert for the protection of their liberties." What President McKinley had done in the Philippines, Secretary Root said, had been to defend and to assert the sovereignty of the United States, acquired with the assent of both parties and of both candidates for the presidency, with the means placed in his hands by congress. He declared that it was impossible for this government to have yielded the sovereignty of the United States in the Philippines to the "armed Tagals, whose hands were red with the blood of American soldiers. Self-respect forbade it, national honor forbade it, the whole world would have condemned and despised us if we had done it."

He added: "The testimony is absolutely overwhelming that the people inhabiting the Philippine archipelago are incapable of self-government. Most of them have not the first conception of what self-government means, or the first qualification for its exercise. Many of them have the capacity to learn, but they have never learned."

United States Will Hold Philippines.

The secretary declared that the true proposition is the precise reverse of the charge that the exercise of government must be over the people of the Philippine islands, as subjects, not as citizens, which exercise of power over others, it was contended, would be destructive to our national character and institutions. The government of the Philippine islands, he continued, would not affect the character of our institutions, but the character of our institutions would determine and mold the government of the Philippine islands, saying:

To govern as a despot would be fatal to the character of a republic, but to govern as congress always has and always will govern in territory outside of the limits of the states, in accordance with the spirit of our institutions, subject to all the great rules of liberty and right, and responsible for every act to a great liberty-loving people can but extend and strengthen our institutions. I will not say that the men who are encouraging the Filipinos are traitors to their country. I do not think they know what it is they do. But I will say, and I think with justice, that the men who are reviling and belittling America here and the men who are shooting from ambush there are all allies in the same cause and both are enemies to the interests and credit of our country.

The secretary paid some attention to the questions of trusts and in this connection said that the trouble with Mr. Bryan's treatment of trusts is that "he treats them not as a matter of business, but as a matter of politics, and he thinks that a general and indiscriminative denunciation of these great industrial enterprises which are employing the labor and increasing the wealth of America is a good campaign cry."

He declared that Mr. Bryan's two proposed remedies constituted "imperialism" indeed and would concentrate in the government at Washington entire and absolute control over every business interest in the country.

He said:

Bryan's Sincerity Questioned.

"Are our opponents sincere? Is Mr. Bryan, who, four years ago, made his campaign upon the money issue and talked of nothing but money and so eloquently bewailed the empty dinner pail, really sincere in pronouncing the full dinner pail to be a sordid issue? Is the party which is governing and avows its intention still to govern 10,000,000 of black citizens in the south, without their consent, whether by law or force, really disturbed about imperialism and the Declaration of Independence? Was that distinguished company which gathered in the Louis XIV. room of the Hoffman house and ate their $11-a-plate dinner, with Mayor Van Wyck of the ice trust as presiding officer, and Richard Croker of the ice trust as presiding genius, and Chairman of the Democratic National Committee Jones of the Cotton Bale trust as the director of the campaign—were they really solicitous about the evils of trusts and agonizing for the delivery of their countrymen from their effects?"

At one point in his speech Secretary Root renewed the charge that the hope of and a desire to aid in Mr. Bryan's election inspired a continuance of the fight in the Philippines. "You have been told that actions of the rebels in the Philippines, who from their hiding places in the mountains ambush and murder our troops and the friendly natives, is the result under express and explicit orders from Aguinaldo of a desire to maintain a show of resistance in the hope of Mr. Bryan's election and for the purpose of producing an effect on the people of the United States which will promote that election. General MacArthur has reported this. General Taft has reported it. General Wright, sturdy democrat, has reported it. But, of course, the opposition will not believe them. They are Americans."

CHALLENGE HOWELL'S BLUFF

Ninth Ward Republicans Call the Democratic Chairman on the Registration Matter.

At its meeting held last night at Twenty-eighth and Farnam streets the Ninth Ward Republican club challenged the statements made concerning the fraudulent registration of republicans in that ward and adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the precinct officers having charge of the registration in this ward be and hereby are requested to check up the registration with the poll books furnished by the republican city central committee, and that any or all cases where suspicion of fraud exists be investigated and that if any fraud in registration shall be found the same shall be presented to the members of the committee with the request that the same be prosecuted to the full extent of the law.

