THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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CHICAGO MEN SEE BIG OPENING FOR TRADE IN CHINA

Plan of Chinese-American Alliance Hailed as Solution of Perplexing Problem.

SAY OPPORTUNITIES ARE NOW NEGLECTED

Mr. George L. Hutchinson, Prominent Banker, Declares Everything Is To Be Gained by Understanding.

PANAMA CANAL FIGURES

Many Business Men Fear Japan Will Monopolize Oriental Trade Before Waterway Is Completed.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

CHICAGO, Ill., Friday.—Chicago business men are fully awake to the fact that something must be done not only to develop the trade of this country with the Orient, but to maintain that which it already has. Particularly interested in this question is the Chicago Association of Commerce, an organization of nearly three thousand leading merchants whose concerted business it is to keep Chicago products before the world.

Complaints have been made by the foreign trade division of the Association of Importers and Exporters and by those conversant with the broad question of international trade that Chicago and the nation generally are neglecting their opportunities in the Far East. Various remedies have been proposed.

Until the NEW YORK HERALD suggested the conclusion of a commercial alliance or treaty with China as a means of conserving American trade and preventing unwarranted aggressions on the part of Japan the idea had not occurred to Chicago business men. At first there was hesitation about indorsing the plan because of the old phrase regarding "entangling alliances, but when the HERALD had printed interviews with leading men of thought on this and other sides of the world and had illuminated these interviews with editorial comment, showing wherein such an alliance would be of benefit, opinion in Chicago began to veer. It was felt that, after all, there was nothing to be feared, nothing to be lost and much to be gained by a formal understanding with China.

The interview with Mr. Robert C. Givins, published in the HERALD Thursday, was still more convincing to Chicago men. It was known Mr. Givins discussed the question from information derived first hand.

Banker Favors Plan.

Mr. Charles L. Hutchinson, vice president of the Corn Exchange National Bank, is one who believes in taking the bull by the horns. He is, like Mr. Givins, in favor of having the government take the initiative instead of waiting on the business men individually or collectively.

"I think," said Mr. Hutchinson, "that an American-Chinese alliance is very desirable and would accomplish great good in conserving our commercial interests in the Orient. I do not think we have yet realized the great opportunity for American commerce in China. In that respect we are lagging behind the other great nations. The nations are alive to the importance of going after the trade of China, while we are making the great mistake of not emulating their example. There is certainly an important opening for the American merchant and maufacturer in the Orient. Anything that will advance our trade in that direction is to be commended ,and I for one believe the commercial alliance suggested by the HERALD is in line with our future progress."

Mr. Walter D. Moody, business manager of the Chicago Association of Commerce, speaking for himself and not for the organization, said he did not feel competent to discuss the expediency of a formal commercial treaty, but was free to say the business men of this country, especially of the West, have been derelict in their interests in the countries of the Eastern seas.

"This matter of Oriental trade with Japan, and more particularly with China, has been the subject of frequent discussion by the committees of the Association of Commerce. It is realibed that something vital has been lacking to foster and promote this trade. Chicago men who have travelled in the Orient come back and tell us of the great opportunities which simply await our taking. Among these is Professor McClintock, of the University of Chicago, recently returned from an extensive trip of investigation of Oriental problems of the day. Not long ago he addressed the mebers of our Ways and Means Committee and gave us some very interesting information on existing conditions and possibilities. We have taken no concerted steps to make this information of practical use, but the whole subject is one which vitally interests us here in Chicago. We have not been as alert and active as we should have been in extending our commerce in the Far East.

Broker Sees Need.

Mr. George W. Sheldon, a leading import broker of Chicago and one of the vice presidents of the Association of Commerce, is another who believes this country has not been awake to its opportunities for the trade of China.

