

VIGOROUS MR. WATSON

Letter of Acceptance of the Populist Candidate.

DEMOCRATS, REPUBLICANS ARRAIGNED.

Mr. Watson Says "A Blacker Chapter Than That Which Records How Both the Old Political Partisans United to Despoil the Common People of Their Land Is Not to be Found in the Annals of Class Legislation."

Birmingham, Ala. (Special).—The letter of Thomas E. Watson, accepting the nomination of the People's Party for president, was made public Sunday. It is, in part, as follows:

"God never made a grander home for his children than that which the Cavalier in Virginia, the Dutchman in New York and the Puritan in Massachusetts sought as a refuge from the systems of the Old World. In natural advantages this earth holds no region superior to ours. Once it belonged to the people. With his gun the common man won it, mile by mile, from the Indians, the Frenchman, the Saxon and the Spaniard. What the common man did not win with his gun he bought with his money. From sea to sea the land which is ours became ours because the common man was ready to pay for it with his tax money or his blood.

"What has become of it? With bewildering rapidity it has been taken from the common people and given to the corporations. It belonged to the government, to all the people. It was meant to supply homes to individual citizens, and there was enough of it to last for many generations. To the extent of about 200,000 acres it has been given to railroad corporations, and now when a common man wants a home in all that vast domain he must go to the railroad corporations to get it.

"A blacker chapter than that which records how both the old political parties united to despoil the common people of their land is not to be found in the annals of class legislation.

Gold and Silver.

"Whether the Wall Street influences which produced the establishment of the gold standard emanated from wiser heads than those of Jefferson and Hamilton may be doubted. Both of these great men served their country a long time and died poor. In fixing bimetalism as a system and the silver dollar as the unit of value they had no selfish motive. Two lofty-minded statesmen agreed upon that system as the right system. It remained in force, giving full satisfaction, until the money power in its march of conquest found it to be a barrier. The money power demands a standard which it can control; and one metal is easier to control than two. For the same reason it opposes governmental issues of paper money, and will never be content until the greenbacks are called in and destroyed.

"To establish the single gold standard, which sets the Constitution aside, the statute had to be violated. The word 'coin' had to be construed to mean 'gold only,' and the paper note issued on silver had to be redeemed in a manner different from that prescribed by law.

Money Standard Not Fixed.

"There are at least five reasons why the gold standard cannot be considered as fixed:

1. It is unconstitutional.
2. It violates statute law.
3. The supply of gold might increase beyond all the circulations of the money power. Thus, the standard of value would get beyond their control. In that event the money power itself would change the standard.
4. The supply of gold might suddenly cease. In that event contraction would at once set in, because the country's expansion in business and increase in population require a constantly increasing volume of currency. If the horrors of contraction should again come upon us by the selfish policy of the money power, the people would compel a change in the standard. Wall Street gave us the panic of 1873; Wall Street gave us the panic of 1893. Let Wall Street give us another, and it may find that it has given us one too many. The American people have about reached the limit of endurance.

Safe Robbers' Big haul.

Fowler, Ind. (Special).—Robbers dynamited the bank at Freeland, and it is reported they secured \$200,000. The safe was blown open and the entire side of the bank building wrecked. The noise awakened the people of the town, who hurriedly gathered, but the robbers were gone, and no clue has been obtained. Everything of value in the safe was taken.

Killed by Bears in Yellowstone.

Cody, Wyo. (Special).—A man and boy employed in the Yellowstone National Park have been killed by bears. The victims were in the employ of the hotel on Yellowstone lake. President Roosevelt will be asked to take steps to decrease the number of bears in the park by authorizing a big hunt for the animals.

Billions of Pounds of Sugar.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Department of Commerce and Labor issued a bulletin stating that the total quantity of sugar, including that of Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands, brought into the United States from the tropics in 1904 is 4,675,627,813 pounds, against 3,305,087,796 pounds in 1890, 2,332,820,896 pounds in 1880, 1,809,286,030 in 1860 and 1,199,662,049 pounds in 1870.

Evangelist Raises \$70,000.

