



ENLARGE POWER OF GOVERNMENT

Roosevelt's Remedy for Trust Evils.

GREAT SPEECH AT HARRISBURG

Will Not Halt in Campaign to Curb Corporations.

WORK FOR NATION TO DO

State Power Too Limited for Efficiency and Federal Constitution Must Have Broad Construction to Accomplish End.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Oct. 4.—President Roosevelt made a flying trip to Harrisburg and York today, and in each city he made a speech in the rain, wearing a dark raincoat and light rubbers. The President left Washington in a special train this morning in company with United States Senators Penrose and Knox, of Pennsylvania, and returned to the National capital this evening. He enjoyed the trip immensely and, except for a slight hoarseness, he did not suffer from the rain.

At Harrisburg the President delivered the oration at the dedication of the beautiful new capitol, which has just been completed. At a cost of \$12,000,000 to take the place of the old state house destroyed by fire in 1897. After his speech there the President and other distinguished guests were entertained by Governor Pennypacker at luncheon at the executive mansion.

Panic Scarcely Averted.
The crowd surged dangerously about one of the street corners, several thousand persons being involved in the struggling mass. Matters assumed a stage of chaos when Joseph H. Hutchings, commander of the Eighth Regiment, N. G. P., and chief of Harrisburg's police, rode into the crowd and with the aid of a squad of guardsmen quieted the people and complete order was restored.

Visits York County Fair.
The President left the mansion shortly before 3 o'clock and was driven to the union station, where he boarded his special car for York. There he visited the county fair grounds as the guest of Congressman Latham, of the York district, and was driven around the race track. Rain fell during the drive and the President's face was splattered with mud when he left his carriage and mounted a small platform in the grounds from which he made his second speech.

The streets of York, over which the party passed, were crowded with people and the President was given a continuous ovation. At the conclusion of his speech he was driven to a station in the suburbs, at which he boarded the train for Washington. Governor Pennypacker introduced President Roosevelt. The President spoke as follows:

Speech of the President.
The study of the great deeds of the past is of chief avail to us so far as it helps us to grapple resolutely and effectively with the problems of the present. We are not now menaced by foreign wars. Our Union is firmly established. But each generation has its special and serious difficulties, and we of this generation have to struggle with evils springing from the very material success of which we are so proud, from the very growth and prosperity of which, with justice, we boast.

Some of these evils can be grappled with by private effort only; for we never can afford to neglect them in the last analysis the chief factor in personal success and, indeed in national greatness, must be the sturdy, self-reliant character of the individual citizen. But many of these evils are of such a nature that they can be grappled with only by the action of Government. In some cases this Governmental action is exercised by the several states individually. In yet other cases it has become increasingly evident that no efficient state action is possible, and that we need through executive action, through legislation and through judicial interpretation and construction of law, to increase the power of the Federal Government.

Corporation Lawyers Obstruct Law.
If we fail thus to increase it, we show our impotence and leave ourselves at the mercy of those insidious legal advisers of the holders of vast corporate wealth, who, in the performance of what they regard as their duty and to serve the ends of their clients, invoke the law at one time for the confounding of their rivals and at another time strive for the nullification of the law in order that they themselves may be left free to work their unbridled will on these same rivals or on those who labor for them, or on the general public. In the exercise of their profession and in the service of their clients these astute lawyers strive to prevent the passage of efficient laws and strive to secure judicial determinations of those that pass which shall emasculate them in their operation. The Constitution in order to compel the due observance of law alike by rich and poor, by great and small; on the contrary, they are constantly on the watch to cry out against a Constitution is violated, whenever any effort is made to invoke the aid of the National Government, whether for the efficient regulation of railroads, for the efficient supervision of great corporations, or for efficiently securing obedience to such a law as the National eight-hour law and similar so-called "labor statutes."

The doctrine they preach would make the Constitution merely the shield of incompetence and the excuse for governmental paralysis; they treat it as a justification for refusing to attempt the remedy of evil, instead of as the source of vital power necessary for the existence of a mighty and ever-growing Nation. Strong Nationalists though I am, and firm

though my belief is that there must be a wide extension of the power of the National Government to deal with questions of this kind, I freely admit that as regards many matters of first-rate importance we must rely purely upon the states for the betterment of present conditions. These several states must do their duty or our citizenship can never be put on a proper plane. Therefore I most heartily congratulate the people of the State of Pennsylvania on what its Legislature, upon what its government, has accomplished during this present year. It is a remarkable record of achievement.

