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BRYAN ON ROOSEVELT, HUGHES AND TAFT

Nebraska Man Arraigns the Three Leading Republicans of Country at Present Time.

POINTS OUT FLAWS IN POLICIES

In Characteristic Manner Turns Full Light on the Mistakes Made by the President, New York's Governor and the Secretary of War—Difference Between Two Great Parties.

(By Associated Press.)
CHICAGO, Ill., March 19.—Declaring that the greatest of present day evils is "the domination of politics by the favor seeking corporations," and asserting that the Democratic party is the best qualified to undertake the task of correcting this, William J. Bryan tonight celebrated his 48th birthday, by delivering a speech on national issues before a big mass meeting in the Seventh Regiment armory on Sixteenth street. Mr. Bryan took for his subject "Why Democracy?" and after discussing the records of President Roosevelt, Governor Hughes and Secretary Taft as regards corporation legislation, he answered a question by saying: "Because the Democratic party is the only party sufficiently large to give hope of success and sufficiently Democratic to give hope of relief after a victory has been won."

The speech by Mr. Bryan was the only one delivered at the meeting. Carter H. Harrison, former mayor of Chicago, presided.

About 10,000 persons crowded into the big building and it was nearly an hour past the scheduled time of 8 o'clock when Mr. Bryan began to speak. Mr. Bryan said in part:

"Assuming that reforms are necessary what party can best be intrusted with the work of securing them? I beg to present the claims of the Democratic party. What are the evils to be corrected? The greatest of all the evils—and it is the fruitful cause of almost all the other evils—is the domination of politics of the favor seeking corporations. By dominating politics they dominate the government, national and state. There is not a question upon which the people are thinking, which does not to a greater or less extent involve this question: Shall the government be administered in the interest of the whole people, by unrepresentable and incorruptible representatives of the people, or shall the favor seeking corporations control the elections, raise their representatives to power and through them exploit the country."

Conditions Not Satisfactory.

"If the present situation is satisfactory; if the people are contented with the distribution of wealth, and with the predominating influences of these combinations, then there is no good reason why the Republican party should not be continued in power, for it has created the conditions which now exist and must have credit or blame according to whether these conditions are desirable or undesirable."

"I think I can safely assert that conditions are not satisfactory, and in support of this assertion can point to the fact that remedial legislation is demanded by practically all of the Democratic party and by a very large proportion of the Republican party. Whatever popularity the President has, is due to the efforts he has made in the direction of reform, although these efforts have been spasmodic, rather than continuous, and have not been supported by his own party. The Democratic party can claim the right to carry out these reforms, first because that party is almost unanimously in favor of reform, while in the Republican party there is a very large minority, if not an actual majority, against any and all important reforms."

Difference Between Two Parties.

"While the Republican party is spending its time between reforms and stand patters, the Democratic party is ready for action. Then, too, the Democratic administration will, if elected, enter office pledged to specific reforms named in the platform, while the Republican party will ask the public to trust it to carry out such reforms as may be outlined after the election. In the one case the people know what to expect; in the other case they are left in uncertainty."

"The difference between the Democratic position and the Republican position can be illustrated by refer-

ence to the position taken by three prominent Republicans.

"Take the President's position on national incorporations. He favors the incorporation of railways and interstate commerce corporation by Federal government and by so doing he ignores the right of the state to regulate corporations doing business within the state. Now, the Democrat believes that it is better for the corporations to suffer such annoyance as may be occasioned by state legislation, rather than that the individual shall be denied the protection that comes from state legislation."

Governor Hughes' Position.

"If you will read the speeches of Governor Hughes, you will find that they are very general when they come to the discussion of remedial legislation and very earnest when they refer to possible injustice to the corporations. He is just now finding fault with financiers; whether he has in mind the \$29,000,000 fine or other fines I don't know. He speaks of the injustice to the stock holder and yet, what has he said about the injustice that the stockholders have permitted the corporations to work against the general public for a generation? Where are his speeches denouncing the Standard Oil trust and the steel trust and the other trusts? The stockholders are not the only innocent parties. If they do not want to run the risk of paying fines, they can sell their stock of the law breaking corporations; but the consumer who is the victim of the trust, what about him? The fact that Governor Hughes is not more anxious to prevent injustice to a few stockholders than to a much larger number of consumers, indicates the point of view from which he looks at public questions. His veto of the two cent fare bill is another illustration."

What is Taft Doing?