New York (Special).—Rev. A. B. Simpson, the evangelist, raised nearly \$70,000 in cash and pledges at the Tabernacle Sunday, where he preached his annual missionary sermon, the principal event of the twenty-third annual convention of the Christian and Missionary Alliance. The donations ranged in amounts from 25 cents to \$5,000. One of the largest contributions was paid in five \$1,000 bills. In making a plea for contributions, Rev. Mr. Simpson said: "The money will go toward the support of missionaries in the field."

NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

The Latest Happenings Condensed for Rapid Reading.

ONE CHAUFFEUR WAS KILLED.

An American Finishes First—George Heath's Victory Disputed by Albert Clement, a Frenchman—Thrilling Sight As Puffing Monsters Whizz By At Speed Greater Than the Famous Express Trains.

New York (Special).—Geo. Heath, an American, driving a 90-horsepower Panhard car and representing the Automobile Club of France, was declared the winner of the William K. Vanderbilt Jr. cup in the international road race held on Long Island under the auspices of the Automobile Club of America.

He won by the narrow margin of 1 minute and 28 seconds, covering the 28 1/2 miles from which the time was taken in 5 hours and 26 minutes and 45 seconds. Albert Clement, a Frenchman, who covered the distance in 5 hours and 28 minutes and 13 seconds in an 80-horsepower Clement-Bayard car, entered protest against Heath being declared the winner on the ground that his time had not been taken according to the conditions which were to govern the race.

After the protest had been received the decision declaring Heath the winner was withdrawn. A final decision will be reached after the protest has been formally presented to the Automobile Association of America at a special meeting at the Garden City Hotel, Long Island, which has been called for the purpose. There is scarcely any prospect that Heath will be denied his laurels.

Clement declares that he was held up in Hempstead a minute and a half while making repairs to his gasoline tank. This time, under the rules governing the contest, he says, should have been deducted from his actual time. Clement says there are several other things which he intends to bring before the association at the meeting.

H. H. Lytle, in a Pope-Toledo car, was third. It was estimated that at least 100,000 persons witnessed the race.

The contest cost one life and at least four persons were injured. The fatal accident occurred to the car of George Arents, Jr., a wealthy New Yorker, and the man killed was Carl Menzel, his machinist.

Arents' car was No. 5 and he was driving at a tremendous speed when, just as he approached a sharp curve on the Hempstead road, a front tire slipped and the great 60-horsepower machine went over. Both Arents and Menzel were hurled with tremendous force to the roadway. They were picked up unconscious and hurried to a hospital, where Menzel died in a short time.

Mr. Arents is in a critical condition. Gabriel, the noted French driver, who was looked upon as a likely winner, was well in the lead in the first three laps, but he was gradually overhauled and passed. In the seventh lap, when he broke a crank shaft, he dropped out of the race.

The showing made by the Americans in the race was a revelation to many. It was expected that Frank Croker, in his own 75-horsepower Simplex, would be well up among the leaders at the finish, barring accident, but his machine broke down.

FEMALE TRAIN ROBBER.

Woman Confesses She Belongs to a Notorious Gang.

Fairmont, W. Va. (Special).—Mrs. S. K. Jacobs, wife of the former station agent at Worthington, W. Va., has been arrested for being implicated in the robbery of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad station at Worthington.

In jail she confessed to Deputy Sheriff Watson that she is a member of a gang who have committed at least 20 robberies in Worthington within a few months. She named others in the gang with her, one of the accused, Hays McDonald, being arrested. Officers are searching for the other accused persons.

Among the robberies committed were the Baltimore and Ohio station at Worthington, robbed three times; a flour mill, a barber shop and numerous residences and houses. Mrs. Jacobs said that the gang met in the house of one of the robbers, where the plunder was stored. This house was searched by officers and a large amount of flour and groceries was found.

Boys' Brigades Prosper.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The United Boys' Brigade of America held the first business meeting of their annual convention Saturday. Lieut. Gen. H. P. Pope, the commander-in-chief, presided. Reports were read from the various divisions, indicating that the organization is prospering in 15 states, and is developing in others. The total numerical strength of the brigade is estimated at almost 60,000. The election of officers resulted in the re-election of Commander-in-Chief H. P. Pope, of Pittsburg, and John A. Clark, of Pittsburg, as adjutant-general.

Alaska Indians Not Starving.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—Several days ago it was reported to the President that the Copper River Indians, in Alaska, were starving. He gave orders to Colonel Macklin, commander at Fort Liscomb, to supply rations to the Indians where necessary. Colonel Macklin replied, saying: "Indians are not in need of rations. Will watch conditions closely. Twenty-five hundred rations now at Copper River."

