TAFT SPEAKS ONCURRENCY REPLIES TO SENATOR FORAKER

Tourth Day of Republican Presidential Candidate's Campaign Tour Ended at Minneapolis, Where He Spoke Last Night on the Postal Savings Banks—Opposed Bryan's Theories of Government Guaranty of Bank Deposits—Day's Work Begun at Cedar Rapids—Greeted by Large Crowd at St. Paul—Declines a Ride on a Large Elephant Ridden by "A Very Pretty Girl."

lineajolis, Minn., Sept. 26.—The fourth day of William H. Taft's conformance in the campaign here to-night with the delivery his views in favor of postal savings anks and in opposition to the Bryan heories regarding government uaranty of bank deposits—a subject thich is looked upon as one of the pw and continue his whirlwind lethods Monday. REPLIES TO FORAKER'S CRITI-

In a brief statement Judge Taft to-

day made answer to the criticism of himself by Senator Foreker. He had recommended Judge Doyle, a private individual, for appointment

in effect a newspaper partnership with the Standard Oil Company to control an organ of public opinion."

As to the second charge of Mr. Foraker, that Judge Taft rode to

Middle Bass in the private car of Ma.

Lewis, and on the yacht of Commo-dore Richardson, of the alleged glass trust, Mr. Taft declared that he used a private car which he paid for, and that the boat he rode on was that provided for him by the Middle Bass Club, whose guest he was at the time. After a night's ride from Des Moines, the day's work was begun through Iowa into Minnesota and ending with mammoth meetings at the Twin Cities to-night. An even dozen nes were made by the candidate, each to a decidedly larger audience than could hear him, although there

was a noticeable improvement in his voice during the day.

In Iowa the candidate was accompanied by local committeemen and Congressmen from that State and in Minnesota the speakers' list was aug-mented by Senator Clapp and Con-gressmen Davis, Stevens, Tawney and Steenerson, and Jake Jacobson, Re-publican candidate for Governor.

BIG GATHERING AT ST. PAUL. at any of the stops, the big meetings came at the end of the day at St. the Auditorium, the lirgest assembly and should be brought half in the city, where he delivered while the percentage is sm speech on the general policies of the Republican party, contrasting hem with those of the Democratio The Auditorium was crowded upled more than an hour, held in the Auditorium, the capacity of which was taxed.

At Faribault, Mr. Taft was invited to take a seat on a large elephant which was led to the rear of his train. The animal was decorated with the familiar "G. O. P." sign and was ridien by what the candidate declared "a very pretty girl."

'T'd like mightily to be up there with you," he told her while the crowd laughed, "but I know you have not a derrick strong enough for me to mount. But just the same I believe I could ride that animal with

MR. TAFT'S ADDRESS. wish to call your attention to-day to a plank in the Republican platform and to a plank in the Democratic platform which involve important

though not controlling issues in this I refer first to the plank in the Re ican platform that recommends the adoption of postal savings banks. The Republican convention doubtless had in mind the bill which had been introduced in the Senate and reported by the Senate committee for passage, thorizing and directing the Postmaster General to receive savings deposits at every money order office, and at such other offices as he may designate, in sums of \$1 or more, and multiples of 10 cents after the first llar., The objection has been made that this is paternalism and socialism and is introducing the government into the banking business. The oblection is without weight. It there ere savings banks in all the country merous and as easy of access as they are in Massachusetts, in the lew England States and in New York. tht be said that the postal savngs banks was an invasion of territory properly occupied by private enters, although even then it could be ointed out that the function more comprehensive . than ut when it is considered that in only distance from any postoffice to a bank of any kind is thirty-three miles, and at of the Rockies is fifty-five miles, west of the Rockies is fifty-five miles, it can be readily understood that the private enterprise does not supply the need of savings banks which in order to furnish a motive and opportunity for thrift and savings should be easy of access to the class whose welfare it is sought thereby to improve. Of the \$2,500,000,000 deposits wings banks 33 per cent. is in England, 38 per cent. in New 21 per cent. in Pennsylvania, Illinois, Iowa and California, ng but 8 per cent. of the total

should not deny to our people thout the country opportunity he the small deposits with the ty of the government promise y principal and interest. Such on will add greatly to the savings of the country.

fear by any class of banks that ald interfere with their business in other countries has

where savings banks are established, they pay a higher rate of interest than the government will pay for deposits in the postal savings banks, and confer privileges on their depositors which it would be impossible to Against Governor Haskell at the content under the content without investigation.