"What has Secretary Taft done or is he doing to protect the public from the misuse of corporate power? What specific legislation does he demand for the extermination of the trusts? None. When he comes to the discussion of the tariff question he is much more concerned about a Republican victory than he is about tariff reform, because he is not willing to jeopardize a Republican vic-

(Continued on Page Two.)

TO HEED LABOR PROTEST

Cannon Says Congress Will Pass Employers' Liability Act.

TELLS GOMPERS AND DELEGATION

They Called on the Vice President and Speaker to Present a Memorial What They Termed "Labor's Protest to Congress."

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Speaker Cannon and Vice President Fairbanks today announced their belief that the present Congress will pass an employers' liability act which will meet and overcome the unconstitutionality of the present law pointed out by the Supreme Court of the United States in a recent decision.

The statements were made unreservedly by Speaker Cannon and guardedly by the Vice President to a delegation led by President Samuel Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, from 87 national and international trade and labor unions and organizations of farmers assembled in a national conference in this city. The delegation called on the speaker to lay before the House of Representatives through him a memorial entitled "Labor's Protest to Congress." The scope of this memorial was set forth in the following opening paragraphs: "We, the official representatives of the national and international trade and labor unions and organizations of farmers, in national conference assembled in the District of Columbia for the purpose of considering and taking action deemed necessary to meet the situation in which the working people of the country are placed by recent decisions of the courts, now appear before Congress to voice the earnest and emphatic protest of the workers of the country against the indifference, if not actual hostility, which Congress has shown toward the reasonable and righteous measures proposed by the workers for their safeguarding of their rights and interests."

In the name of labor we now urge upon Congress the necessity for immediate action for relief from the most grave and momentous situation which has ever confronted the working people of this country.

This crisis has been brought about by the application by the Supreme Court of the United States of the Sherman anti-trust law to the workers both organized and in their individual capacity."

Referring to the Aldrich bill as reported, Mr. LaFollette declared that the railroad bonds should be whisked out of the measure.

LA FOLLETTE AGAIN DENOUNCES BANKERS

Repeats His Assertion That New York Financiers Were Responsible for the Panic.

OFFERS THE SENATE NEW EVIDENCE

Senator Gore Tried to Get the Man From Wisconsin to Admit That President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou Were Responsible for Financial Depression.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—Directing his remarks to the charge formally made that the recent financial stringency was started by bankers and financiers, Senator LaFollette today declared that since he spoke on Tuesday he had secured additional information proving that his charge was correct. He read a letter signed by H. R. Veruilla, auditor of the Washington Life Insurance Company, calling upon an agent to send premiums, collected weekly, to New York, and he said such letters were sent to agents of that company all over the country.

"Other New York insurance companies," said Mr. LaFollette, "controlled by identical and allied interests at the same time gave similar instructions to their state managers throughout the country."

Senator Gore, the blind representative of Oklahoma, interrupted to ask whether, in view of the charges made by the senator from Wisconsin, the President was not the man who brought on the panic.

"Does the senator think," he asked, "that President Roosevelt and Secretary Cortelyou were not star actors in that performance, or at least they knew the chief actors when it was over?"

He quoted a letter sent by President Roosevelt to Mr. Cortelyou.

Mr. LaFollette depreciated the idea of bringing partisan politics into the discussion and said he did not propose to be drawn into criticism of the President, who had done the best he could to relieve the situation and had not thought it wise at that critical moment to attempt punishment of the incendiaries who had started the conflagration, which the President sought to put out.

Congratulations Condemned.

"Whatever the agencies back of that panic," said Mr. LaFollette, "whatever the purposes were behind it, the President and his secretary of the treasury were confronted with a condition. He saw that legitimate business was put in peril and the responsibility came to him as the head of the government and to his secretary as the head of the treasury department. Where else could the money have been sent to stop the panic no matter what influence might have been behind this bill?"

Senator Bailey said he agreed with the Oklahoma senator that the money should have been sent to the banks throughout the country whose money was in New York and was kept from them and he did not think such a performance should have been ended by a letter of congratulation from the President.

Mr. Gore said he justified the President "in standing and delivering to the banks and depositing with them the people's money when their danger was at his throat."

"But I cannot excuse him for congratulating the pirates as benefactors, I excuse the President for helping the incendiaries who kindled the fire, but I can hardly go so far as to approve his congratulating them as the deliverers of the country."

