

Bryan Prepares to Put Up Vigorous Fight



At San Francisco the other day Judge Alton B. Parker and ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, of New York, were the recipients of a Democratic welcome at Walton's Pavilion on Golden Gate avenue. The house was well filled with an audience that displayed its friendly feelings toward the defeated Democratic candidate of 1904 and his friend, who made a reputation for himself by his prosecution of "Jake" Sharp and the band of hoodlums who were detected in their efforts to steal the so-called Broadway railroad franchise.

The hall had been decorated with the national colors for the occasion, and a band of music was in attendance to render enlivening air throughout the evening between the bursts of oratory. On the platform were many of the veterans of the local Democracy, who were enthusiastic in joining in the applause which broke loose when the name of the Democratic standard bearer, William J. Bryan, was mentioned. Parker and Nicoll made the main speeches of the evening, and they devoted the greater part of their talking time to eulogizing the beauties of the State of California as to scenery and climate as they had enjoyed it in an automobile trip from Los Angeles to this city, and to denouncing the principles of the Republican party and the methods of the Roosevelt administration.

Only once was the name of Bryan mentioned in the speech of each, and at the name the audience broke into wild cheers. Judge Parker, who spoke for an hour and a half, did not arrive at Bryan's name until near the end of his remarks, and then, while the audience cheered and the band played "Rally Round the Flag," the banner of the California delegation to the Denver convention, which had been held in reserve, was carried down the aisle and placed in a conspicuous position on the platform.

Judge Parker was introduced by Mayor Taylor, the chairman of the evening, as the man who had, as the Democratic standard-bearer, gone down to dignified defeat in 1904 uncomplainingly, but who was now to the fore as a private in the ranks to do his best in behalf of the Democratic party and to place its nominee in the Presidential chair.

After the cheers had subsided Judge Parker said that it had been the pleasure of his life to see the beauties of the great State of California, of which he had read so much, and to meet her hospitable people. He referred to both Taft and Bryan as men of integrity and honor and as scholars and gentlemen. There were other considerations however, he said, which were to be taken into consideration in the coming election by every citizen. The main one was the condition of the country, owing to the suffering of the people, from which the people had been compelled to suffer from the advantages that had been gained by corporate interests and the men of wealth, the millionaires from Pittsburgh, New York and other places.

They were conditions that had been fostered and which had grown under Republican rule. The administration of the affairs of the country was, under that rule, drifting farther and farther away from the ideals that had been set out and the rules laid down by the fathers of the Republic.

Judge Parker denounced the protective tariff that had been fathered by the growth of present conditions. While the people of the country had been robbed for the protection of the millionaires, the speaker contended that more real damage had been done the country by the loss of principle and the destruction of character. Sharp, shrewd men had seized the opportunities offered to get control of the public utilities of the land, and others had made the statutes so that it was possible for them to do so.

The speaker took occasion to score the Republican party for the manner in which it had always accepted campaign contributions from the corporations. The law fixing a fine of \$5,000 upon offenders was inadequate. There was only one way to punish offenders and that was to put them in jail.

"This will not happen if Taft is elected," said the speaker. "The Republican Congress will not allow it. But if Mr. Bryan is elected—and then the cheering commenced and the banner appeared at the belated mention of Bryan's name.

"If Bryan is elected," continued Parker, "we also hope to have a Democratic Congress." (Cheers.) He prophesied that with such a combination the evils of the country would soon end.

De Lancey Nicoll was well received. He spoke in humorous strain of his travels through the State, compared San Francisco with New York, and eulogized the climate and scenery of the State. He denounced the present Administration for being responsible for the bad condition of the country, and ridiculed Roosevelt's policies as embracing everything that the imagination of man could conjure up. In conclusion Nicoll said that while the Democrats of the East had not always been in accord with those of the West as to platforms and candidates, they were now standing shoulder to shoulder, with all differences buried. He then mentioned Bryan's name, at which there was more cheering.

Ex-Mayor James D. Phelan spoke for about ten minutes, and the meeting adjourned.

On William J. Bryan's attention being called to the latest statement of James W. Van Cleave, president of the Manufacturers' Association, in which Van Cleave for the second

time within a month sets forth reasons why the business men of the country should not vote for the Democratic candidates, he would not enter into any lengthy statement regarding the matter, but he charged Van Cleave with shifting the discussion to other channels instead of defending what he before said.

"Van Cleave issued a statement appealing to business men to defeat the Democratic ticket on account of the labor planks," said Bryan. "I replied to his appeal. Instead of defending what he said before, he now attempts to shift the discussion to other questions. It will not be necessary to answer now what he says. I

that there is not a vestige of truth in the pretense that any act of Congress or any ruling of any federal court ever forbade a labor union to organize, to ask such wages from employers as the union saw fit to ask, or to make any terms of employment which would be agreeable to both parties."

Van Cleave then asks: "Does not Bryan, as a lawyer and a public man, know that his platform charges are false?"

