

BRYAN IN SPEECH ACCEPTS NOMINATION

More Than 20,000 People Hear Candidate at Lincoln, Neb.

REFORMATION, NOT REVOLUTION

Condemns Taft For Stand on Campaign Publicity - Republican Party Impotent to Secure Relief - Will Convene Congress.

Lincoln, Neb.—In the presence of over 20,000 people, William J. Bryan was informed that he is the Democratic candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Hon. Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, chairman of the Notification Committee, said the Democratic convention stood for the conservatism of government under a written Constitution.

Where the notification speech was not controversial Mr. Bryan confined himself to three positive declarations: The immediate convening of Congress in extraordinary session following his inauguration, if elected, to pass a measure for the election of United States Senators by popular vote.

The radical amendment of rules of procedure in the House of Representatives to bring it "into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our Constitution and founded our Government."

A promise that if the reforms proposed by the Democratic platform are not applied to the Federal Government now, other reforms will have to be applied at some time in the future.

Nomination Accepted.

In reply to Mr. Clayton, Mr. Bryan said: Mr. Clayton and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee—I cannot accept the nomination which you officially tender without first acknowledging my deep indebtedness to the Democratic party for the extraordinary honor which it has conferred upon me.

A Platform is Binding.

I shall, in the near future, prepare a more formal reply to your notification, and, in that letter of acceptance, will deal with the platform in detail. It is sufficient, at this time, to assure you that I am in hearty accord with both the letter and the spirit of the platform.

Republican Challenge Accepted.

The distinguished statesman who received the Republican nomination for President in his notification speech: "The strength of the Republican cause in the campaign at hand is the fact that we represent the policies essential to the reform of known abuses, to the continuance of liberty and true prosperity, and that we are determined, as our platform unequivocally declares, to maintain them and carry them on."

CHINA GRABS 10,000 RIFLES.

Believes Japanese Were Trying to Arm the Rebels With Them. Hongkong, China.—The Chinese authorities have seized 10,000 rifles and 2,000,000 cartridges in the harbor of Chin-chai. Japanese merchants have filed a protest, claiming that the rifles and cartridges belong to them.

rely for the enactment of remedial legislation. As I shall, in separate speeches, discuss the leading questions at issue, I shall at this time confine myself to the paramount questions, and to the far-reaching purpose of our party, as that purpose is set forth in the platform.

Shall the People Rule?

Our platform declares that the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion is "Shall the people rule?" No matter which way we turn; no matter to what subject we address ourselves, the same questions confront us: Shall the people control their own government, and use that government for the protection of their rights and for the promotion of their welfare? or shall the representatives of predatory wealth prey upon a defenseless public, while the offenders secure immunity from subservient officials whom they raise to power by unscrupulous methods? This is the issue raised by the "known abuses" to which Mr. Taft refers.

Popular Election of Senators.

Next to the corrupt use of money the present method of electing United States Senators is most responsible for the obstruction of reforms. For 100 years after the adoption of the Constitution the demand for the popular election of Senators, while finding increased expression, did not become a dominant sentiment. A constitutional amendment had from time to time been suggested, and the matter had been more or less discussed in few of the States, but the movement had not reached a point where it manifested itself through Congressional action. In the Fifty-second Congress, however, a resolution was reported from a House committee proposing the necessary constitutional amendment, and the resolution passed the House of Representatives by a vote which was practically unanimous. In the Fifty-third Congress a similar resolution was reported to the House of Representatives. Both the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses were Democratic. The Republicans gained control of the House as a result of the election of 1894, and in the Fifty-fourth Congress the proposition died in committee. As time went on, however, sentiment grew among the people until it forced a Republican Congress to follow the example set by the Democrats, and then another and another Republican Congress acted favorably. State after State has endorsed this reform, until nearly two-thirds of the States have recorded themselves in its favor. The United States Senate, however, impudently and arrogantly obstructs the passage of the resolution, notwithstanding the fact that the voters of the United States, by an overwhelming majority, demand it. And this refusal is the more significant when it is remembered that a number of Senators owe their election to great corporate interests. Three Democratic national platforms—the platforms of 1900, 1904 and 1908—specifically call for a change in the Constitution which will put the election of Senators in the hands of the voters, and the proposition has been endorsed by a number of the smaller parties, but the Republican National Convention has not been willing to champion the cause of the people on this subject. The subject was ignored by the Republican National Convention in 1900; the proposition was explicitly repudiated in 1908, by a vote of 866 to 114, rejected the plank in 1912, and this was done in the convention which nominated Mr. Taft, few delegates from his own State voting for the plank.