"There is no use of our expecting to accomplish much in competition with other nations for Oriental trade unless we put our representatives in the field and keep them there. Even if we had a commercial alliance and it should prove to be a good thing that alone wouldn't avail. We should have to supplement the alliance with personal association. Merchants and manufacturers of this country must vitalize advertising and talk by showing goods right on the ground. After an experience of many years I am of the unwavering opinion that the only possible way to get and keep trade is to go after it and keep after it. I would have been a bankrupt long ago if I had not followed that business policy. We must expect to lose money before making money."

DEED OF 1768 IN WASTE PAPER BAG

Old Deerskin Parchment Found in the Collection Sent to Paper Mill in Hartford.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

HARTFORD, Conn., Friday.—A deerskin parchment deed or indenture, dated at Trenton, N. J., August 20, 1768—one hundred and forty years ago—was found in the waste brought to the Burnside Paper Mill a few days ago, and now reposes in the Connecticut State Library at the Capitol as one of the finest specimens in a most remarkable collection of ancient documents.

Its recent history is hardly less interesting than the history which it tells on its face. By the indenture Andrew Reed and Charles Pellit, assignees, transferred nine acres of land to Hezekiah Howell.

The story of the parchment's travels to the waste heap is unknown. It came here with tons of other scrap tied up in bags for paper "stock." After the bags had been opened and the contents scattered about for sorting this deerskin was picked up by David C. Burnham. It was as neatly folded and practically in as good condition as on the day Mr. Howell filed it, nearly a century and a half ago. When C. W. Vibbert, an expert, saw the great sheet, which is about a yard square, he immediately advised sending it to the State collection, and it delighted the heart of the librarian, George S. Godard.

After the manner of the period, the deed is indented with scallops across the top, a part of the parchment having been left behind as a stub. The writing is very plain and distinct. The deed is recorded in the secretary's office at Burlington, N. J., Book L, page 163. The nine acres transferred were in Trenton, bounded by property of James Trent, Elizabeth and Benjamin Biles and Samuel Johnson. The sum of £30 16s., was given for it. The names of the assignors are Hugh Roberts, Benjamin Clew, Abel James, John Kidd, William Humphreys, Joseph Reed, Jr.; Moore Truman and Thomas Wharton, Jr. Their lawyer was Bowes Reed, and the form of giving power of attorney is clearly brought out. Stephen Skinner as "King's Counsel" attested for the lawyer.

A remarkable feature is the seals. The lawyers signed for each assignor. Then opposite each name was placed a red seal, stamped with a Pine Tree shilling. On each seal is the plain print of a thumb mark, no two alike. Evidently this was an early form of the Bertillon method used in place of the cross "his mark."

SAVES CHILD FROM AN EAGLE'S TALONS

Frederick Cribler and His Brother Battle with Huge Bird Trying to Steal Baby Girl.

Hundreds of persons journeyed out to the physical culture camp, near Helmetta, N. J., yesterday to see a large bald eagle which was captured last Thursday while attempting to carry away a three-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Cribler, who are spending the summer in the woods.

The child is small for her age, and several times had told her mother that she was afraid of a big turkey that flew down close to her while she was at play. The parents gave no heed to the child's story until yesterday, when they were startled by her agonized screams.

Hastening from their shack they were horrified to see a huge eagle, with its talons set in the child's arm, flapping its great wings and trying to rise with its prey. Mr. Cribler ran to the rescue of the little one, while Paul Cribler, his brother, caught up a shotgun and followed him.

Mrs. Cribler was nearly crazed with fright and followed the men screaming. When Mr. Cribler reached the eagle he attacked it with a club, but so intent was the bird in getting away with its prey that he was obliged to strike it several blows before it released its grip on the child's arms. As the eagle rose Paul Cribler fired and wounded the eagle so that it flopped to the earth and was placed in a cage.

The child's arm is severely lacerated and swollen, and its dress was torn to rags in the struggle. The eagle measured five feet nine inches from tip to tip, and when the gunshot wounds in its wings are healed it will be sent to the Bronx Zoological Park.

