

# The Commoner.

## BIG REVOLT ON AMONG THE OHIO REPUBLICANS

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 30.—(Special Correspondence.)—The formal opening of the most peculiar campaign that the electorate of Ohio ever witnessed took place September 23 at Bellefontaine. Governor Herrick, assisted by Senator Foraker and Vice President Fairbanks, attempted to square himself with his party and appealed for a re-election to the high office he holds.

At Newark Hon. John M. Pattison, the democratic candidate for gubernatorial honors, addressing a large gathering, presented his case to the people and asked for their suffrages. He was assisted in his arraignment of the republican organization in Ohio by former Governor James E. Campbell, his associates on the state ticket and by several other democratic leaders.

Preliminary to this formal opening on Saturday Senator Dick, chairman of the republican state committee, issued a proclamation to the effect that the tariff question is the paramount issue in Ohio this fall, though every voter in Ohio knows that the election this year has and can have no more to do with the tariff schedule or with any congressional action than it will have with the deliberations of the English parliament. Senator Dick has discovered that there is something wrong with the voters of Ohio. Some issue is interesting them, has aroused them as they have not been aroused since 1896, and he feels that it is the tariff. Were he to guess the second time he might conclude that it is the Ostend manifesto, or the Missouri compromise, or the Gadsden purchase, or the alien and sedition laws, or something equally apropos.

### SPLIT IN TWAIN

Governor Herrick affirms that he stands for everything that Roosevelt stands for. He proudly uttered the sentence in his speech of acceptance after Senator Dick had eliminated it from the resolutions of the state convention. Chairman Garber, the only democratic member of congress from Ohio, speaks for his party and says that he will support the president in his effort to reform and reduce the tariff. Therefore Garber and Herrick stand together on the tariff question. Dick opposes both. Garber is not a candidate, and Dick will necessarily have to fight on the tariff issue with the governor or with the Ohio State Journal, the leading republican organ of Ohio, which promptly repudiated Dick's selection of an issue.

The republican party is split in twain throughout the state. The real issue is Cox. Cox is the master political boss of the nation. His machine is built on the old Philadelphia model, but his cunning has improved and elaborated it beyond the dreams of a Quay, a Martin or a Durham. He has extended his dominion beyond the confines of Cincinnati or Hamilton county until it embraces the whole state. Herrick could not be renominated until Cox issued the order. Nor does any other candidate appear on the state ticket minus the Cox brand. The Cox organization has succeeded the Hanna organization. Into every county in the state Cox sent the order, "Nominate none but organization men for local offices." Such men were nominated because Cox had come into possession of every county machine. But honest, earnest republicans are in revolt in every community against the domination of a boastful, merciless gang. In one county, good for 2,000 republican majority in normal years, three candidates for county offices are pleading for votes on the ground that they are Pattison men and opposed to Cox and his man Herrick. In a convention in one of the leading cities of the state but a few evenings ago, a candidate for mayor was nominated by the republicans, who made his campaign for delegates on the platform that he proposed to support Pattison for governor and to repudiate Cox and his creature. He received three votes to each one the opposition polled.

### THE OLD SHIP LEAKS

In the old Western Reserve, the hot bed of republicanism, the birthplace of the republican party, where democrats have not been able to maintain the semblance of an organization since its birth many counties are conceded to Pattison, and republican officeholders and ex-officeholders, from congressmen down have declared in interviews that they can no longer endure the gag. Indeed it is claimed by conservative members of the republican party in many counties of the state that Pattison will poll more republican votes than will Governor Herrick. There is no exception to the general rule. The same conditions exist throughout the state. Opposition to Herrick is not in spots. He will lose by a large majority his home county of Cuyahoga and his home city of Cleveland. The same may be said of this capital city of Columbus. It is true of

Toledo and Dayton; and while Mr. Cox may register names from tombstones and vote the dead in some of the lower wards of Cincinnati where he has absolute control of the count, it is confidently predicted that the Hilltop wards will return such adverse majorities as to keep the total there within respectable bounds. Even some there are who maintain that even Cox's home may be aroused to a sense of decency and revolt.

But it is in the country districts where the greatest opposition and the most determination is manifested. The cities did not support Mr. Pattison for the nomination in the democratic state convention, and he is the first man in Ohio to hold a commission of leadership from the rural counties. It was an uprising of the people. Republicans seem to be as much interested in his election as democrats, and the convention that nominated him was an assembly of grim, determined men and patriots.