The TRUST QUESTION.

"You present an indictment against our platform declarations on the trust our platform declarations on the trust on the Resigned Treasurer, But He

grant under a government system.

A significant fact in connection with the postal savings banks of those countries where they have been most successful is that one-third of the depositors of the postal savings banks abroad are miners and two-thirds of the savings banks. them are working men.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS AND PANICS.

The postal savings banks would perform a most useful function in case of panics because they are government institutions with the whole credit of the government behind them, and would attract the deposits of those small depositors whose runs in panic times upon the banks produce which is looked upon as one of the vital issues of the campaign in the territory to be traveled by the candidates in the next few days. Mr. Tatt offices and the power of the government offices and the power of the government which re-deposits that money in ment which re-deposits that money in the national banks in the neighborhood would furnish a means of mest-ing an exigency that no other system proposed has thus far offered. This postal savings bank system

however, does not meet the unquali-fied approval of the Democratic party. It has not the vote-ctaching quality and involves only the old-fashioned as judge, he said, because of Doyle's great professional attainments and high characters. In doing so he explained to the President that Doyle thrift and eavings. The party under had acted as attorney for the Stand- its present leadership must have appoint Judge Taylor instead. As to Mr. Foraker, Mr. Taft commented that he "argues that this is the justification for him, while a Senator of the United States, in accepting professional employment from the Standard Oil Company and in making what was in effect a newspans. deposits, the proceeds of the tax to constitute a fund from which the depositors of any failing bank are to be paid; and if the amount of the tax is not sufficient to raise the fund required, then it is to be raised by subsequent assessments on all the banks of the country, and State banks are to be allowed to come in and get the benefit of the same guaranty under conditions to be imposed by law. While the Democratic platform does not elaborate the system, it is to be inferred from the fact that the preceearly this morning at Cedar Rapids dent in Oklahoma is relied upon, that and then continued northward up the provisions are to be like the Okthe provisions are to be like the Oklahoma law, and these are as above stated.

No one can dispute the importance of making the deposits in every na-tional bank as secure as possible, pro-vided the remedy adopted is not it-self worse than the evil to be cured. The government has imposed certain limitations upon national banks which have already tended to reduce the

losses of depositors. The result has been to introduce of him, I need not discuss the question of into national banks a class of men of the sulfit or innocense, further than high character and great business and he has rendered and the vote of conhigh character and great business and banking ability, and the losses in the last forty years to depositors in na-tional banks have been reduced to an the people of his State, ought to pro-While there was no lack of audience any of the stops, the big meetings me at the end of the day at St. loss, even though small, could be the charges can be examined in some court where partisanship does not bias tional banks have been reduced to an avoided, it would be of great benefit while the percentage is small the individuals upon whom the loss falls may be heavy sufferers. The question is whether we are to bring ab t an avodiance of this loss by the pi to its capacity and the meeting was Democratic remedy, or in a more con-one of great enthusiasm. The St. Paul servative and gradual way by fecting the examination of banks when the journey to Minneapolis was by rigid prosecution of all who vio-made. Here too, the meeting was late the banking laws.

BRYAN'S PLAN SOCIALISTIC. The remedy proposed by Mr. Bryan will make the conservative banker pay for the negligence, carelessness, lack of confidence or dishonesty of the failing banker. It takes from one man without fault on his part money to pay for the default of another. That is socialistic in the extreme and so violates all equitable principles that the remedy should be condemned for this reason.

To say, as Mr. Bryan does, that the postal savings banks system is more socialistic than this it to give a curious definition to socialism. Postal sav ings banks take no man's money to make up for the default of another It merely uses an arm of the government which is not and cannot be dis charged by private enterprises Whereas the enforced guaranty plan takes out of one man's plan engaged in the business of banking money to pay for another man's default. That is pure socialism.