Through your Legislature you have abolished passes; you have placed the offices of the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the Insurance Commissioner upon an honorable and honest basis of salary only by abolishing the fee system; you have passed a law compelling the officers and employees of great cities to attend to the duties for which they are paid by all the taxpayers, and to refrain from using the power conferred by their offices to induce political campaigns; you have prohibited the solicitation or receiving of political assessments by city employees; you have by law protected the state treasury from depreciation and conserved the public moneys for use only

NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR YESTERDAY BY MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS



John B. Moran.

In the public interest, you have by a law for the protection of the elective franchise and the rights of legal voters so citizens of all probability to be unprofitable, you have provided a primary election law which guarantees to the voters free expression in the selection of candidates for office, and which by law regulated and improved the civil service systems of your greatest cities; and finally, you have passed a law containing a provision which I most earnestly hope will in substance be embodied likewise in a law by the Congress at coming session—a provision which prohibits the officers and employees of any corporation from making a contribution of the money of that corporation to any candidate or any political committee for the payment of any election expenses whatsoever.

Abolish Child Labor.
It is surely not too much to say that this body of substantive legislation, marks an epoch in the history of the practical betterment of the conditions, and means for your state, but for all our states, do not recall any other State Legislature which, in a similar length of time, has to its credit such a body of substantial legislation.

Wilson's Theory of Government.
So much for the state. Now for the Nation; and here I cannot do better than base my theory of governmental action upon the greatest of our statesmen, Pennsylvania's greatest son, Justice James Wilson. Wilson's career has been singularly overlooked for many years, but I believe that more and more it is now being adequately appreciated, and I congratulate your state upon the fact that Wilson's body is to be taken away from where it now rests and brought back to us, as it should, in Pennsylvania soil. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was one of the men who saved the Revolution in which he had served as a soldier, would be utterly fruitless unless it was followed by a close and permanent union of the states; and in the Constitutional convention, and in securing the adoption of the Constitution and expounding what it meant he rendered services even greater than he rendered as a member of the Continental Congress, which declared our independence; for it was the success of the makers and preservers of the Union which justified our independence.

He believed in the people with the faith of Abraham Lincoln, and coupled with his faith in the people he had what most of the men who in his generation believed in the people did not have; that is, the courage to recognize the fact that faith in the people amounted to nothing unless the representatives of the people assembled together in the National Government were given full and complete power to work on behalf of the people. He developed, even before Marshall the doctrine (absolutely essential not merely to the efficiency, but to the existence of this Nation) that an inherent power resided in the people outside of the enumerated powers conferred upon it by the Constitution, in all cases where the object involved was beyond the power of the several states and was a power ordinarily exercised by sovereign nations.

Gaps in Constitution.
It is a remarkable letter in which he advocated setting forth in early and clear language the powers of the National Government, he laid down the proposition that it should be made clear that there were neither vacancies nor interferences between the limits of state and National jurisdiction, and that both jurisdictions together composed only one uniform and comprehensive system of government and laws; that is, whenever the states cannot act, because the need to be met is not one of merely a single locality, then the National Government, representing all the people, should have complete power to act. It was in the spirit of Wilson that Washington, and Washington's Lieutenant, Hamilton, acted, and it was in the same spirit that Marshall construed the law.

It is only by acting in this spirit that the National Judge, legislators and executives can give a satisfactory solution of the great questions

BRYAN AND HEARST CAUSE STRUGGLE

Bay State Democrats Indorse Both.

CHEERS AND HISSES FOR THEM

Moran Dominates Convention and Is Nominated.

OLD LEADERS ARE ROUTED

District Attorney Named by Independents and Prohis Also—Fails Only in Effort to Kill Bryan's Indorsement.

MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATIC TICKET.
Governor—John B. Moran, Suffolk.
Lieutenant-Governor—E. G. Brown, Attorney-General—John W. Cummings, Fall River.
Auditor—T. L. Higgen, Springfield.
Secretary of State—Charles E. Paine, Hyannis.
Treasurer—George M. Harrington, Lowell.

BOSTON, Oct. 4.—A new era for the Massachusetts Democracy was inaugurated today by the state convention of that party, when after a turbulent struggle over endorsing William Jennings Bryan and William R. Hearst, John B. Moran, District Attorney for Suffolk County, who was already the nominee of the Prohibition party and the Independence League, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. Save in one possible particular, Moran dominated the convention completely. The old-time leaders, Josiah Quincy, Congressman John A. Sullivan, Congressman William S. McNary and the element represented by such Democrats as Ex-Governor William L. Douglas and Henry M. Whitney were utterly routed.