Not Fully Bull Proof.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—General Crozier, chief of ordnance of the army, has received reports of tests of a bullet-proof cloth, the conclusion of all of which is, that the weight, discomfort and expense, together with the only partial protection afforded by this armor, render its use for the individual soldier prohibitive. Tested over wood backing, indentations half an inch deep in the cloth were made by the bullet, even if the cloth were not penetrated.

A MAD AUTO RACE

Death and Accidents Mark Course of the Vanderbilt Cup Race.

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WARMAY COST A BILLION.

Okuma Says Japan Must Prepare for Long Contest.

Japs' Big Guns Completing the Work of Destruction.

GENERAL KUROPATKIN REPORTED ILL.

Vladivostok Has Report That He Has Not Been Able to Command His Army Since Battle of Liayang—Russians on the Skirmish Lines Clad in Chinese Clothes—Delay in Sailing of the Baltic Fleet.

Instead of a sortie of the Russian warships from Port Arthur, it now appears, according to Japanese advices, that four Russian warships were damaged by the fire of Japanese land batteries, one of the vessels being destroyed. Heavy Japanese guns now command every Russian warship in the harbor.

Several sensational reports come from Vladivostok, one to the effect that General Kuropatkin has been very ill and unable to personally command his army since the battle of Liayang, and another that the Russians are in communication with Port Arthur by wireless telegraph.

Lieutenant General Hasegawa goes to Korea to assume command of the Japanese forces there. It is probable that his appointment foreshadows a move to expel the Cossacks now operating in Northwestern Korea.

Russian Warships Under Fire.

Tokio (By Cable).—It is reported here that the fire of the Japanese land batteries severely damaged four Russian warships in the harbor of Port Arthur. It is stated that one of the vessels was completely wrecked. The names of none of the ships were given.

St. Petersburg (By Cable).—The Admiralty continues without news of the reported sea fight off Port Arthur, as well as of the Tokio report of the wrecking and damaging of Russian warships at Port Arthur by the Japanese land batteries. As a portion of the squadron has been going out occasionally to bombard the Japanese land positions, the possibility that some of the Russian vessels may have been damaged by the Japanese batteries is admitted.

A dispatch from Chefoo states that, in spite of the tightening of the Japanese blockade, junks are still arriving from the fortress bearing refugees, who say that all the attacks of the Japanese have been repulsed, and that it will be necessary to institute a long siege and a complete blockade in order to reduce the fortress. The blockade, according to the junks, is not completely effective, junks continually arriving with food supplies and munitions for the garrison. The Japanese have instituted a close patrol over the entire Yellow Sea, stopping every vessel sighted.

Russians Wore Chinese Costumes.

Tokio (By Cable).—The imperial headquarters issued a report of the recent Russian military movements and skirmishes with the Japanese south of Mukden, as follows:

"On October 4 a few of the enemy's cavalry approached the vicinity of Aiyangmen, but our force drove them off.

"The enemy, with a battalion of infantry, 11 squadrons of cavalry and five guns, advanced toward Shalun on October 4 and retreated toward Huangshan October 5. In this direction there were only two or three of our squadrons of cavalry, whose outpost lines extended between Niao-kou-shan and Wangshihien. The Russian infantry holding the column wore Chinese costumes.

"On October 4 a small body of the enemy attacked our pickets at Pintaitzu and on the Mukden road and were repulsed. The enemy left his dead and rifles behind. All the enemy wore Chinese clothing.

"Four squadrons of Russian cavalry came to Shunshuizui, on the Fushun road, October 3 and remained there until the morning of October 5.

"The enemy's cavalry patrols have been sent south of Wulichies and Lungwang, but they retreated north to Lutseok, leaving infantry patrols.

"A detachment of the enemy's cavalry October 4, with three guns, advanced toward Shuotai, and taking up a position at Tatai, fired on our troops north of Ventai.

"The enemy posted at Changtan, on the right bank of the Hun River, has retired, leaving a small force there.

"There are no troops of the enemy in the neighborhood of Taotaitzu.

"A small force of the enemy recently attacked our outpost on the left bank of the Hun River, but was driven back."