Mr. Bryan suggests that the expense connected with the examination of banks imposes a burden on one man fer the default of another. There is no analogy whatever between the reasonable requirements for the examination of all banks and the taking out of one man's pockets money to pay for the fault of another. It is a reasonble imposition upon all banks that their accounts should examined, and that their methods of doing business should be constantly under public supervision, and it is reasoning, erroneous as it is refined, to make the pro rata cost of a general bank examination a specedent for taking money out of one man's pocket for another man's default.

Now let us pass the socialistic and inequitable feature of this system and come to the question whether it will ointed out that the function per-permed by the postal savings banks sible under the national banking act postal savings banks of \$25,000. The security which is considered that in only banks offer the depositors depends eleven of thirty-five States are there upon the amount of capital, the savings bank facilities, when it is amount of surplus, and public confidence in the Middle West, east of the Rocky mountains, the average distance from any postoffice to a bank positors in a bank with a capital of \$25,000 and no surplus and with of-ficers of little experience and indifferdeposits in the \$25,000 bank as in the bank with the capital of \$500,-

the bank with the capital of \$500,000.

It is proposed to introduce into the
iaw a limitation as to the amount of
interest which, under the system, can
be offered and paid on deposits. This
it is said will prevent banks from
offering excessive rates of interest to
obtain deposits. A limitation of this
sort is difficult to fix, because conditions vary so much in different parts
of the country. That which would
be high interest in one part of the
country would be low in another, and

tion That He Knew of the Charges Against Governor Haskell at the Time the Latter Was Made Treas-urer of the Committee—Charges Roosevell With Committee—Charges

sevelt With Giving His Consent to Steel Trust to Purchase Large Rival—Defands Haskell Until an Investigation is Made by Non-Partisan Court—Comparison of the Two Platforms Regarding the Trust Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 20 .- Defend-

ing his knowledge of Governor Haskell against the charges which have been brought against him "until the charges can be examined in some court where partisanship does not blas," William J. Bryan, Democratic candidate for President, on his way in response to his telegram on the subject. Mr. Bryan speaks of the of Oklahoma and says that " the constitution was adopted and that Governor Haskell was elected in spite of the efforts of your administration and in spite of the speeches made in Oklahoma by Mr. Teft.

Mr. Bryan charges among other things that the steel trust, "with your express consent," purchased one of its largest rivals and thus obtained control of more than fifty per cent. the total output. He asks the President if he will insist "that in permitting this you showed less favor to the monopolistic corporations than do in opposing it.'

Mr. Bryan abruptly charges that Governor Hughes, quoted by President Roosevelt as having "riddled the Democratic trust remedy," was himself the beneficianry of the trusts and cites the campaign contributions to the Hughes election fund two years ago. Among these are J. P. Morgan, John D. Rockefeller and Andrew Carnegie and William Nelson Cromwell.

Pursuing this subject further, Mr Bryan says that as the President quotes Governor Hughes he takes it for granted that Judge Taft has not not expressed himself satisfactorily on the trust question. The letter of Mr. Bryan is as fol-

BRYAN LETTER. "Hon. Theodore Roosevelt, President

of the United States, Washington,

D. C. "Dear Sir: While I have not yet received your letter and shall not the trusts. until I reach home next week, I have read a copy of it in the press, and beg leave to submit the following reply: "Mr. Haskell, having voluntarily resigned from the committee that he our anti-trust remedy? might be more free to prosecute those who have brought charges against him, I need not discuss the question of his guilt or innocense, further than and where campaign exigencies do not I would not compel prejudgment. deem it necessary to address you farther, but for the fact that you seize upon the charges and attempt to make political capital out of them. You even charge that my connection with Mr. Haskell's selection as member of the resolutions committee and as treasurer of the committee raises a question as to my sincerity as an opponent of trusts and monon-As an individual and as the charge and repel the insinuation. have been in public life for eighteen years, and I have been sufficiently con- NOT AN EXPERT ON PREVENTpicuous to make my conduct a matter of public interest. I have passed through two presidential campaigns in which party feeling ran high and epithet was exhausted. I have no hesitation in saying you cannot find an act, a word, or a thought of mine to justify partisan charge. DIDN'T KNOW OF ANY CHARGE

"I had never been informed of any charge that had been made against Mr. Haskell connecting him with the Standard Oil Company or with any other trust. I had known him as a leader in the constitutional convention of Oklahoma and known him as one of the men principally responsible for the excellent constitution which has been since adopted—and adopted by a majority of over 100,000, 70,000 of which was furnished by Republicans.