Platform Built for Moran.
The platform adopted was prolific in demands for reform, and centered largely in the changes in the law which have been strongly favored by Moran during his service as District Attorney and in his declaration of principles when he announced his candidacy for Governor. The resolutions held that it was Democracy's

duty "to wrest the government from the grasp of powerful hypocrites, who have posed as custodians of the National honor and who have drained mighty fortunes through the vile channels of their monopoly, frauds, thefts, poisonings and violence."

Finally, the platform endorses the leadership and Democracy of both Bryan and Hearst. The endorsement of Hearst's Democracy and of his leadership in New York was the first rock on which the convention split. Neither Bryan nor Hearst was supported for the next Presidential nomination in the platform, but both were praised.

Hiss Hearst, Cheer Bryan.
The Bryan paragraph was greeted with cheers and handclapping and a general demonstration which lasted more than a minute, but when the first words of the Hearst tribute was reached, there were hisses and cries of "No, No," and "Bryan only!"

Then the Hearst supporters, given new

WILL BE NOMINATED FOR GOVERNOR TODAY BY MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS.



Curtis Guild, Jr.

vigor by the memory that the Hearst Independence League had endorsed Moran for Governor, almost drowned out the Bryan delegates.

The voice vote on the question of adopting the platform as read was a roar rather than a chorus of ayes and noes. The vote was doubted and upon a rising vote being taken the chair declared the resolution adopted.

Professor Clark of Williams College, a delegate, protested against the Hearst plank and after many interruptions succeeded in moving that the resolutions be reconsidered. On the first test of strength over the Hearst plank, there was a defeat for the Hearst supporters. A motion to lay the motion on the table was defeated, though by a close margin.

On the question of reconsideration there was a vigorous debate. Congressman Sullivan hoped that the convention would strike from the platform a plank which never would be accepted by the Democrats of Massachusetts as a true expression of their opinion.

The chair declared that the motion to reconsider was lost, and ignored many protesting delegates who doubted the vote.

The convention was disrupted a second time over the endorsement of Bryan for

PALMA IMPELORED US TO INTERVENE

Action Taken After Repeated Appeals.

LONG AGO READY TO RESIGN

Cuban Correspondence Sheds Light on Affair.

ACTION LONG STAVED OFF

Bacon Insisted Cubans Must Try to Restore Peace Before the United States Stepped in—Fear of Massacre.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—Important facts in connection with American intervention in Cuba are brought to light through the correspondence leading up to that event between Consul-General Steinhart at Havana and Acting Secretary Bacon, of the State Department, which was made public by Secretary Root today. The communications show that the Cubans asked for intervention as long ago as September 8, repeating their request several times, and that as long ago as September 14 President Palma had decided to resign as President of the republic. Instead of intervention being thrust upon Cuba by President Roosevelt, it is clearly demonstrated that the Government consented to act only after repeated requests.

In his dispatch of September 8, Consul-General Steinhart communicates the request of Senator Palma that two American vessels be sent at once to Cuba, as the Government was unable to quell the rebellion. It is added that the Cuban Congress will be convened and ask intervention. The message was followed two days later by a dispatch expressing anxiety because no reply had been received.

Bacon Staves Off Intervention.
"President Palma should be informed," wired Mr. Bacon in reply, "that, in the public opinion here, it would have a most damaging effect for intervention to be undertaken until the Cuban government has exhausted every effort in a serious attempt to put down the insurrection and has made this fact known to the world." It is added that, until every effort has been made in Cuba, the Government will not consider intervention at all, but that two vessels would be sent.

The reply of the same day asks that

the vessels be allowed to remain to give security to foreigners, and asserts that the Cuban Congress will suggest the kind of intervention desired. "Palma applies public funds in public works and public education, but not in the purchase of war material," he said. "Insurgents for a considerable time prepared for present conditions; hence the government's apparent weakness at the commencement."

On September 11, the day the Des Moines was ordered to Cuba, a reply to Mr. Steinhart was sent by Mr. Bacon, a portion of which follows:

The President believed that intervention to be out of the question. We are considering, however, and would like your opinion as to whether or not to send a word of emphatic warning as to the certainty that intervention will come in the end, unless the people of Cuba, for the sake of their country, find some way to settle their difficulties.

In a message of the following day, Mr. Steinhart says that "President Palma asks for American intervention and begs President Roosevelt to send to Havana

MOVED INDORSEMENT OF BRYAN BY MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.