"WHITE WINGS" ON AUTOMOBILE LARK

They Whirl Around Columbus Circle with Shovels and Scrapers, to Amazement of Crowd.

Through Columbus Circle last night there rolled a taxicab, the top down and two street sweepers in their white uniforms and their shovels and scrapers across their knees lolling back against the cushions.

It was the first time that the traffic policemen at the Circle had beheld "white wings" going home "en automobile."

The "white wings" were serenely indifferent to the attention they attracted. Not only the traffic policemen, but newsboys and other critics in the street pointed at them with ejaculations of astonishment. The "white wings" returned these salutations with looks of gravity and dignified silence.

That "white wing" who seemed to be the host of the other laid the course of the taxicab by communicating his wishes to the chauffeur, whose attention he obtained by prodding him between the shoulders with the handle of a scraper.

"They must have found a dimin' necklace in the street," was the verdict at which the newsboys gathered at the base of the Columbus monument arrived.

"Probably drunk," was the police judgment.

No matter what motive lay back of the "white wings'" party, both seemed to be having the time of their lives. They traversed Columbus Circle four times, which led the regulars there to the conclusion that the ride was a pleasure trip.

"But," said the oldest policeman, "if it's a pleasure party, why the tools?"

REAR ADMIRAL'S SON MISSING TWO WEEKS

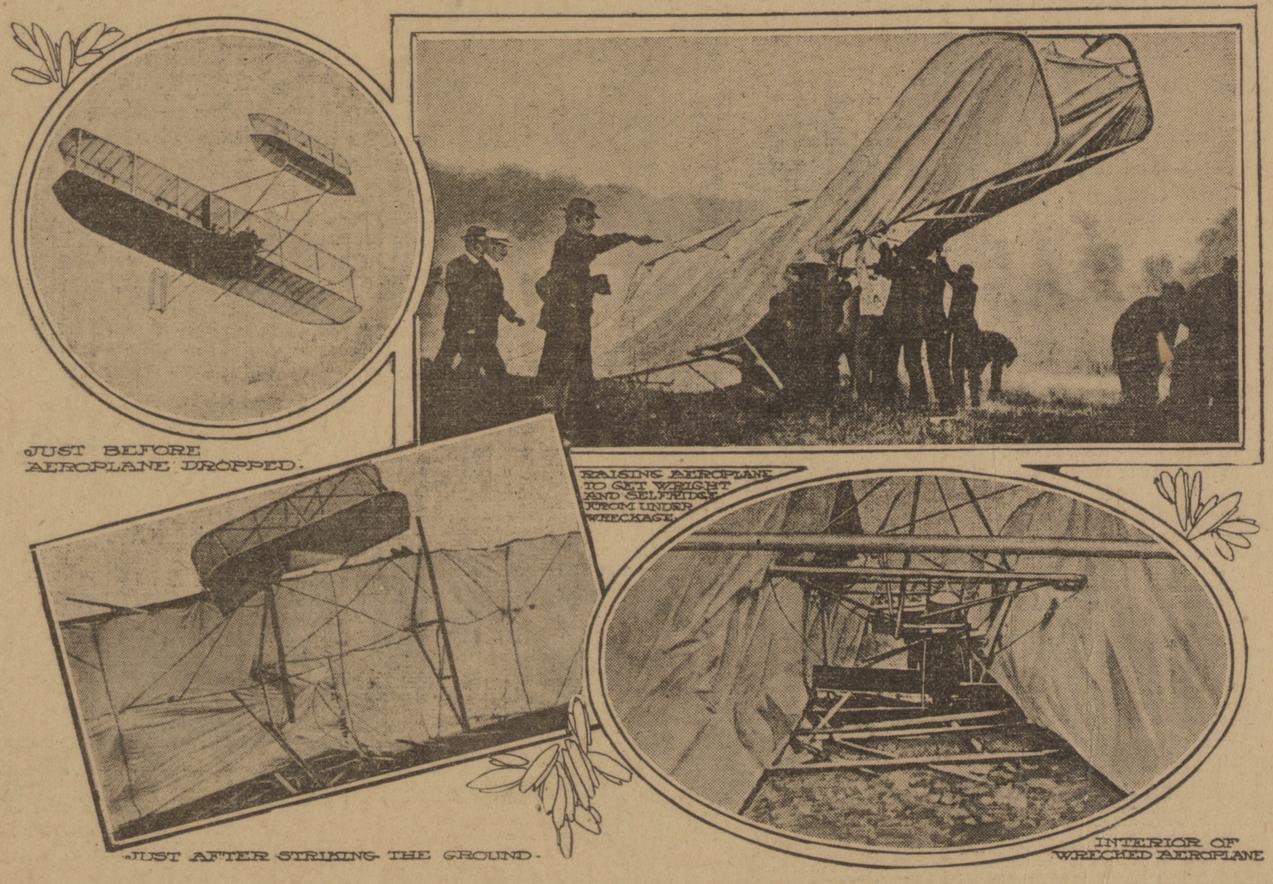
George D. Ramsay Has Not Been Seen at Washington Office Since September 4.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1,502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