I had known of his election to the governorship of that great young State by a majority of some 30,000. I had known that the constitution was adopted and that Governor Haskell was elected in spite of the efforts of your administration and in spite of the speeches in Oklahoma by Mr.

was connected with the Standard Oil Company. I have a right to assume existed to Mr. Haskell's election and had been a matter of common notoriety in Ohio, as you say, Judge Taft would have felt it his conscien tious duty to warn the people when he spoke in Oklahoma. If he did not have the knowledge why can it be assumed that I had it? And if he had it, how can you excuse his fallure to communicate the information to the people of Oklahoma? If you feel it your patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he is only a member of the national organization, how much more would Mr. Taft have felt it his patriotic duty to denounce Mr. Haskell when he was aspiring to be the Chief Executive of a great State?

"I could have had no knowledge of the suit to which you refer when he was appointed chairman of the resolutions committee of the Democratic national convention, because the suit was begun while he was at the suit was begun while he was at Denver and as a matter of fact. I did not know anything of the nature of the suit until after he was made treasurer of the national committee and no fair-minded person can decide upon the merits of your charge without an examination of the provisions of the enabling act passed by a Republican Congress, and the provisions of the license of franchise issued to the oil company by your administration.

"I need hardly refer to the ne ticle until I read the published copy of your letter, and while I have great respect for The Outlook, and I sup-pose I have for the writer (although

question, but you do not refer to all of the planks and do not deal justly with those to which you do refer. Our platform declares in favor of the 'vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials." Your platform does not contain any such demand. Will you say that your platform is better than ours in that respect? Our platform demands that corporations beyond a crtain size be compelled to sell at the same price in all parts of the country, due allowance being made for the cost of transportation. Will you deny that this is in the interest of the consumer and in the interest of the smaller competitors? We present a plan under which no corporfrom Madison to this city, to-day ation will be permitted to control or not, and they do not want to take gave out for publication his reply the product. It has been stated that the ment to-day gave out a long stateelection of Mr. Haskell as Governor rivals and thus obtained control of kell. Now that Haskell is out it is all output. Will you insist that in permitting this you showed less favor to the monopolistic corporations than I himself, so far as that is con-

do in opposing it? CONTRIBUTIONS BY TRUSTS.

You quote at length from a speech made by Governor Hughes in which order letting into Oklahoma of your party and his opponents the reactionary element? Did no Governor Hughes have the support of the New York delegation in the convention and is not New York City the home of many of the Republicans most conspicuous in their connection with the law defying corporations? You are certainly aware of the fact that in the statement fled by George R. Sheidon, then treasure of the Republican State committee, two years ago, after Mr. Hughes' election it appears that the following contribufund: J. P. Morgan \$20,000; John D. Rockefeller \$5,000; Andrew Carnegie \$5,000; Charles M. Schwab \$2,000; victed. John W. Gates \$2,000; W. E. Cory BRYAN PREPARING BROADSIDE. \$2,000; W. Nelson Cromwell \$1,000; \$500. Several of these men are known to be officially connected with

"Would the fact that these gentlemen contributed to his campaign fund strengthen or weaken his testimony against the reasonableness of

"You cannot have failed to notice that Governor Hughes in his speech assumed the role of the critic and not that of the constructive statesman. Any one possessing a vivid imagina-tion and a pen can find objections to emedial measures. Lord MacCauley when 'known abuses' are to

a pound of fault finding. "As you quote from Hughes, I take it for granted that Mr. Taft has not yet expressed himself in as satisfactory manner on the subject for you would naturally prefer to quote from the presidential candidate wherever possible.

"You say: 'Let us' repeat that no law defying corporation has any othcandidate of my party. I resent the er reason to fear from you save what it will suffer in the general parafysis of business,' etc.