Personal Inclination Insufficient.

In his notification speech the Republican candidate, speaking of the election of Senators by the people, says: "Personally, I am inclined to favor it, but it is hardly a party question." What is necessary to pass this a party question? When the Democratic convention indorses a proposition by unanimous vote, and the Republican convention rejects the proposition by a vote of 7 to 1, does it not become an issue between the parties? Mr. Taft cannot remove the question from the arena of politics by expressing a personal inclination toward the Democratic position. For several years he has been connected with the administration. What has he ever said or done to bring this question before the public? What enthusiasm has he shown in the reformation of the Senate? What influence could he exert in behalf of a reform which his party has openly and notoriously condemned in its convention, and to which he is attached only by a belated expression of personal inclination?

The Gateway to Other Reforms.

"Shall the people rule?" Every remedial measure of national character must run the gauntlet of the Senate. The President may personally incline toward a reform; the House may consent to it; but as long as the Senate obstructs the reform, the people must wait. The President may head a popular demand; the House may yield to public opinion; but as long as the Senate is defiant the rule of the people is defiant. The Democratic platform very properly describes the popular election of Senators as "the gateway to other national reforms." Shall we open the gate, or shall we allow the exploiting interests to bar the way by the control of this branch of the Federal Legislature? Through a Democratic victory, and through a Democratic popular election of Senators, the smaller parties are unable to secure this reform; the Republican party, under its present leadership, is resolutely opposed to it; the Democratic

party stands for it and has boldly demanded it. If I am elected to the Presidency, those who are elected upon the ticket with me will be, like myself, pledged to this reform, and I shall convene Congress in extraordinary session immediately after inauguration, and ask, among other things, for the fulfillment of this platform pledge.

House Rules Despotism.

The third instrumentality employed to defeat the will of the people is found in the rules of the House of Representatives. Our platform points out that "the House of Representatives was designed by the fathers of the constitution, to be the popular branch of our Government, responsive to the public will, and to add: "The House of Representatives, as controlled in recent years by the Republican party, has ceased to be a deliberative and legislative body, responsive to the will of a majority of the members, but has come under the absolute domination of the Speaker, who has entire control of its deliberations and powers of legislation. We have observed with amazement the popular branch of our Federal Government helpless to obtain either the consideration or enactment of measures desired by a majority of its members."

This arraignment is fully justified. The reform Republicans in the House of Representatives, when in the majority in their own party, are as helpless to obtain a measure or to secure a vote upon a measure as are the Democrats. In the recent session of the present Congress there was a considerable element in the Republican party favorable to remedial legislation; but a few leaders, in control of the organization, despotically suppressed these members, and thus forced a real majority in the House to submit to a well organized minority. The Republican National Convention, instead of rebuking this attack upon popular government, enlarged Congress and nominated as the Republican candidate for Vice-President one of the men who shared in the responsibility for the coercion of the House. Our party demands that the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker, and is pledged to adopt "such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation."

"Shall the people rule?" They cannot do so unless they can control the House of Representatives, and through their representatives in the House give expression to their purposes and their desires. The Republican party is committed to the methods now in vogue in the House of Representatives; the Democratic party is pledged to such a revision of the rules as will bring the popular branch of the Federal Government into harmony with the ideas of those who framed our Constitution and founded our Government.

Other Issues Discussed Later.

"Shall the people rule?" I repeat, is declared by our platform to be the overshadowing question, and as the campaign progresses I shall take occasion to discuss this question as it manifests itself in other issues; for, whether we consider the tariff question, the trust question, the railroad question, the banking question, the labor question, the question of imperialism, the development of our waterways, or any other of the numerous problems which press for solution, the highest and the real question involved in each is the same: Government shall remain a mere business asset of favor-seeking corporations, or be an instrument in the hands of the people for the advancement of the common weal.

Party Has Earned Confidence.

If the voters are satisfied with the record of the Republican party and with its management of public affairs we cannot reasonably ask for a change in administration; if, however, the voters feel that the people, as a whole, have too little influence in shaping the policies of the Government, they feel that great combinations of capital have encroached upon the rights of the masses, and employed the instrumentalities of Government to secure an unfair share of the total wealth produced, then we have a right to expect a verdict against the Republican party and in favor of the Democratic party; for our party has risked defeat—aye, sure defeat—in its effort to arouse the conscience of the public, and to bring about that very awakening to which Mr. Taft has referred.