Van Cleave tells Bryan that the National Association of Manufacturers, like the Courts, has always recognized the rights of the unions to get any terms from employers by amicable agreement, but that the association has always

ful banker for the benefit of the banker who is dishonest and reckless? Can he not see that this scheme would remove all the safeguards which our present laws have raised up against plungers and grafters who have worked their way into the control of many of our banks; that it would immediately and immensely increase the number of such bankers and that it would wreck our whole financial system? Is not Bryan aware that his wildcat banking scheme of 1908 would bring chaos and ruin to the country even quicker and in larger measure than his silver debasement of the currency of 1896 and 1900 would have brought it?"

the committee on credentials and the delegates, as they were the ones who decided the Pennsylvania contest."

A few days ago at Chicago conferences looking to the perfection of detailed plans for the campaign in the Middle West were held by Chairman Norman E. Mack and prominent Democrats.

Former Governor Alexander Dockey and Congressman Champ Clark of Missouri brought to Chairman Mack hopeful predictions of Democratic success in their state. Congressman Clark said:

"Since the Denver convention I have been traveling continuously in Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kentucky, Ohio and Illinois, and find that the drift is undoubtedly toward William J. Bryan. Missouri will give Bryan 40,000 plurality and the Democrats will elect fifteen out of sixteen congressmen and a Democratic legislature, which will select a successor to Senator William J. Stone, and also the state ticket from governor down."

A fight to swing the Northwestern states into the Democratic column is being outlined by the Democratic national committee, and Chairman Mack is contemplating a trip to the West to rally the leaders of the party along the Pacific Coast to vigorous action. Reports received at Democratic headquarters indicate, the leaders say, that Montana and other states in the mountain region are forming a promising battleground for the Democrats.

John H. Atwood, head of the speakers' bureau, said that he would be prepared to send many well-known speakers into the western territory to wage a lively campaign in every debatable district.

Chairman Mack expects to make his western trip late in September.

COLONIAL FRUIT SHOW

The Royal Horticultural Society's autumn show of colonial-grown fruit and vegetables will be held on November 25th and 27th next, in the Royal Horticultural Hall, Vincent square, Westminster, London, where the president and council hope for a large show of fruits worthy and representative of those British colonies whose fruits are in season at that time of year, and more especially from the West Indies, Canada, British Columbia and Nova Scotia. During the past few years the November colonial show has been highly successful, and a complete justification of the encouragement so long extended by the society to our colonial fruit industry.

Ever since its foundation in 1804 the society has endeavored to assist the fruit growing resources of British colonies, and to foster their interests in every way. It was the R.H.S. which first sent out the original cuttings and grafts from which the majority of the trees now growing in our Empire all over the world are descended. In the early part of the middle of last century the society propagated wine grapes and other fruits, such as apples, pears and plums, by tens of thousands for gratuitous distribution in the then young colonies, and having thus laid the foundation of the material, it now endeavors, by means of exhibitions to bring the fruits themselves before the public at home, and to indicate the Empire's resourcefulness in fruit and vegetable products, as well as their good qualities, and so to demonstrate the feasibility of the different parts of the Empire mutually to supply not only the home, but their own various markets without the assistance of the foreigner.

The council, who award the medals of the society, after the recommendations of competent and disinterested judges, are particularly anxious to encourage fruit growers. Exhibits may be shown either through the agency of the agents-general in London, or by the shippers, or by the growers themselves. If desired, produce may be sent direct to the society, and it will be stored in the cellars at Vincent square (not cold storage) and staged by the society's officials, but the society cannot undertake to re-pack and return any exhibits. No entrance fee or charge for space is made.

The London Press always displays a very favorable interest in these shows, and their reports are details, enumerating the successes gained.

May I ask for your support at the forthcoming show in November next. I shall be happy to send you a schedule, and any further information you may wish for.

Mr. W. Wilks, Vincent square, Westminster, S. W., is secretary of the R.H.S.

A man having extensive mining claims in the gold-field region tells of a "lucky strike" that proved to be of such promise that a goodly sized camp immediately sprang up around it.

The two principal mine owners were, respectively, an Irishman and a Jew; and as a compliment to these leading citizens the camp decided to leave to them the bestowal of a suitable name upon the new community.

There followed many conferences between the two, none of which resulted in an agreement. The Irishman stood out for a name that should suggest his native isle, while the Jew was just as insistent, on his part, for a name that should be suggestive of the chosen people. This deadlock continued so long that the rest of the camp grew restless, and finally insisted that there should be a compromise. So the new camp was called "Tipperusalem."



THEIR MASTER'S VOICE

"Old Dr. Horton has inaugurated a campaign of phonograph records of his speeches. He is now testing them at his Nebraska farm."—Daily Paper

shall during the present month discuss the questions which he lays special emphasis upon—the tariff question at Des Moines, and the guaranty of bank deposits at Topeka."

Van Cleave's latest statement, which was issued at St. Louis, follows:

"The falsity of the insinuation in the Denver platform that labor unions are outlawed is shown by the fact that their members continue in their regular employments on every working day in the year in every town in the United States. Every member of the Lincoln Typographical Union, at whose banquet he was a guest, on the evening of his formal notification of nomination, could have told Bryan

opposed intimidation and violence which, he says, have sometimes been practiced by some unions.