ATIVES. "Referring to the last part of the sentence, first, I might question your ability to act as an expert as to panic preventives, since you now have one on your hands, but as to your charge that no law defying corporation has reason to fear the direct effect of the anti-trust remedies which I favor, permit me to suggest that your testimony on this subject is not conclusive. You are a witness, to be sure, but your interest in the result of the election must be taken into consider ation in weighing your testimony There is better evidence. The trust magnates know their own interests and they are supporting Judge Taft. Not one of the trust magnates helped to secure my nomination, while it is a matter of 'common notoriety' that they were conspicuous in the Republican convention and it is equally common notoriety that they are supporting your party in this campaign of if you will name a single official con of nected with a law defying corporation, monopoly or trust, who has de clared or will declare that he is sup-"You say that it was a matter of porting me, I will publicly warn him common notoriety that Mr. Haskell that I will enforce against him the present criminal law and will enforce against him also the laws demanded that if so serious an objection had in the Democratic platform as soon as these laws can be enacted.

ANOTHER FACT. "But there is another fact which raises a presumption in favor of our party against your party. I referre to it in my former letter to you, but you inadvertently overlooked it in your reply, and the members of your cabinet, called in for consultation evidently did not notice it. I stated that we had not knowingly received a dollar from any of those connected with a corporation known as a trust, and that any money so received, would be returned as soon as we received knowledge of the fact. I now remind you that your convention de-liberately rejected by a vote of 9 to 1, the plank favoring publicity as to campaign contributions. Mr. Taft has repudiated the action of the convention and rebuked the members of the committee by declaring himself in favor of a publicity law, but he favors publicity after the election while we favor publicity before the election. Which do you regard as the better plan; to let the people know before the election what influences are at work or to 'let them

know after the election? "Are you willing to say that any public interest was served in 1904 by concealing until after the election the contributions made to the Republican campaign fund by Mr. Harriman and hose collected by him from others? "Are you willing to say that the publication before election of the contributions then made would have no effect upon the election? As I have said we shall publish the names

on the Resigned Treasurer, But He Scems to Take Care of Himself All Right—Admission of Prairie Oil Right—Admission of Prairie Oil Company to Oklahoma Was by Command of President Roosevels Himself, it Seems—Former Secretary of Interior Hitchcock Was Dis missed Because of His Alleged Prosecution of Land Thieves—Po-litical Muddle Thickens. BY ZACH M'GHEE.

Observer Bureau. 12 Post Building.

Washington, Sept. 26. There is widespread relief among Democratic leaders at the resignation of Haskell. The campaigners do not steel company with your express con- ment, really from the White House, sent, purchased one of its largest which makes another attack on Hasmore than fifty per cent, of the total up to him, and Bryan will not be diverted from the real issue. Haskell seems able to take care of

cerned. It develops to-day, for in-stance, that not only was Mr. Ethan Allan Hitchcock, former Secretary of the Interior, the one who issued the he ridicules one of our anti-trust Prairie Oil Company, for which in remedies. Is this the same Governor substance the President most vicious-Hughes, who was counted as one of ly attacked Haskell, but that Roose the "allies" who endeavored to de-feat Mr. Taft when, as you insisted, Mr. Taft represented the "reformers" wards Hitchcock was dismissed from the Cabinet, the cause being, as it was understood at the time, that Hitchcock was too hot after the land hieves whom the President did not at that time want exposed. Attorney A large crowd was in attendance splendid business ability:

General Bonaparte, whether or not and many ladies lent grace to the ocby direct order of the President is not casion by their presence. The Cliff- and discussed a challenge receive known, discharged one district attor- side Band furnished delightful music, from Democratic Chairman Him to quash indictments against alleged land thieves and appointed another, ford nol pros these cases before Oklahoma tions were made to the campaign becomes a State." The State government would be Democratic and the men would probably have been con-

The fact that Bryan and his asso-W. F. Havemeyer \$800; B. M. Duke clates on the national committee are preparing a broadside against the President is viewed with great interest and expectancy. It is whispered here to-day and named what is con-about that the relations of Roosevelt sidered a strong ticket, amid such and his campaign with various trust magnates in the campaign of 1904 will be the basis of it, and it is even intimated that the Wall Street magnates who financed the Roosevell Turnish public has been clamoring for so

long.
It is common belief here that the Archbold letters which Hearst has any advantage to be gained by it. But more of the same sort, and that he be has started off with the mildest ones cured an ounce of remedy is worth is believed by many. Altogether the prospects of a "heap of fun" are brightening.