A Chauffeur's Fatal Blow.

New York (Special).—Driven at the rate of 25 miles an hour, a three-seated touring car, containing nine persons four men and five women, dashed over an embankment at the southern end of Jerome avenue, early in the morning, landing on the southbound track of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. Just at that moment a southbound local train, running fast to make up time, rounded a curve and struck the automobile. Three persons were killed, two instantly, two were seriously injured and the other four, although badly bruised and shaken, were able to go home.

On Verge of Starvation.

London (By Cable).—At a meeting of the Manchester City Council it was announced that owing to the hard times and depression in the cotton industries between 40,000 and 50,000 people in the poorer parts of the city were practically on the verge of starvation. Similar conditions prevail in London and other large cities of the United Kingdom, where the winter is expected to be one of the hardest in many years for the poorer classes.

Train Runs Into Burning Trestle.

Washington (Special).—A passenger train on the Augusta Southern Railroad ran into a burning trestle near Mitchell, Ga., 59 miles from Augusta, and one man was killed and eight others injured. The 60-foot trestle was entirely destroyed by the fire, and the tender, compartment car and two coaches also were burned. The injured were taken to Mitchell, where physicians were waiting. All of the baggage, express and mail was saved. The origin of the fire is unknown. Traffic was resumed by transferring trains to other tracks.

AFTER THE RUSSIAN FLEET

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Bring an Embezzler Back.

Colon (By Cable).—Herman Haas, alias Frank Edwards, accused of having embezzled \$20,000 from the Corn Exchange National Bank of Chicago, and who was surrendered to the American authorities as an act of comity by the Panama government, sailed for New York as a prisoner on board the steamer Finance.

NATIONAL CAPITAL AFFAIRS.

Rear Admiral Stirling has recommended the making of important additions to the Asiatic fleet.

The establishment of wireless telegraph stations for naval and general maritime use is being pushed vigorously by the government.

The annual report of the superintendent of Indian schools has been submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

President Roosevelt formally designated First Assistant Postmaster General Wynne as acting postmaster general.

For the third consecutive winter extreme destitution prevails among the Alaskan Indians.

Three islands near the mouth of the Mississippi were set apart as a government reservation for the breeding of wild fowl.

Prof. William H. H. Hart will take an appeal to the Supreme Court to test the Maryland Jimerow Law.

President Roosevelt appointed Julius G. Lay consul general at Canton, succeeding Robert M. McWade, removed.

HENRY C. PAYNE DEAD.

Postmaster-General Yields to Unequal Struggle in Debate of President.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS

Weekly Report of the Federal Weather Bureau.

CONDITIONS FAVORABLE TO CORN.

Temperature Has Been Generally Favorable for Maturing and Harvesting of Late Crops—Heavy Frosts in Wisconsin—Drouth Conditions in the Upper Ohio Valley—Moisture Needed in South Atlantic Coast.

Washington, D. C. (Special).—The Weather Bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

"The temperature conditions during the week have been generally favorable for maturing and harvesting late crops, although excessively warm in portions of Kansas and the Southern States. Heavy to killing frosts, causing some damage, were reported from Wisconsin. There was practically no precipitation over the Lower Missouri Valley and Southern States, but copious rains fell in New England, New York, Michigan, the Red River of the North Valley, portions of the Lower Missouri Valley and Southern Plateau Region, delaying work and injuring crops in some of these districts. Drouth continues in the Upper Ohio Valley, and moisture is needed generally in the Middle and South Atlantic States, portions of Oklahoma and South Dakota. The weather conditions were favorable in the Pacific Coast States, but more rain would be beneficial in Oregon.

Corn has experienced another week of favorable conditions, but frost was injurious in Wisconsin, portions of Iowa and South Dakota, and dry weather is needed in Iowa to prepare the crop for cribbing. Corn is practically safe in Nebraska; less than 5 per cent. is in danger from frost in Michigan and Eastern Kansas; 10 per cent. in Ohio, Central Iowa, Iowa and South Dakota, 20 per cent. in Northern and Central Illinois and Missouri. Cutting is progressing rapidly in all sections, being practically completed in portions of Southern Missouri and nearing completion in Kansas.