Mr. Gore stated that he hardly agreed with the senator from Wisconsin that Mr. Rockefeller and Mr. Morgan brought on this country a panic which had ripened to a point of falling, but he did not think they should be hailed as benefactors afterward.

Faults of Aldrich Bill.

Referring to the Aldrich bill as reported, Mr. LaFollette declared that the railroad bonds should be whisked out of the measure.

"We are not through with that proposition," he added, "it will appear again and again and until finally it is overwhelmingly beaten or until it is worked in and engrained upon the currency of this country."

state commerce commission, but was not acted upon. "This is not the first time in the history of legislation," he continued, "that the chairman of the committee on finance has brought in propositions, by legislative decree to work railroad bonds into the treasury department as being upon the financial operations of the government."

Mr. LaFollette said he would resume his discussion Monday next.

FLOOD DOES GREAT DAMAGE TO PITTSBURG

Will Not be So Severe as Anticipated But Losses Will Run Into Thousands of Dollars.

(By Associated Press.)

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—A feeling of relief kept over when officials of the United States weather bureau announced in conditions had suddenly changed that the flood which came upon the city with unusual suddenness is morning would not be as serious as they expected. It was stated that the crest of the flood would probably reach the city about daylight that it would be slightly more than 20 feet, the danger line in Pittsburgh 22 feet. At the extreme in headwater the rise was falling, rains big ceased early today. The lower Allegheny and the lower Monongahela still rising, average rise all day being about 8-10 of a foot.

Although the flood will not be as serious as expected will be attended by enormous loss, it of which has already been inflicted. The rise came with such suddenness that there was no time to remove goods. Cellars and first floors of broods of homes in the lowlands flooded; muddy water is flowing such scores of industrial plants, it is estimated that at least 25,000 employees will be unable to work today; hundreds of stores all through the retail district in the lower part of the old city and on the north side full of water and much merchandise is either totally destroyed or badly damaged.

ANNA GOULD GLAD TO BE BACK IN COUNTRY

Upon Her Arrival in New York She Says She is Engaged to Any One.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, March 19.—Madame Anna Gould, the deal wife of Count Boni Castell, arrived here today on the steamer and denied she is to marry rich De Sagau. "I have had enough of married life. I am not engaged to any one."

Madame Gould accompanied from Paris by her sons, Boni, Jay and George, the day of whom the French courts had to the mother.

The party was made pier by Miss Helen Gould, George Gould and Mrs. Lyler Morall were later driven to the Fronte home of Miss Gould.

"No," she said, "I am not engaged to be engaged am I here in an effort to put out stories of an engagement or for purposes of party interests. My visit here is to repay a my sister Helen made me in a year ago. I had often wanted my own country during my life, but Count Boni always said:

"I expect to be here two months. I am delighted that I can say to be America."

Madame Gould is out with her in nearly five years.

CRIPPLE COLLEKILLS MAN OVER 75'S BILL

Man in the Employ of Newspaper Shoots Roof Lambert's

(By Associated Press.)

NORFOLK, Va., 19.—John C. Blalock, a confidant of Lambert's, was shot and wounded tonight by Harry in a quarrel over seventy cent tax on the Virginia Pilot. Blalock's home to collect a letter attempted to eject, was shot. Hyslop immediately rendered to the police. He died.

This is Real Politics.

(By Associated Press.)

FRANKLIN, Vch 19.—J. Peter Holland, on Democratic candidates for the national nomination in the Second district, has just announced principal issue a peanut tariff less than 2 cents a pound.

He says that the tax of half a cent does the higher price of America; compared with conditions in China.

CONTEST FOR GOVERNOR IN THE OLD DOMINION

Nothing Definite to Figure on But It is Said Mann is in Lead at Present.

HAS THE ORGANIZATION'S SUPPORT?

An Analysis of Figures in Last Campaign—Element of Weakness in Mann's Case is Rumored Defection of Anti-Saloon People, Bulwark of His Initial Strength.

RICHMOND, VA., March 19.—The Richmond Evening Journal today has this to say of the gubernatorial situation in Virginia:

However premature it may seem to those with gubernatorial aspirations, the politicians already have begun to speculate and talk freely about the coming fight for the governorship, although that contest is still considerably more than a year off.

No basis of argument in this connection can be absolutely accurate at this time, and every prediction ventured must be taken with many grains of salt.