> also too small, the contributions coroner and surveyor.
> above \$10,000? If not, what At the close of the If not, what ingness to let the public know the speech as has not been heard sources from which we receive contributions raises a presumption in our you can ask the people to accept your statement that the law-defying corporations have more to fear from Republican success than from a Dem-

ocratic victory. In conclusion you say that you ask support for Mr. Taft "because he stands for the moral uplift of the nation, because his deeds have made good his words," and because policies to which he is committed are of immeasurable consequence to the honor and the interests of the whole American people. I dare to compare my efforts for the moral uplift of the nation with his efforts, my deeds with his deeds, and the pollcies to which I am committed with the policies to which he is committed and more than that, if I may assume that he will follow in your footsteps I dare to compare my ideal of the presidency with his.

COULD GIVE A "SQUARE DEAL." "I do not regard it as proper for the President to use his prestige, his influence or his patronage to aid one member of his party as against another who aspires to office and I regard it as a violation of the obligation that the President owes to the whole people to use an office that be-longs to the whole people as a party asset for the advancement of a personal friend and a political protege. Believing that the President should not be tempted to use that power for repugnant to the spirit of our institutions that he should use it for any one else's advantage-I tried to secure an amendment to the constitution admitting the President to a single his own advantage—and it is equally term, and I have announced in three campaigns that if elected. I would not be a candidate for renomination. believe that the occupant of so high an office, with such an enormous power at his command should be lutely free to devote himself un-selfishly to his country's welfare, and I am sanguine enough to believe that entrusted with the power I would be able to make my administration so successful that the members of my party could, without interference from me, select the one most worthy to carray on the work begun by me-so successful that the administration would speak for itself and that it would not be necessary for me to de-fend it in bulletin or pronunciamen-tos. I think I could in this way give to the members of the opposite party as well as to the members of my own Very true yours, W. J. BRYAN."

Quarantined on Account of Yellow New Orleans, La. Sept. 26.—A quarantine against Celba, Honduras, on account of yellow fever there, was announced to-day by Dr. J. H. White, of the Marine Hospital Service. No report has reached here yet as to the extent of the fever in Celba. The quarantine regulations include the placing of a medical inspector abourd every vessel plying between Celba and SPEAKS IN RUTHERFORD.

Mr. Kitchin Appears Before a Large Audience at Rutherfordton and Again at Henrietta—Urgent Call for Democratic Legislature That Overman May be Renominated. Special to The Observer.

Rutherfordton, Sept. 26 .- Hon. W. W. Kitchin, the Democratic nomines for Governor, spoke here to-day to a large and representative crowd and delivered one of the strongest and most forceful speeches heard here during the campaign. He discussed both State and national issues in such an able manner that none could fail to understand. His handling of the tariff was plain, simple and effective and will result in great good to the cause of Democracy in this county. By his earnestness and sincerity, Mr. meeting to-day to elect a new chair-Kitchin completely captivated his man, lay plans for the campaign, as-audience and held the crowd from sess the candidates for campaign ex-

start to finish: In closing his speech Mr. Kitchin and elect their Congressmen and committee for chairman to succe other important work the next Legislature will have to do will be the election of a United States Senator and the understanding that he was to we should elect Democrats so as to hold it temporarily. insure the return of Senator Overman. In eloquent and earnest words the speaker said that no greater com- marshal for the western district, had pliment was paid a public officer than been prominently mentioned in conwas paid Senator Overman when Gov- nection with the chairmanship, but ernor Glenn declined to run as a candidate against him. Senator Overman by his ability and distinguished eral office-holder, and for other reaservices had, made many friends in sons, it was deemed best to elect both parties in Washington and was some one eise. everywhere acknowledged as one of the best-equipped men in Congress.