The meeting was in charge of C. H. Huntington, president of the club. Several candidates on the legislative ticket made brief speeches and were followed by C. W. DeLamatre, M. A. Hall and J. W. Maynard. Mel Uhl, one of the candidates for the legislature, made an emphatic denial of a report in circulation to the effect that he will attempt to pass laws against fraternal orders if sent to Lincoln. John F. Schultz, the South Omaha candidate for state senator, and Burton E. Wilcox, South Omaha's candidate for the lower house, assured the club in a few words that they will, if elected, represent the interests of Douglas county to the best of their ability.

Mr. Baldrige appealed to all loyal republicans for united support of the entire legislative ticket and pointed to the critical condition of the United States senate and its great need of two republicans from Nebraska. He asked that all members of the party look to the principles of republicanism and disregard personalities at a time when the balance of power in the senate threatens to pass into the hands of the democrats.

"I hope to see Nebraska break away from Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi and other populistic states with which it has been associated for several years," said J. W. Maynard. "It is high time that we part company with such a reprehensible lot and cast our lot where we rightfully belong. All that is necessary to bring about this end is earnest effort of every republican in the state."

Mr. DeLamatre reviewed the issues of the present campaign and showed that free silver and free trade are the only two issues. He pointed to Bryan's record and showed that all the fame the Nebraskan has acquired rests upon speeches made for free silver and free trade.

"After having traveled over much of the state of Nebraska and after having consulted men who are well posted on the political situation, I confidently believe that the state will give McKinley a safe majority," said Mr. Hall. "All indications point to a republican success. There has been a great change of sentiment within four years and Nebraska bids fair to return to the republican stronghold."

PARKER TO TRUE POPULISTS

Chairman of Middle-of-the-Roaders Warns Them Against Popocratic Lies.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 24.—J. A. Parker, chairman of the national committee of the middle-of-the-roaders, today gave out the following:

To the True Populists of the United States: This memorable campaign is drawing rapidly to a close and in the last hours of the struggle I wish to send to the true and loyal populists of this nation, who have struggled during the dark hours of defeat and treachery for the life of our beloved party, a message of good cheer. Four years ago we were shamefully betrayed by those whom we had intrusted with power, our organization given into the hands of our political enemies and our sturdy voters delivered like sheep in the open market. The great principles of true populism were prostituted that the greed of political pirates might be satisfied with power and plunder. Today our organization is once again in the hands of true populists who will never surrender it to either of the old parties. There are electoral tickets in thirty states and the opportunity is thus afforded all true populists in those states to vote their conscientious sentiments—a privilege which perfidy and political dishonesty denied them in 1896.

The vote to be polled for this ticket may not be as great as that of 1896, but it will be large enough to demonstrate beyond the shadow of a doubt that our party is not dead, that the false leaders of the past did not kill it. This campaign has accomplished this much—and more—the election in November will put an end to the disastrous policy of fusion forever. This alone is a great victory for true populism. With our party organization once more in the hands of our friends and with fusion dead and damned forever, we can go forward on the old lines to the victory which awaits the true, the vigilant and the brave.

Let me warn you against the political liars who will seek to influence you against the people's party. In 1892 when our party began its wonderful growth, the democratic politicians on the eve of the election sprang the most infamous lies against our presidential candidate, which threw our ranks into confusion and consternation. Since then they have taken the same candidate to their bosom and made him one of their great national leaders, thus making an open confession of their slanders of 1892 and admitting their disreputable purposes in circulating their calumnies. It was not General Weaver whom they struck in 1892, but the people's party, which they struck with an assassin's blow.

In 1896 they bought out our leaders and slandered those whom they could not buy.