George D. Ramsay, son of Rear Admiral Ramsay, retired, a clerk in the property division of the War Department, has not been on duty here since September 4, and it is said that his parents and friends are concerned as to his present whereabouts.

Rear Admiral Ramsay said this afternoon that he knew no reason why his son should have remained absent as long as he has. While his relatives and friends are uneasy over young Ramsay's disappearance, they believe he will eventually turn up safely.

Mr. Wilbur Wright, Saddened by Brother's Accident, Says Disaster Will Not Cause Change in Aeroplane



Gives Up Flights at Le Mans France, Until After Funeral of Lieutenant Selfridge.

HAS HIS OWN THEORY OF THE ACCIDENT

In Washington Hospital Mr. Orville Wright Examines Portions of Machine and Gives Explanation.

NEW PROPELLER NOT FAULTY

Was Broken by Hitting Projecting Guy, and Accident Also Left the Ship Rudderless.

[SPECIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.]

LE MANS, Friday.—It has been a sad day here. Early this morning Mr. H. O. Berg received the news of the accident to Mr. Orville Wright's aeroplane. He immediately realized the necessity of preventing any alarming stories reaching Mr. Wilbur Wright, out at the camp, and arranged with the telephone office to cut off all communication with the aeronaut for an hour or so. Shortly after eight o'clock he went out to the camp and found Mr. Wright talking to a group of friends, laughing, looking over some photographs and speaking of the prospective flight for the day.

Mr. Berg called Mr. Wright to one side and told him what had taken place. Mr. Wright seemed for a moment to imagine that things were being hidden from him and that perhaps his brother was dead. Mr. Berg then handed him the telegram he had received. Mr. Wright was deeply moved and those watching saw him struggle with his feelings as he asked for fuller details. There were not any to give. He retired for a short time inside the shed and considered the subject, and when he came out a little later he announced he had decided not to fly for a few days to come and that he should go to Le Mans for breakfast, as he wished to be in closer touch with the telegraph office.

Famous Aeronauts Present.

It was a wretched morning for every one. Several aeronauts were present, including Messrs. Bleriot, Farman, Esnault, the Pellerie brothers and Zens. When Mr. Wright announced his decision not to fly the news was accepted by every one with the utmost good will. It was recognized that in the face of the circumstances he could not do otherwise. Mr. Wright rode his bicycle into Le Mans for breakfast and afterward walked about the porch of the hotel, nervously waiting for news. He had already read the newspapers, but was not satisfied with the details. He said:—

"I feel very bad about this business. It is terrible. It seems to me that I am more or less to blame for the death of poor Lieutenant Selfridge, yet I cannot account for the accident. I really cannot think what could have gone wrong. Of course in dealing with aeroplanes, or indeed anything mechanical, there always is a possibility of something breaking, yet we imagined we eliminated danger the first of all.