"Does he personally favor the legalization of the boycott?" Van Cleave asks, and he adds that the country is interested in getting a plain, direct answer from Bryan on this point and in getting it just as quickly as he can give it.

Speaking of the guaranty fund which the Denver platform urges for the payment of depositors of insolvent national banks, Van Cleave asks:

"Does not Bryan know that this vicious provision would penalize the honest and care-

Bryan's notice was directed to a telegram referring to a sensational story printed in Pittsburg to the effect that the followers of the Democratic National Committee James S. Kerr had promised the Democratic candidate \$200,000 as a campaign contribution for his influence in ousting Col. Jas. M. Guffy, who for many years was the Democratic national committeeman from Pennsylvania, but that Kerr had not kept his part of the alleged promise.

"I never heard of any such offer or agreement," Bryan declared, "and I don't believe there is any truth in the report. But the proper persons to consult would be members of

Rev. Dr. Horton on Church and War

THE REV. DR. HORTON presided at an afternoon sitting of the Universal Peace Congress, when the first subject for discussion was "The Practical Work of the Churches." The Chairman, in opening, said that every intelligent person who had thought about it would encourage arbitration, but at present, and unfortunately for many centuries, the Christian Church had been only too well content to be on a level with the thought of the world, and had not been eager to be in advance of the general public morality on the subject of peace.

They remembered that the Church had often used war to promote her objects. Today it was quite certain that no Church would ever dream of repeating the absurdities of the Crusades, or the greater absurdities of the Albigensian crusade against heresy. But the Church still allowed war; the Church still, in a sense, blessed war, and adopted an attitude on the subject which did not discourage her members from taking part in war or from serving in the Army or in the Navy. The practical question, therefore, which conferences like that had to face was, "What is the duty of the Church in leading the world on the subject of war?" The Church would, perhaps, do well at the outset of a conference like that to confess that she had not for many centuries attempted in any definite way to lead, but had only been too content to follow. Did Christianity forbid war absolutely? Did the doctrine of non-resistance, which was taught in the Sermon on the Mount, apply to international relations? Should the Christian refuse to serve in the Army and in the Navy? The question they had to face was whether the Church consciously or unconsciously had made a fatal compromise, whether she had allowed the spirit of the world to conquer her upon that most important political question. Was it really her function to bring in the reign of peace by standing aloof from war? When he looked at the Christian

Church in its purity, he said that it should speak out with no uncertain sound on this subject. She had built upon the charter of the Sermon on the Mount. She was committed to ideals which were not immediately to be realized, but which she was perpetually to hold. It was her duty to declare these ideals in no unflattering accents, and, above all, it was her duty never to compromise with the spirit of the world, however plausible that spirit might be. And if that were the function of the Church, he could not help feeling that it was her duty in her corporate capacity, and through the mouthpieces which she chose to express her thought, to declare fully and frankly that war was unchristian, a survival merely of the natural man and of the older order, and that she should entirely withdraw her sanction from war and in making provision for war. She should have the courage to say that as a Church she disapproved of great armaments as much as she disapproved of fighting, and that she believed it was the function of a Christian State, whenever it became really Christian, to act on the mighty principle of peace and love which could conciliate the world, not by being prepared for war, but by frankly not being prepared, and by making it plain that as a country she had decided to suffer rather than to fight, or even to contemplate fighting. The Church should have the courage to forbid what was going on in Europe today—the useless, stupid contest in the preparations for war, the piling up of war material, and the preparation of the manhood of the world for fighting. They did not expect Governments to take that action, but they did expect the Church to do it. They could not ask the German Emperor to make that declaration to Europe. But they could ask any one who dared to speak in the name of Jesus Christ to make that declaration, and in His strength and for His sake leave the consequences to Him. As a Church and as Christians it seemed to him that they should

insist on the principle of peace with the same certainty and on the same grounds that they insisted on the principle of not resisting injury. They might be charged with cowardice and with a want of patriotism. It might be that he would be denounced for what he was then saying. But for his part he did not shrink from that denunciation. Let all the world denounce, but let the principle stand—that Jesus really was against war. Let them raise their voices in confidence in the name of Him whom they called the Prince of Peace, but whose high authority they had sometimes used to justify and glorify the profession of the soldier and the preparation for fighting. (Cheers.)

DRESSING A PRIVATE PRINCESS

Paris recently discovered how much it costs to provide sartorial adornment for a Russian princess when Vincent Florio, one of the most noted of Italian milliners, was called before a civil court by a well-known dressmaker in the Place Vendôme and presented with a bill for \$87,000 for clothes the princess had worn during three seasons. Florio admitted that he owed the dressmaker money, but declined to pay such an exorbitant bill, the details of which were made public in the court room.

There were several ball gowns, the cheapest of which was down for \$400, the prices of the others ranging as high as \$1,000. Stockings were set down at \$50 a pair, a parasol at \$100, and even some buttons of the time of Marie Antoinette were charged at \$400.

The princess during three years was given carte blanche to buy as she chose at this shop, but Florio confessed himself amazed at the size of the bill when it was sent to him. The judge decided that the claim of the dressmaker was exorbitant and knocked off one fifth of the bill or \$18,000.