While the threat of spring wheat was again delayed by rains in Minnesota during the early part of the week, this work was resumed later, and is now generally well advanced in that state, and is progressing rapidly in the Dakotas.

With high temperature and practically no rain during the week in the cotton region, the staple has continued to open rapidly in all sections, prematurely in Georgia and Mississippi, and picking has progressed under favorable conditions. Complaints of scarcity of labor are still received from portions of central and eastern districts. Reports indicate that nearly all of the cotton crop has been harvested in Southern Georgia and Louisiana and Southwestern Texas; 75 per cent. in Florida, the central portions of Georgia and Texas; 50 per cent. in Mississippi, and 25 per cent. in Arkansas and Oklahoma, about one-fourth is picked, and North Carolina, where only a small portion has been gathered. Late cotton is still shedding in Georgia, is much shortened by drouth in Tennessee, and continued deprivations of insect pests have injured prospects for any top crop in Texas.

Tobacco is practically housed, and curing is progressing under favorable conditions.

High winds caused considerable damage to apples in New England; the northern portion of central and western Atlantic States, Ohio and Michigan, and a poor crop is generally indicated in the states of the central valleys. A good crop, however, is being picked in New England, and apples are better than anticipated in Pennsylvania and unusually good in Iowa.

BOYS BURNED TO DEATH.

Others Had Narrow Escape in Boardinghouse Fire in Florida.

Miami, Fla. (Special).—By the burning of the boarding-house of Mrs. M. E. Johnson, corner of Avenue D, and Ninth street, Oliver Johnson aged sixteen, was burned to death and several others were seriously injured.

The occupants were all asleep when the fire was discovered enveloping the lower floor, and all made their escape by jumping from a second-story window. Oliver Johnson attempted to escape by running down the stairs, and he ran into the fire. He reached the street entrance and lived until 3 o'clock.

J. A. Singleton sustained an injury to his hip and shoulder. W. A. Hulm, of Palm Beach, sustained severe burns about the legs, and Mr. Hart had his hands badly burned.

EIGHT SKELLETONS FOUND.

Supposed Remains of Victims of Early Michigan Highwaymen.

Grand Rapids, Mich. (Special).—Much excitement has been created in the village of Sparta, sixteen miles north of here, by the discovery of eight skeletons near the town. The discovery was made by three young men who were hunting. They found one skeleton, and upon investigating found three more buried in the ground and an army of men began digging over the premises. A bullet was found in each skull.

Killed Himself With Chloroform.

Celina, O. (Special).—James F. Killen, a prominent politician and ex-sheriff of Mercer county, and at the time of death township clerk, committed suicide. Killen poured half a pint of chloroform into a cigar box filled with cotton, placed it on a chair in front of him in his office and then buried his nose in the cotton. He was in that position when found dead by the janitor.

Fatal Accident at Exposition.

St. Louis (Special).—Albert Frankbender, of Marion, Ind., chief engineer of the coal-testing plant of the United States Geological Survey at the World's Fair, was probably fatally injured by one of the trains of the miniature railroad that runs through the mining gulch. Frankbender fell from one of the cars and was dragged more than 100 feet. His right leg was severed near the thigh, his stomach badly cut and his head bruised.

FINANCIAL.

Anthracite coal output for September is estimated at 4,000,000 tons. Wabash's gross earnings in August increased 17 per cent., mostly on account of the St. Louis Fair traffic.

Northern Securities stock rose 4 per cent. rumors of a second-story window of the great fight between Hill and Harriman.

St. Paul's gross earnings for August rose \$26,513, but the net fell \$814.

Philadelphia houses are particularly bullish on Norfolk & Western and Chesapeake & Ohio. The belief here is that the dividends on both of them will be increased at the request of the Pennsylvania, which controls them.

"If Schwab bought 30,000 shares of United States Steel preferred this week, it was to cover a short corner on which he must have lost money," said the president of a Philadelphia trust company.

A wager of \$5000 to \$2500 on Roosevelt's election is offered by a Philadelphia broker.

It is asserted that the dispute between Hill and Harriman over the Northern Securities Company has been brought down to a cash basis, and that \$15,000,000 is the sum involved.

The Chicago & Alton preferred stock, which was bought last year by Kahn, Loeb & Co., has been sold by them at \$84 a share, it was officially announced.

The battleship Ohio was placed in commission at San Francisco.