"I don't think the propeller broke, as is stated in the newspapers. The chains also were not likely to break. They must be sixteen times at least stronger than the work requires. I have a theory in my mind of what took place, but don't care to state it until I have fuller information."

Will Make No Changes.

I asked Mr. Wright if in view of the accident he was going to change anything in his own machine. He replied, "No, I am perfectly convinced my machine will stand all the strain likely to be put upon it. I believe my brother's, which is the same as mine, would have done the same thing. I cannot for the life of me imagine what occurred."

I asked Mr. Wright what he thought of the suggestion that the machine had been tampered with while in the shed and he said:—

"This is not likely. My brother probably examined the machine very closely before he made his flight, just as I do here. If there had been anything interfered with he would probably have noticed it. I wish I had been there to see the machine. The details by cable and in the newspapers to-day are quite insufficient to form an opinion. The thing which is worrying me more than anything is that my father, who is almost eighty years of age, will take the matter very much to heart. He has always been nervous about our trials, but up to the present has never had occasion to be so."

Ready for Such Accidents.

Mr. Wright said he thought the time would arrive when all such accidents would be eliminated, and when it would be possible to know in advance whether such a machine was capable of bearing the strain to be put upon it. Toward dusk he took his bicycle and rode back very sadly to the tent out at the camp at Anvours.

I had a talk this evening with Mr. Ernest Zens, who went out with Mr. Wright two evenings ago in his aeroplane. I asked him what his feelings were on the subject and he said:—"I am perfectly prepared to go again with Mr. Wright to-morrow if he asks me to do so. Accidents such as that which took place yesterday in America always occur and will in nowise frighten people who have their minds seriously set on the question. It was the same thing with automobiles. I do not see any reason why the aeroplane will not follow on the same lines. People will be killed from time to time, just as people are every day in crossing the road, consequently I should feel myself extremely weak if in the face

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ELEPHANT RUSH IN BRONX INJURES 12

Animal, Made Frantic by Sight of Pumas, Plunges Into Crowded Reptile House.

WOMAN FAINTS IN ITS PATH

Terror Stricken Persons Leap Into Alligator Pool and Are Rescued by the Keepers.

Twelve persons were slightly injured and scores of men, women and children thrown into a panic in the Bronx Zoological Park yesterday afternoon when Luna, the elephant recently taken there from Coney Island, became unmanageable through the sight of two young pumas and went on an hour's rampage. Many persons narowly escaped with their lives.

Luna saw the pumas just as she was being taken out of the antelope house by her keeper, Walter Thurman. Trumpeting with fright she started on a run for the reptile house, a hundred yards away.

One hundred and fifty persons were viewing the snakes when Luna's formidable bulk loomed up at the doorway, crashed through into the building and scattered the terrified crowd right and left. Thurman was able to keep pace with his charge by hanging from the elephant's goad, which he had hooked into the lobe of her ear. Suspended by this he reached down and swung to one side from under Luna's feet Mrs. H. A. Stollenwerck, of No. 1,292 Sterling place, Brooklyn, who had fainted and fallen directly in the animal's path.

Screaming with terror the crowds tried to run out of the place. Five women and two children, to escape from the path of the elephant, jumped over into the den of Moge, an alligator. Moge, frightened, had fled to the sun parlor on the far side of his pool, but the moment he saw the women and children he floundered about to turn on them. Several keepers sprang to the rescue of the persons in the enclosure and lifted them to safety none too soon.

King cobras, rattlers, water mocassins, the fer-de-lance and other deadly snakes ranged around the room behind the easily broken glass partitions, doubled the danger of the situation; and it is considered almost a miracle that none of them were released among the crowd.