In 1900 they are beginning already the same tactics. Their alleged "exposures" in Ohio are examples of their methods. Men destitute of principle and honor will be relied upon for a consideration to swear away the character of the people's party. You may expect lies, lies, lies, without number, made just like the lies against Weaver and for the same sinister purposes. To destroy the people's party, to drive you back into the ranks of the plutocratic parties, is the design of it all. You may expect to have the good name of your nominees assailed and the motives of your party leaders questioned. Let these lies come, let these assaults be made, but above and beyond all, remember that you have in your keeping the life of the people's party and the hope of humanity.

Let nothing deter you from doing your whole duty in the work of saving the people's party at the coming election.

Yours, for true reform,

JO A. PARKER,

Chairman Populist National Committee.

HANNA TO SPEAK AT AURORA

Senator Will Address Illinois Audiences Before Attending Sherman Funeral.

CHICAGO, Oct. 24.—Senator Mark Hanna will speak at Aurora, Ill., this afternoon, after which he will return to Chicago by special train in order to speak at the Marquette club banquet at the Coliseum. He will depart for Mansfield, O., at midnight to attend the Sherman funeral tomorrow, returning to Chicago tomorrow night, after a conference with the president at Canton.

In regard to Senator Jones' statement of his demand on the president for the secret instructions to the Paris peace commission, which demand was not complied with, Senator Hanna says it was a matter within the jurisdiction of the War office and with which the president would probably not interfere.

Would Avoid Any Debate.

GEORGETOWN, Del., Oct. 24.—In response to an inquiry from Wilmington concerning the debate with Mr. Bryan at that place tonight, the following reply was sent from his train today. It is understood to have been sent at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan:

Patrick Neary, Democratic Committee, Wilmington, Del.: Mr. Bryan does not wish that the meeting tonight shall be given the appearance in any degree of a joint debate, and he, therefore, does not desire that any republican shall appear upon the platform for the purpose of asking him questions. Please communicate at once to Mr. J. F. Nields. If, however, the republican state committee of Delaware will certify in writing that they desire Mr. Bryan to answer the five questions suggested by Mr. Nields, Mr. Bryan will take those questions up in his address, and answer them. He will submit five questions for the republican state committee to answer.

STANDS AS LINCOLN STOOD

Roosevelt Shows that Present Republican Policy is that of Forty Years Ago.

CANASTOTA, N. Y., Oct. 24.—The Roosevelt train was greeted at this place by the largest crowd of the day. The governor alighted from his car and went on a stand. He picked up several of Mr. Bryan's remarks made a week or so ago. He said:

Mr. Bryan is reported to have said here the other day that the republican party no longer remained true to the principles of Lincoln. I want you to look back on what the republicans stood for in the days of Lincoln. They stood for equal rights for Americans; we stand for that now, but unlike Mr. Bryan we stand for it in North Carolina as well as in Nebraska. Economically Mr. Lincoln stood for the payment in full of the national debt. Mr. Bryan believes in cutting in two the national debt by cutting in two the national honor. We believe in a protective tariff, as Lincoln did when he signed the protective tariff. Mr. Bryan has championed a modified form of free trade. Abraham Lincoln put over a million of armed men in the field to repress a rebellion by our own kinfolks. We have put under McKinley 100,000 men to suppress the rebellion of Malay bandits led by a syndicate of unspeakably cruel Chinese half-breeds. We stand as Lincoln stood. Mr. Bryan stands as Vallandigham and others of his kind stood and denounced Mr. Lincoln as a tyrant, a would-be emperor, men who said that men who were wearing the blue uniform were striking the shackles off the slaves to rivet them on the wrists of free men. What single policy of Lincoln can Mr. Bryan point to that we are not upholding?

Ferrell Trial Continued.

MARYSVILLE, O., Oct. 24.—Judge Melhorn today continued the Ferrell trial until tomorrow, when it is believed Juror Shirk will be able to resume his duties.

If a woman's crown of glory is her hair, Jessie Fraser, of Fine, N. Y., must be a queenly woman. She wrote us, last January, that her hair was nearly 64 inches long and very thick.

And she gave Ayer's Hair Vigor all the credit for it. Ayer's Hair Vigor may do this for you.

We don't claim the 64 inches every time, though.

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