Shipman, candidate for commission- Republican candidate for county er of Labor and Printing, made a treasurer, is engaged in the bobbin short speech setting forth his can- manufacturing business here and is didacy.

known, discharged one district attornew of Indian Territory for refusing and taking it all in all it was a great day for Democracy in old Ruther-

STRONG DAVIDSON TICKET. Democrats Held Enthusiastic Conven tion at Lexington Yesterday-Address Made by Senator Overman.

pecial to The Observer. Lexington, Sept. 26.-Davidson Democrats, one thousand strong, met harmony and enthustasm that tomagnates night the Democrats are greatly encouraged and believe fully that suc-cess awaits them in November, W. P. Mr. E. P. Wharton was reported to couraged and believe fully that suc-Mangum Turner, a strong young lawyer of this place, was nominated for campaign four years ago are ready to the House, and the ovation tendered an additional bid of 10 per cent. above the information which the him proved to be the feature of the convention. He had no idea of run- matter went over for another sale. ning when he entered the convention and the honor came to him sponconvention. S. L. Owen, incumbent, was named for register, T. a popular young Democrat, withdrawing in the convention. Treasurer E. A. Rothrock was selected by acclamation. J. C. Ripple, J. A. Green and C.

At the close of the convention, reason can you give to the public for of the biggest and best ever held, not doing se? I insist that our will-Davidson county in years, and he sealed the determination of the milifavor that must be overcome before tant Democracy to sweep Davidson this fall. The verdict is that the ticket is a good one and will win.

> SETTLE AND MOREHEAD SPEAK, Person County Republican Conven Nominates Ticket—Settle Makes Attack on Josephus Daniels.

Special to The Observer.

Roxboro, Sept. 26.-The Republican county convention was held here to-day, the following ticket being nominated: House, W. H. Long; sheriff, T. D. Winstead; register of deeds, L. Clayton; treasurer, O. L. Satterfield. Mr. Long is a brother of J. A. Long, Democratic nominee for the Senate for this district. After the convention Mr. John M. Morehead, candidate for Congress, made a short speech and was followed by Hon. Thomas Settle. Mr. Settle devoted a large part of his speech to The News and Observer, paying his particular respects to Josephus Daniels, whom he characterized as the boss of the party frequently referring to him as "Josephus Orange Blossom Daniels." He charged that Daniels, while preaching white supremacy in North Caroina, was secretly in league with the negroes North to aid the election of Bryan. With the exception of the at-tack on Mr. Daniels, Mr. Settle's speech was able and dignified. A.featur ure of the convention was the extreme persistency of Colonel Andrews, who placed most of the candidates in nomi nation. Colonel Andrews is an exsaloon keeper and an ex-distiller and is now in trouble with the Federal government, having recently had at-Mr. Cowles Had Small Audience Sparta.

Special to The Observer.

Sparta, Sept. 26 .-- Mr. C. H. Cowles Republican nominee for Congress, af-dressed an audience of about thirtyfive here Wednesday, of which number about 40 per cent. was Demo-crats. He made a dignified speech, free from abuse, but failed to create any enthusiasm. He paid his respects to Mr. Hackett's record and claimed that Mr. Hackett got a lit-tle more than he gave in their joint discussion at Boone. He ridiculed the idea that there had been much of a panic and said that business would assume normal conditions after Mr. Taft was elected. He said that the panic of 1893 was brought on by the passage of the Gorman-Wilson tariff bill. hand startled some of his hearers by the unqualified declaration that William R. Hearst was supporting Mr. Taft

Davie Democratic Ticket Nan Special to The Observer,

Mocksville, Sept. 26.—The Demo-cratic county convention held to-day nominated for the House of Rep-resentatives, M. J. Hendricks; for sheriff, J. D. Peobles, and register of deeds, N. S. Gaither. After the con-vention adjourned it was addressed by Mr. L. C. Caidwell, of Statesville, who made an enthusiastic speech.

AFFAIRS IN THE GATE CITY

A NEW REPUBLICAN CHAIRMAN

Hiram B. Worth, Son of Ex-Tr Worth, Becomes Chairman of Gr ford Republican Executive Co mittee—No Action Taken on Ch militee—No Action Taken
lenge of Democrats—Government
Troops to Be Present For Full Week
at Greensboro Centennial—Pythian
Day on the 14th Will Be a Big
Thing—Judge 7. E. Boyd to
Formally Open First Wilkes County
Fair—Superior Court Adjourns. Observer Bureau,

The Bevill Building. Greensboro, Sept. 26.