Luna soon left the reptile house, and went to the alligator pool, the turtle crawl and the bear den, returning finally to the reptile house, where she was chained for the night, and guarded by keepers till morning. Her rampage lasted an hour, and besides creating a panic that proved a continuous performance, frightened all the animals in the vicinity, and demolished an ice cream stand. Thurman hung by means of his goad to her left ear the whole time and fainted when the ordeal was over.

Charles G. Van Fleet Found Dead.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Friday.—The body of Charles G. Van Fleet, formerly a judge of the Supreme Court of Colorado, was found in a room in a lodging house last night. The one time jurist had taken cyanide of potassium and had been dead for some time when found.

Judge Van Fleet came to California six years ago from Colorado, and had been living on a ranch near San Jacinto. The widow and a son live at San Jacinto.

ANNA HELD MOTHER OF A GIRL OF 13

Arrival of Pretty Child from Paris Reveals Fact Heretofore Unknown to Admirers of Actress.

SECLUDED IN THE ANSONIA

Little One Doesn't Care for Society of Other Children and Is Busy with Her Lessons in English.

In suite No. 41, on the tenth floor of the Ansonia Hotel, a black eyed, black haired girl, thirteen years old, sat yesterday learning the rudiments of the English language from a book. She is the daughter of Anna Held, a star in musical comedy, and although her mother has lived in New York since she came here from Paris in 1899 the little girl never has been in this country until a few weeks ago.

That Anna Held has a daughter is a fact that has never had publicity in any of the biographies of Miss Held which have been issued. Very few of the friends of Miss Held or of her husband, Florenz Ziegfeld, Jr., her manager, have ever heard either of them speak of Miss Held's daughter. Even all of those friends that have dined with Miss Held and her husband at the Ansonia have not seen the child.

She lives a secluded life in the big apartment hotel, waited upon by a French maid brought from Paris by her mother, and leaving the rooms seldom, and then only in the company of the maid.

Samuel Kingston, who for several years has been business manager of the theatrical companies in which Miss Held has appeared, and Mrs. Kingston are two of the friends of Mr. Ziegfeld and Miss Held who know all about Miss Held's little daughter and who help her enjoy herself. They take her riding in an automobile and upon rare occasions Miss Held joins the party.

There are many children at the Ansonia, but little Miss Held does not play with them. She spends most of her time in her mother's suite, where she has a nursery to herself in which she receives her lessons in English and drawing.

Inquiry at Miss Held's suite last night brought to the door a maid, who said Miss Held was away and that it was not known when she would return. When the maid was asked if Miss Held's daughter was at home she answered:—

"I am to say nothing to anybody about that."

Persons who live in the Ansonia have become interested in the daughter of the actress through fleeting glimpses they have caught of her as she has been upon her way to or from an automobile, but the child, whose knowledge of French is more adequate than her knowledge of English, has not welcomed any of the advances that the other children in the hotel have made to her. Although Mr. Ziegfeld is a theatrical manager and Miss Held is an actress the little Miss Held has visited the theatre only once since her arrival in this country. She and her maid went to one matinee performance, but as Miss Held's theatrical season has not yet begun the child has never seen her mother on the stage.

CAR HITS MOTOR, TWO HURT.

Mrs. S. E. Barber and Lieutenant T. M. Potts Painfully Injured, Near Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.—In an attempt to cross the tracks of the Washington and Rockville street railway at the interesection of Woodley Lane road and Wisconsin avenue late yesterday Lieutenant T. M. Potts, of the Marine Corps, son of the commandant of the Washington Navy Yard, and Mrs. S. E. Barber, of this city, were painfully injured when a car collided with their automobile.

Both persons were thrown violently to the ground. Lieutenant Potts, who was bruised about the face and body, was taken to the hospital at the navy yard, and Mrs Barber, who suffered injuries to the left arm and side and from shock, was removed to her home.

SONGBIRD A BRIDE ON DAY'S NOTICE

Mr. Harry D. Bayne, About to Go to Europe, Induces Miss Floye Redledge to Wed in Haste.