Election figures, past and present, of course have their weight with prognosticators, but the voters also reserve the right to prove themselves fickle and to change their minds quite suddenly if they so desire.

Within the next 12 months dozens of things might happen to blight or improve the chances of the various men talked of in connection with the approaching battle.

Indeed, it is not yet known how many candidates will enter the race, for two men at least are still on the uncertain bench, while a third also may decide to shy his castor into the political arena.

Two Still Thinking.

The two uncertainties are Congressman Carter Glass, of Lynchburg, and Hon. James Alston Cabell, of this city, while the third possibility is Judge R. T. W. Duke, of Charlottesville. Until these gentlemen reach a definite decision the politicians must figure only on the three avowed candidates—Senator William Hodges Mann, of Notoway; ex-Corporation Commissioner Henry C. Stuart; and ex-Congressman Harry St. George Tucker, more recently prominent as president of the Jamestown Exposition Company.

Without meaning to hurt anybody's feelings or to discourage any candidate, it must be said at the outset that Judge Mann, at this stage of the game probably has the best organization of the trio mentioned. And if he hasn't, he ought to have.

In 1905, as a candidate for governor, he built his first fences, and when the returns of the primary were counted the result was as follows: Swanson 42,638; Mann 20,485, and Willard 20,683.

The judge and his temperance—or rather prohibition—theories at that time didn't cut much figure in Richmond, for the vote in this city was as follows: Swanson 1,891; Mann 900, and Willard 2,015.

But, politically speaking, those were the days of long ago, and things have changed vastly within the last few years.

For instance in 1905, the old Montague-Martin fight was at its hottest, and almost everybody, except the prohibition folk, camped with either one or the other of these factions.

How that contest eventuated is now well known history. Martin, in his race for the Senate, got 46,691 votes and Montague 26,307, making the total Democratic votes cast in the State 82,998.

The influence of this senatorship field permeated even the gubernatorial campaign, and, as explained above, and Willard, Mann therefore, re-presented at that time an element as auspicious, delicate and sensitive as asparagus. His 20,485 votes, in fine, may be put down entirely as prohibition votes.

And if he had this strength in 1905, it would seem, from the rapid growth of the prohibition movement, that he ought to be still more powerful today, if the anti-saloon element sticks by doubtful.

Then, too, nobody must overlook the fact that among the happenings of recent days, has been the alliance of the so-called ring, or dominant faction, with Judge Mann.

So far as Richmond is concerned,

even Judge Mann's friends frankly admit that it is exceedingly doubtful whether he can carry this city. Or to express it more bluntly, they believe Henry C. Stuart will beat him here. This superiority on the part of the man from the Southwest they explain partly by Mr. Stuart's long residence here.

Appropos of Mann and Stuart, the reader must do some nice calculating as to the friends and foes those two gentlemen have gained by their connection with the investigation of the charges against Judge Rhea.

Broadly speaking, Judge Mann stood an one of Judge Rhea's great bulwarks in that titanic struggle, while the evidence of Mr. Stuart was terribly hurtful to Rhea. This unexpected incident in the session of the legislature will not be forgotten. The vote of every man is on record, while the attitude of every one who did not vote is likewise remembered.

But after all, what will help Mann most of everything is the number of candidates who apparently will enter the race. The Notoway Senator's machine forces are compactly organized and doubtless will be subject to little mutation in their personnel. On the other hand, the other candidates will draw from one another and will split the vote while, for purposes of differentiation, may be designated as teal-machine votes.

Doubtless the judge rubs his hands with glee every time he hears that another man is going to fasten his gaffs and hop into the gubernatorial cockpit. At any rate, if he doesn't laugh, he ought to. And the probability is that he does, for the judge has shown in recent months that he is not an altogether guileless politician.

To illustrate this point a little further—Henry C. Stuart, in addition to carrying Richmond, will doubtless sweep the Southwest, where he is more or less a popular idol. Judge Rhea's friends to the contrary, notwithstanding.

On the other hand, Harry Tucker, who is rated second only to Claude A. Swanson as an artistic "mixer," will probably likewise show a strong

(Continued on Page Six.)

NO USE FOR THE NEGRO

Third District Republicans Refuse to Consider Him as a Factor

TAFT MEN NAMED AS DELEGATES

Officers Were in Full Control of the Convention Held in Manchester and Ran Thing Just as They Pleas—Congressman Nominated.

(Special to The Daily Press.)