Only those who are worthy to be entrusted with leadership in a great cause, who are willing to die for it, and the Democratic party has proven its worthiness by its refusal to purchase victory by delivering the people into the hands of those who have despoiled them of their rights between Democracy on the one side and plutocracy on the other, the Democratic party has taken its position on the side of equal rights, and invites the opposition of those who use politics to secure special privileges and governmental favoritism. Gauging the progress of the nation, not by the happiness or wealth or refinement of a few, but "by the prosperity and advancement of the average man," the Democratic party charges the Republican party with being the promoter of present abuses, the opponent of necessary remedies and the only bulwark of private monopoly. The Democratic party affirms that in this campaign it is the only party, having a prospect of success, which stands for justice in investment and for equity in the division of the fruits of industry.

Defender of Honest Wealth.

We may expect those who have committed larceny by law and pur-

chased immunity with their political influence, to attempt to raise false issues, and to employ "the liver of heaven" to conceal their evil purposes, but they can no longer deceive. The Democratic party is not the enemy of any legitimate industry or of honest accumulations. It is, on the contrary, a friend of industry and the steady protector of that wealth which represents a service to society. The Democratic party does not seek to annihilate all corporations; it simply asserts that as the Government creates corporations it must retain the power to regulate and to control them, and that it should not permit any corporation to convert itself into a monopoly. Surely we should have the co-operation of all legitimate corporations in our effort to protect business and industry from the odium which lawless combinations of capital will, if unchecked, cast upon them. Only by the separation of the good from the bad can the good be made secure.

Not Revolution, But Reformation.

The Democratic party seeks not revolution but reformation, and I need hardly remind the student of history that cures are mildest when applied at once; that remedies increase in severity as their application is postponed. Blood poisoning may be stopped by the loss of a finger today; it may cost an arm to-morrow or a life the next day. So poison in the body politic cannot be removed too soon, for the evils produced by it increase with the lapse of time. That there are abuses which need to be remedied, even the Republican candidate admits; that his party is unable to remedy them, as we have fully demonstrated during the last ten years, I have such confidence in the intelligence as well as the patriotism of the people, that I can not doubt their readiness to accept the reasonable reforms which our party proposes, rather than permit the continued growth of existing abuses to hurry the country on to remedies more radical and more drastic.

Our Party's Ideal.

The platform of our party closes with a brief statement of the party's ideal: "The Government as will insure, as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contribution to the welfare of society." Governments are good in proportion as they assure to each member of society, as far as governments can, a return commensurate with individual merit.

The Divine Law of Rewards.

This is a divine law of rewards. When the Creator gave us the earth, with its fruitful soil, and the sunshine with its warmth, and the rains with their moisture, He proclaimed, as clearly as His voice had thundered from the clouds, "Go work, and according to your industry and your intelligence, so shall be your reward." Only where might has overthrown, cunning undermined or government suspended this law, has a different law prevailed. To conform the Government to this law ought to be the ambition of statesmen; and no party can have a higher mission than to make it a reality wherever governments can legitimately operate.

Justice to All.

Recognizing that I am indebted for my nomination to the rank and file of our party, and that my election must come, if it comes at all, from the unpurchased and unpurchasable suffrages of the American people, I promise, if entrusted with the responsibilities of this high office, to consecrate whatever ability I have to the one purpose of making this, in fact, a government in which the people rule—a government which will do justice to all, and offer to every one the highest possible stimulus to a great and persistent effort, by assuring to each the enjoyment of his just share of the proceeds of his toil, no matter in what part of the vineyard he labors, or to what occupation, profession or calling he devotes himself.

SIX DEAD ON SCHOOLSHIP.

Shell Bursts Among French Artillery Students—Eighteen Hurt.

Toulon, France.—Six students of the French Artillery School were killed and eighteen were hurt by the explosion of a shell on the gunnery schoolship Couronne. They were gathered about a gun and were being shown how to push the shell home when it flew to pieces. All the men in the turret were more or less injured. Some of them were blinded. Decomposition of powder is the cause of the accident, as given by experts, but the men who were in the turret say the gun was overheated. This is the third fatal accident on the Couronne in eight months. All of the three occurred off Les Salins d'Hyeres, the seat of the French artillery school.

J. MONTGOMERY SEARS KILLED.

Sends Auto at 60 Miles an Hour From Road Into Meadow. Providence, R. I.—J. Montgomery Sears, of Boston, received injuries from which he died later, and his companion, George Saunders, of this city, was seriously hurt when Mr. Sears' automobile, driven at sixty miles an hour along the Apponaug road at Norwood, just outside this city, left the highway at a right angled turn and somersaulting down a six foot declivity, landed bottom up in a meadow. Mr. Sears was one of Boston's richest young men.