CEREMONY IN THE CITY HALL

They Meet First in Montreal, While She Is Singing with the Grace Van Studdiford Opera Company.

Mr. Harry D. Bayne, manager in Montreal of the Westinghouse Air Brake Company, and Miss Floye Redledge, daughter of Mrs. E. Wilson Redledge, of No. 315 West Ninety-fourth street, were married in the City Hall yesterday, much to the surprise of their friends, to whom they afterward telephoned the news of the wedding.

Mrs. Redledge, mother of the bride, said last night that her daughter had met Mr. Bayne for the first time when she was one of the principals of the Grace Van Studdiford Opera Company, when that organization played "The Red Feather" in Montreal three years ago.

"The marriage was a surprise," Mrs. Redledge said. "Mr. Bayne knew that he had to leave Montreal for Europe to-morrow on business and he came here from Montreal on Thursday to persuade my daughter to be married to him, that she, too, might go to Europe. He had called on her here many times before and it was understood that they might be married some time.

"The suddenness of the decision fairly took my breath away, but we all hurried down to City Hall to-day and saw Mr. Bayne and my daughter married by Alderman Smith. They left late in the afternoon for Montreal, and expect to depart for Europe to-morrow afternoon or Monday at the latest."

Miss Redledge retired from the stage two years ago. She had been one of the several young women who followed Miss Edna May in the rôle of Violet Grey, the Salvation Army lassie, in "The Belle of New York." After her engagement in that musical comedy she joined Miss Van Studdiford's organization. She has appeared in this city at entertainments given by the Little Mothers' Aid Association.

Her mother and Mrs. Frederick Patrick, of Duluth, Minn., witnessed the wedding yesterday.

Mr. Bayne was not sure when he left Montreal that he could persuade Miss Redledge to be married at less than twenty-four hours' notice.

MRS. BISPHAM MUST APPEAR.

Wife of Singer to Show Why She Is Not in Contempt for Not Surrendering Children.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Friday.—An action was filed in Quarter Sessions Court No. 2 to-day by David S. Bispham, through his attorney, S. Davis Page, demanding that his wife, Caroline R. Bispham, show cause why she is not in contempt of court.

The petition, upon which Judge Audenried issued a rule that Mrs. Bispham appear next Monday morning, recites that her action in "decoying and enticing" Leone Anne Francesca Carnegie Bispham and David Bispham, their youngest children, from the petitioner's home in Tokeneke, Conn., August 20, was in disobedience to the order of the Court made September 20, 1905. It is further related that the father had agreed to permit the children to spend four weeks each year with their mother.

The petition states that when notified to surrender the children September 18, the mother wrote the attorney that she had no intention of doing so and that she considered the Court's order abrogated.

Lloyd E. Johnson, attorney for Mrs. Bispham, promised to carry out the terms of the order, which require also the production of the fourteen-year-old girl and ten-year-old boy.

SOCIALISTS MADE BY REPUBLICANS, SAYS MR. BRYAN

Democratic Nominee in Address at Carnegie Hall Discusses Party Tendencies.

EXTRAVAGANCE LAID TO HIS OPPONENTS

He Produces Figures on These Lines and Adds That These Increase Office Holding Army.

VAST CROWD IN A TUMULT

Orator Is Compelled on His Way to the Hall to Halt and Address a Big Overflow Meeting.

William J. Bryan delivered an address last night to a great mass meeting in Carnegie Hall under the auspices of the Tammany Society.

The big auditorium was filled to overflowing nearly an hour before the time for the formal opening of the meeting, which was fifteen minutes after eight o'clock. The police arrangements under the direction of Inspector Walsh were ample for the occasion, for there was no wild rush and scramble at the entrances.

While the hall was filled and the foyers were packed, there was no unmanageable clamor of roaring thousands on the outside. The dress circles were occupied mostly by women.