RICHMOND, VA., March 19.—The Third district Republican convention in session in Manchester, today elected delegates to the national convention in Chicago, refused to consider the negro as a factor in party affairs, and adopted resolutions endorsing the administration of President Roosevelt and instructed the delegates to vote for Taft as his successor.

The convention was fully white. An effort was made by Marshall Morgan Treat to have seated a delegation headed by County Chairman Jones, but the Taft forces did not see things that way, and the delegation was turned down. The only negroes in the hall came as alternates for white voters.

C. Ridgeway and J. C. Buright were named as delegates to the national convention, with Royall E. Cabell and Postmaster Smith, of Manchester as alternates.

John C. Leuce, of Goochland county was nominated for Congress in opposition to Congressman John Lamb, Democrat, the incumbent.

The convention was in charge of the officers of the district.

THE PRESIDENT'S PLANS.

May Leave Washington June 25—Convention News Arranged For.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—The President will hear the news of the Chicago convention at the White House, and will not leave Washington for Oyster Bay until the last week in June. The tentative date set for his departure from Washington is the 25th of that month, as by that time the children will have completed their school terms and all public business that is likely to arise to detain him will have been completed. Just how long he will remain at Oyster Bay cannot, of course, be now foretold, but unless something turns up to bring him back to Washington sooner, he will probably remain until nearly the first of October.

LIQUOR LICENSE TAX MORE THAN DOUBLED

Finance Committee Recommends That Retail Saloons Pay \$550 Each to the City.

TOTAL WILL BE OVER ONE THOUSAND

City Attorney Massie Advises That Council Cannot Limit Number of Saloons, But the Increased Cost is Expected to Accomplish Desired Result—Wholesalers and Ordinaries.

By unanimous vote the finance committee of the common council last night decided to recommend that the license tax upon retail liquor saloons be increased \$350, making the city license \$550 instead of \$200. This will bring the total license tax paid by the saloon keeper up to \$1,025. The state license, under the new Hyde-Mann law, is \$450, and the Federal license costs \$25 per year.

Aside from a desire to make an increase in the revenue derived by the city from the saloons, the committee has in view a reduction in the number of places where liquor is sold. At this time there are 77 saloons, each paying to the city \$200 per year. It is believed that under the new conditions there will be about 35 licenses issued. This would bring in to the city something like \$20,000, instead of about \$15,000, the amount now received.

Cannot Limit Number.

The committee thought of fixing a limit upon the number of licenses to be issued, but City Attorney Massie advised that such an action probably would not stand the test in the courts. In Richmond the number of saloons has been limited, but Richmond has specific authority for this action under its charter. The charter of this city gives no power of regulating saloons, and the judge of the Corporation Court is all powerful in the matter of granting liquor licenses.

The committee seemed to be of the opinion that the increase in the license tax would go a long way toward making a proper reduction in the number of saloons.

Wholesale Dealers.

The license tax on wholesale liquor dealers was raised from \$300 to \$650; on ordinaries from \$350 to \$650. On gardens in which beer alone is sold, the license was allowed to remain at \$150.

The question of whether or not liquor dealers not desiring to continue in business under the new law could be allowed to remain in business after May 1, for a reasonable time in which to dispose of their stock, was discussed and Chairman Read spoke strongly in favor of giving a proper notice to the dealers.

Should Begin Now.

After considerable discussion most of the committeemen agreed that there was little necessity for a formal notice, as it is practically certain that the committee's recommendation in this particular will be adopted by the council, and saloon keepers who do not desire to pay the increased license might as well undertake at once the task of disposing of their stock.

ROBBERS HOLD UP BANK OFFICIALS AND GET \$900

Believed to be the Same Two Who Looted the Tyro, Kansas, Bank Last Week.

(By Associated Press.)
MUSKOGEE, OKLA., March 19.—Two robbers, believed to be members of the gang that held up the Tyro, Kansas, bank last week, walked in the Tyro bank at Hoffman, Okla., 30 miles southwest of here this afternoon, covered the bank officials with pistols, and gathering up \$900 in currency, mounted their horses, which were standing outside and escaped.

Good Day for Favorites.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 19.—Favorites won five out of seven races at City Park today. The fourth race resulted in a fierce duel between E. T. Shipp and Toy Boy, the former winning. Weather clear; track fast.

Senator Bryan is Worst.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20.—It was stated by his physician this morning that the condition of Senator William J. Bryan, of Florida, was as typhoid fever is much worse.