Ainsworth R. Spofford Dead.

Librarian of Congress from 1864 to 1897, and since 1897 Chief Assistant Librarian, died at Shepard Hill, Holderness, N. H. He was eighty-three years old.

Reds to Play in Cuba in Winter.

After the close of the baseball season in this country the Cincinnati National League Club will play in Cuba, contracts having been signed for a series of games during November next.

Cape May Surf Claims Two.

At Cape May, N. J., Margaret Masterson and Katie Charles, each about thirty-five years old, waitresses at the Hotel Cape May, were drowned in the surf by going beyond their

DIVES FROM TRAIN.

Oxford (Special).—One of the events not on the program of an excursion which a number of Oxfordians took to Atlantic City was an involuntary dive made by John Davern, from the steps of the swiftly moving train into a creek twenty-five feet below. Strange to say, he was not injured by his fall, except for a few slight bruises.

The accident happened just beyond Kennett Square, where the train stopped to take on water. Owing to the crowded cars, Davern was riding on the platform, and when the train stopped he got off to look about. The train crew did not see him, and started off before he was expecting it, compelling him to make a dash for the rear car. By the time he reached it, the train had attained considerable speed and, although he was able to swing himself to the step, he could not maintain his balance, and was hurled off into the air. Just at this moment the car was passing over a culvert and Davern plunged headforemost, twenty-five feet, into a creek. The water was just deep enough to break the force of his fall, and in a minute he had fished himself out and clambered up the bank to meet the excursionists, who had stopped the train and come back to see what had happened to him. His escape is regarded as miraculous.

WOMEN SAVE MAN.

Lancaster (Special).—Prompt action on the part of Mrs. Paul Beck and Miss Carrie Haisch, Miriam Hopp and Katie Hertzler, of Lititz, saved Joseph Herr, a young man, of the same town, from drowning. The persons were attending a picnic held at Weldier's woods, along the Conestoga River. Herr attempted to swim across the stream at a point where it is sixteen feet deep. He sank in mid-stream and in response to his cries for help the young women put after him in a boat. They covered a distance of fifty yards in exceedingly short time, and Mrs. Beck seized the man by the head as he was sinking for the third time. She succeeded in holding him above water until assistance arrived. He was resuscitated.

CURES SNAKE BITE.

York (Special).—To milk and whisky ohn A. Emenheiser, a farmer, of Craleyville, says he owes his life. While Mr. Emenheiser was clearing some land on his farm he was bitten by a copperhead snake. The farmer quickly wrapped a handkerchief about his arm to stop the circulation of blood and then drank large quantities of milk and whisky for an antidote. Although he suffered much pain from the wound, Mr. Emenheiser's prompt action in caring for the wound will save his life.

CORSET STAY TURNS BULLET.

South Bethlehem (Special).—Mrs. Harry Rodgers, of this place, owes her life to a steel corset stay. As she was seated on her porch a bullet struck one of the stays of the corset and glanced off. Mrs. Rodgers has collapsed from shock. Jacob Koelneir, watchman at a nearby silk mill, was arrested and charged with firing the shot. He is alleged to have fired his revolver to frighten boys, who are said to have amused themselves breaking windows in the silk mill, by a bullet striking Mrs. Rodgers.

SHAMOKIN GIRL MISSING.

Shamokin (Special).—Miss Susie Albright, a pretty young girl, is mysteriously missing, and local, as well as Philadelphia police, started on a hunt for her at the instance of relatives. She is fifteen years old. Last Saturday she was put on a train here to go to Philadelphia, where at the Reading Terminal she was to have been met by a relative. He did not see her. Relatives fear she was abducted.

DIES OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Wilkes-Barre (Special).—Bitten by a dog three months ago, Joseph A. Rengrew, of Ashley, near here, died from hydrophobia. The bite was so slight that he paid no attention to it, and expected no ill effects until Sunday, when he was attacked by convulsions.

Pounds Oil On Fire; Burned.

Shenandoah (Special).—Mrs. P. J. Brennan, a prominent resident of Girardville, was fatally burned. To make the fire burn more quickly to prepare dinner in a hurry she poured kerosene upon the wood and in an instant the flames sprang out, igniting her clothing. She is horribly burned from head to foot and will die.

Engineer and Lawyer Dies.

Reading (Special).—George R. Van Reed, a well-known retired lawyer and civil engineer, died of Bright's disease, aged 55 years. He helped lay out the route of the Schuylkill Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad in 1853. He was a son of the late Judge Henry Van Reed.