Several thousand persons were unable to gain access to the auditorium and massed themselves in Seventh avenue and Fifty-seventh street until, tired of waiting in vain for an opportunity to see "the big show," they quietly dispersed.

About half of those who remained were rewarded for their patience, for when the automobile bearing Mr. Bryan from the residence of Mr. Melbert B. Cary, No. 31 West Fifty-first street, swung from Broadway into Fifty-seventh street the inrush of the crowds stopped the progress of the car, in spite of police interference, and Mr. Bryan delivered an impromptu speech from a truck near Broadway.

Crowd Is Enthusiastic.

Pending Mr. Bryan's arrival in the hall, which occurred at ten minutes after nine o'clock, the five thousand or more persons assembled there were entertained by Mr. Herman Ridder, who presided over the meeting, after an introduction by Thomas F. Smith, secretary of Tammany Hall, and John J. Delany and Representative William Sulzer.

Mr. Ridder declared tariff reform was the paramount issue of the campaign, while Mr. Delaney asserted that the paramount issue was, "Shall the people rule?" The one declaration provoked as wild applause as the other.

The most spontaneous and apparently genuine outburst of cheering during the evening prior to Mr. Bryan's arrival followed Mr. Delany's climax to a eulogy of the nominee, which was:—

"We have cast our fortunes with an honest man and with him we shall face the world."

Mr. Bryan was escorted to the stage by Patrick F. McGowan, the Acting Mayor. Representative Sulzer was speaking at the time. Behind the candidate walked Charles F. Murphy, Daniel F. Cohalan and other Tammany leaders. When the crowd caught sight of Mr. Bryan the cheering began.

Men and women alike sprang impetuously from their seats and cheered. Fans, handkerchiefs and flags were waved. The demonstration continued six minutes. Women wept in their excitement and men seized one another by the arms and attempted to dance through the aisles.

Republican Tendencies.

Mr. Bryan, calm and unperturbed, viewed the wild scene smilingly. Frequently he rose and with admonitory waves of his hands tried to still the storm. This appeared only to have the effect of increasing the tumult. Finally when order was restored Mr. Bryan began his speech at sixteen minutes after nine. Its title was "Republican Tendencies."

With this as a text he aroused his audience to great storms of applause by laying at the door of the republican leaders responsibility not only for what he declared was a threat of widespread industrial depression, but also for the growth of what he defined as socialism. He resented bitterly the suggestion that the democratic party was tainted with socialism. On the contrary, he contended that the democratic party was the only organized force in the United States which effectually could check socialism's growth.

"Parties are to be measured not merely by the things actually done but by their tendencies," said Mr. Bryan. "Since it is easier to remedy evils in the beginning than after they are full grown, it is important to know the tendencies of parties as well as to know how far they have gone. I desire to-night to call attention to some of the tendencies of the republican party.

"Take, for instance, the matter of extravagance in expenditures. Then tendency of the republican party is to increase the expenditures of the government out of all proportion to the increase in the population. At the first session of the present Congress the appropriations exceeded a billion dollars. This is twice the appropriations of a session of the Fifty-first Congress, which was the highest appropriation known up to that time. The appropriations of the last session exceeded the appropriations of the preceding year by ninety million dollars—an increase of almost ten per cent—showing that in matters of appropriations the republican leaders are hurrying on at an accelerated pace. And it must be remembered that this enormous increase in appropriations is at a time when there is a deficit of sixty million dollars for the fiscal year. What would be the pace if they were not threatened with a lack of income?

Office Holders Increase.

"The increase in the number of office holders is likewise enormous. The republicans attempt to excuse their unparalleled appropriations by saying that new work is being undertaken, but this is not a sufficient answer. The appropriations in the army and navy alone show an increase of 120 million dollars a year over the appropriations of eleven years ago. What excuse can be given for the trebling of the appropriations for army and navy? No nation is unfriendly to the United States;

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