The Republican executive committee of Guilford county held a penses, etc. Mr. Hiram B. Worth urged the Democrats to stand firm was the unanimous choice of the members of the Legislature. Among Mr. W. Giles Mebane, who accepted

Mr. J. M. Millikan, United States owing to the fact that he is a Fed-

The new chairman, who is a son Preceding Mr. Kitchin Mr. M. L. of ex-State Treasurer Worth and the a young man of high character and

The executive committee received from Democratic Chairman Hines for a joint canvass of the but objection being raised by several of the members, final action was deferred. This is taken to mean days before Oklahoma was made a State directing him to "Be sure and nol pros these cases before Oklahoma" Mr. Kitchin and Mr. Shipman left there will be no joint discussion between the candidates in Guilford this year. Formerly the Republicans met the Democrats in a joint canvass, but of late years they have gone their own way, leaving the Democrats to conduct a canvass of the county alone.

The Republican campaign in this county, will be formally opened next Wednesday night, when ex-Judge W. P. Bynum, Jr., will make a speech as Proximity. This announcement will This announcement wiif be accepted by the public as a guarantee that the campaign will be pitched on a high plane.

The receiver's sale of the property Judge Boyd to-day for confirmation, but Mr. W. E. Harrison having made the purchase price of \$11,300, the COMING FOR A WEEK.

Mr. G. S. Bradshaw, president of the centennial board of managers, is in reis quoted as saying that eloquent and been reading were not stolen at all bearned men could be fund to dispute but were given Hearst by Archbold.

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Hearned men could be fund to dispute but were given Hearst by Archbold. ment notifying him that the troops to be boro's centennial and home-cor will arrive here not later than Oct 10th for a stay of one week. The infantry, cavalry and artillery branches of the se this as too small a sum, the contributions above \$1,000 or if this is Surveyor May were nominated for butions above \$1,000 or if this is Surveyor May were nominated for man the portable searchight mand by the government as an attraction. vice will be represented, and in addition tion for the centennial. The soldie be accompanied by a regimental band, In addition to the soldiers furnished by the government there will be ten or more companies of the North Carolina National Guard. The troops will be quartered at the fair grounds. The Knights of Pythias parade, which

will take place Wednesday, October 14th, will be one of the most interesting and spectacular features of centennial week. Mr. C. C. McLean, chairman of the mittee on arrangements, says the two smallest Pythians on earth-Major Mertz, of Salisbury, and Colonel Bean, of Siles City-will have conspicuous places in the parade. Eight prizes have been offered to the lodges participating in the parade. A joint meeting of the ladies' reception committee and the centennial board of

managers was held at the Elks' Home to-day at noon, when plans for reand entertaining visitors during the week were discussed. The criminal term of Guilford Superior Court, which has been in session since Monday morning, closed this afternoon, after disposing of all the jail cases. The cases in which defendants are out on bond were continued until the next term.

JUDGE BOYD TO OPEN FAIR. Judge James E. Boyd, who will be in Wilkesboro next week presiding over a regular term of United States District Court, has accepted an invitation to deliver the address formally opening county fair at that place Tuesday. On account of a decision to continue through another week the simultan revival meeting in progress in the Protestant churches of the city, the Der cratic county committee has canceled Congressman Claude Kitchin's appoint-

ment to speak in the court house here Monday night. His appointment has been transferred to High Point. transferred to High Point.

Republican State headquarters is about the busiest place in town these days. Chairman Adams is giving his personal attention and all his time to the work of the campaign, having temporarily closed his office on Court Square. A force of clerks is engaged in sending out a vast campaign, of literature received from national headquarters and issued by

State committee.

Col. Walter R. Henry, who gave a big crowd of Durham Republicans a heavy dose of oratory last night, reached the city at moon in a happy frame of mind over the meeting in the Bull City, Colonel Henry is one of the most er tic Republicans seen here in a long time

NIGHT RIDERS IN GASTON

Start Up His New Gin—Letter In-timates That His Home Would Also Be Burned. Special to The Observer.

King's Mountain, Sept. 26 .- Mr. W. L. Ormand, of Bessemer City, who has just erected a cotton gin to be operated by electric power, yesterday received a letter signed "Night Ri-ders" warning him that if he started his gin in operation while cotton wa at its present price his plant wou go up in smoke. The letter intimate hat he would not only lose his but also bis home. Mr. Or putting in the most improve thinery and his gin was just at