George Fred Williams.

with the greatest secrecy and rapidity 300 or 400 men to avoid any catastrophe in the capital. The situation is grave and any delay may produce a massacre of citizens in Havana." This message was received on the day that the Denver and Marietta were ordered to Cuba.

Palma Resolves to Resign.
On September 13 Mr. Bacon received a dispatch which told of the irrevocable intention of President Palma to resign and to turn over the government to an appointee of President Roosevelt in order to prevent complete anarchy. It is added that it may be necessary to land a force to protect American property.

This message was sent upon the day that American marines first landed in Cuba, but were ordered back to the vessels by Secretary Bonaparte. On the day following it was announced that Secretaries Taft and Bacon would be sent to Cuba, and upon that same day a message was received saying that the Cuban Congress could not meet for lack of a leader, neither the President nor Vice-President being willing to retain their office.

NEWS AMAZING TO CUBANS.

Palma's Early Request for Intervention Surprises Them.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—That ex-President Palma early in September asked for American interference in the interest of foreign lives and property is not considered surprising here, in view of his subsequent request to Mr. Steinhart, the American Charge, and Commander John C. Colwell, of the cruiser Denver. But that he suggested calling Congress to consider intervention as early as September 8 is considered surprising and that on September 13 he officially asked for intervention and had then irrevocably decided to resign causes amazement.

The correspondence between the State Department and Consul-General Steinhart in connection with Cuban intervention reveals the truth of the rumor current here at the time, which was persistently denied at the palace, Palma declining to speak of intervention.

Had this correspondence not been published, the impression would have continued here that Senator Palma yielded to intervention only after Messrs. Taft and Bacon had found it impossible to reconcile the Cuban differences. Secretary Root's assertion about giving the republic another trial is regarded, in view of the present outlook, as idealistic rather than practical.

CUBANS TALK OF ANNEXATION

Propose Plebiscite to Decide—Fusion Helps Disarmament.

HAVANA, Oct. 4.—Now that the disarmament of her revolutionists and the government volunteers is progressing steadily, the thoughtful portions of the public of all nationalities are animatedly discussing the possibilities of Cuba's future form of government. The desire for annexation, which has been carefully concealed for the past four years, is now voiced openly and the wish that the United States receive actual control in Cuban affairs is heard more insistently than ever.

Representatives of leading elements, both Cuban and foreign, have been asked to attend a meeting to discuss the feasibility of holding some sort of plebiscite by which all classes of the population would be able to express their ideas on what the future form of government should be. One plan suggested is the formation into groups of the various foreign elements, each of which will formulate its own project of government.

The idea of holding the next elections in January has been entirely abandoned. Cubans generally appear to favor elections in June. The question of the status of Congress and whether Senators and Representatives

HIS WIFE ARRIVES; WAR IN HER EYE

Platt Barricades Himself in Office.

CLERKS TO REPEL BOARDERS

Angry Woman Fails in Design on Aged Husband.

SON HIS CONSTANT GUARD

Mrs. Platt Vows Dispute Will Be Settled in Few Hours, but She Cannot Enter Senator's Fortress.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—(Special)—"This will be all settled within a very few hours," said Mrs. Thomas Platt, with flashing eyes, as she landed from the Twenty-third street ferry.

Mrs. Platt had come to town apparently under great, though suppressed, excitement, and it was evident that she hoped to bring to a crisis the developments of several weeks in her marital troubles with New York's senior Senator. She returned to her country home, however, without seeing her husband. With her was her daughter, Mrs. Francis J. Carmody, but, unlike Mrs. Platt, she was calm and collected.

Meanwhile Mr. Platt was entrenched in his offices. With him was his lawyer, Frank Platt, who has been attending constantly at his side for several days. Employees of the company kept jealous guard at the approaches to the office and several had a watchful eye on the door leading to Mr. Platt's private rooms.

Although Mrs. Platt had declined to say what her plan of attack would be, it looks as if the Senator and his office force were prepared to repel boarders. Mrs. Platt on leaving the Hotel Gotham had seemed irritable and aloof, a walking stick at a camera man who snapped him as he entered his carriage, leaning heavily on the staff. He reported, however, that she was careful to avoid newspaper men off the scent during her stay in town. It was learned, however, that she did not meet the Senator.

Nineteen Mutineers Executed.

BRONX, Oct. 4.—The 19 sailors sentenced to death for participation in the mutiny of last August have been executed.

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