Life-Saving Device Kills.

Scranton (Special).—While 8-year-old Nathan Leet Sullivan was roller skating in Oakford Court, directly under the windows of his home, he was killed by the dropping of a 200 pound weight which was used to keep a fire escape in place on an adjoining building. The wire rope to which the weight was suspended had become rusted and suddenly gave way, while the boy was fastening his skate straps immediately under it.

TELEPHONE LINES COMBINE.

Harrisburg (Special).—The Consolidated Telephone Companies, a combination of independent telephone companies, with headquarters in Allentown, became a part of the American Union Company. The deal by which the consolidation was effected is one of the largest that has been made in this region in many years.

The Consolidated Companies operated forty-seven exchanges, controlling eight of the richest counties of the State, namely, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Carbon, Northampton, Lehigh, Berks, Montgomery and Bucks, as well as the territory in New Jersey, east of the Delaware River, from Belvidere to Trenton. In the consolidated system are over 20,000 telephones, and nearly ten thousand miles of toll circuits.

The officers of the consolidated organization are president, Ellis L. Orvis, Bellefonte, Pa.; vice president, F. D. Houck, Harrisburg, Pa.; secretary and treasurer, S. R. Caldwell, Harrisburg, Pa.

BLAMES HUSTON FOR LIGHTS.

Harrisburg (Special).—The members of the State Board of Public Grounds and Buildings learned Thursday when the lighting of the Abbey paintings was discussed at the August meeting that the placing of the lightings at the bases of the paintings was provided by Architect Huston. They were installed according to specifications and if there is any blame for the singular blunder of the "footlight" effects none of those equipment of the building cares to shoulder it.

Governor Stuart and his fellow-members of the board are anxious that the proper effects should be given, and in the course of their questions they ascertained that the lighting had been put in as provided by the architect. Superintendent Rambo has been given full authority to devise a means to get the proper light and will make a series of experiments.

HIGHWAYMAN CAPTURED.

Altoona (Special).—While driving on a mountain road five miles west of the city, accompanied by his mother and young daughter, Charles Straney, a plumbing contractor of this city, was held up by a lone highwayman, who, after firing upon the party, compelled all three to get out of the conveyance.

At the point of a revolver he compelled Straney to hand over his cash and other valuables, after which he jumped into the buggy and drove off.

Chief of Police Clark went in pursuit of the highwayman and captured him at the Buckhorn Hotel on the top of the mountain. His identity has not yet been established.

Pure Food Delegates Poisoned.

Altoona (Special).—Miss Martha Foust, daughter of Dairy and Food Commissioner Foust, was poisoned by eating cold storage fish at Mackinac, Mich., whither she accompanied her father to the pure food convention. Several delegates were also made violently ill.

Receivers To Be Discharged.

York (Special).—M. G. Collins and Captain W. H. Lanlus, the two receivers who have been operating the mills of the York Silk Manufacturing Company, have been discharged. At a meeting of the stockholders a plan was approved to float bonds to the amount of \$750,000.

STATE ITEMS

John Clouser, aged 9 years, was drowned in the Swatara Creek near Middletown, within seventy-five feet of where his father was working. The boy went swimming and got beyond his depth. His father did not hear his cries for help.

Fair and hot weather favored the Harvest Home picnic for southern Pennsylvania farmers at Mount Holly Springs, and the attendance was estimated at 15,000.

Miss Sallie Elizabeth Blatt and Herbert J. Berns, of Reading, eloped to Wilmington and were married by Rev. Dr. Wolfe. The bride's parents objected to the match, as she is only 17 years old.

Joseph Gaskey, who was shot in the abdomen near Summit Hill, died at the Pottsville Hospital without making any statement. It is claimed that Gaskey was one of a party of foreigners who chased an Italian and that the latter turned and emptied the contents of his revolver at the crowd, one bullet hitting Gaskey.

John Neils Swanson, who killed Charles Samuelson at Chandler's Valley, near Warren, in February last, has been taken to New York by an Immigration Bureau official for deportation to Sweden. Swanson was adjudged insane at the time of the commission of the crime and it was also found that he was of unsound mind when he landed in this country three years ago.

Harry Smith is dead and Edward and William Kashner were badly injured in an accident at Hickory Swamp Colliery, near Shamokin. The men were caught by a sudden fall of top. Smith was buried in the debris and his life crushed out instantly.

A. O. Reynolds, division operator for the Central Division of the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington Railroad Company for twenty-eight years, died at Colora, Maryland. He was 52 years of age and leaves a wife.