### BOSS AND GRAFT

With this condition existing, this evident purpose of honest republicans to rid themselves of bosses and grafters, cleanse their party of its would be leaders, it is the paramount duty of democrats to accept the assistance tendered and to relieve their fellow citizens of opposite political faith of the cancer that is not only destroying them, but destroying the body politic as well. All efforts of the republican party to cleanse itself from within have been fruitless. The knife must be applied and the instrument is placed in the hands of the democratic party. The issue depends upon the democracy. Republicans alone can not elect Mr. Pattison. Yet with all the democratic vote his election is sure. It is the supreme hope of Mr. Pattison, his campaign managers and all his friends that he poll approximately the Bryan vote of 1896. That vote would have elected every democrat who ever ran for governor in Ohio except one, and he would have been defeated by less than 1,000.

In 1896 Mr. Bryan polled 478,822 votes. That vote would have elected Mr. Chapman governor in 1897 by 44,907 plurality; it would have elected Mr. McLean in 1899 by 57,723 plurality; it would have elected Mr. Kilbourne in 1901 by 38,730 plurality; and Mr. Johnson would have been beaten in 1903, had he polled the Bryan vote, by but 800, though in that year Governor Herrick had a majority of 113,000.

### DEMOCRATS TO THE POLLS

The Bryan vote polled in 1905 will be sufficiently augmented by republicans to make Mr. Pattison's majority exceed that of any candidate ever elected governor of Ohio; hence it is the duty of every democrat to vote his ticket this year. That done, the entire democratic ticket will be elected, a democratic legislature will succeed the most corrupt one ever assembled in Ohio, will repeal many of the pernicious laws that the last one enacted and enact many measures of relief from bossism and graft. A full democratic vote will do even more. It will redeem more than a score of counties once democratic which have gone over to the opposition in recent years of democratic depreciation and will prove an inspiration to the national democracy.

On the occasion of Mr. Bryan's last visit to Ohio he held a conference with democratic leaders and sought to impress upon them the importance of polling the full democratic vote of the state. That vote is measured in its entirety by the poll of 1896 when Mr. Bryan received 478,822 votes. Mr. Bryan pointed out to these gentlemen the fact that no revolt amongst republicans on local issues would in its result compensate them for the failure to poll the maximum democratic strength in November. It was Mr. Bryan's fear that the widespread, outspoken and emphatic opposition to the re-election of Governor Herrick within his own party would be so alluring in its promise of success as to allay democratic apprehension and lull the democratic organization into a careless effort to get the last democratic vote into the box. Mr. Bryan pointed out that the success of Pattison seemed so very certain that democrats might conclude that effort spent upon thorough organization would be useless; that the hard work, which a close fight invites, to poll the maximum strength of a party might not be needed in this campaign. His admonitions had a splendid effect upon the democratic state committee.

Chairman Garber and Secretary Finley are devoting their entire time and energy to the carrying out of Mr. Bryan's suggestions. They realize the force thereof and their sole concern now seems to be the polling of the democratic vote. They are sending out daily appeals to every democrat who cast a ballot for Bryan in

1896 to not only do likewise for Pattison in 1905, but to use his influence to secure other votes in the same behalf.

### ALL ALONG THE LINE

The issue is bossism and graft. The republican votes that are tendered the entire state democratic ticket added to the Bryan vote of 1896 make success positive. The fight of the committee is not directed against Governor Herrick alone, but is in behalf of the entire democratic state ticket, for Cox nominated every republican candidate as he named Herrick, and a rebuke to Cox to be effective, to be sweeping, must involve the defeat of the entire republican state ticket. Governor Herrick is the storm center of the revolt in his own party, but those of his former political friends who are so bitterly opposing him comprise the more intelligent elements of his party and are men of high moral ideas. They are realizing now that the simple defeat of the governor will not eliminate Cox from political control in Ohio. It requires the defeat of his entire ticket to erase him from the political map, and it is doubtful whether soon again the opportunity to put an effectual end to his domination will be presented. These republicans, whose numbers mount high in the thousands, who have tendered the democracy their services in this campaign are just as solicitous about the democratic vote as democrats themselves dare be. Men high in the councils of that party are inquiring at democratic state headquarters every day about the probability of the democrats approximating the Bryan vote of 1896. The committee believes that this result will be accomplished and the democracy of Ohio should see to it that every democratic vote be registered. If this could be surely counted on the result in November could now be easily discounted. Mr. Pattison's election would be assured by an unprecedented majority and Coxism and graft would fade from consideration in Ohio.

### FORAKER AND HERRICK

Reference to Senator Foraker's speech at Bellefontaine, Ohio, revived the talk of differences between Mr. Foraker and President Roosevelt. In a dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, Senator Foraker is quoted as saying:

The talk of differences between President Roosevelt and myself is nonsense. I expressed my views on the subject of rate-making, as I have before. The proposition to give the power of making rates to the interstate commerce commission is a democratic measure. It is in the democratic platform. The republicans refused to put that plank in their platform, so I imagine one may refer to the matter without being subjected to the accusation of breaking faith with the administration.

In his speech at Bellefontaine, Governor Herrick said:

If the republican ticket is defeated in this election it will not be attributed to local or state issues. Our enemies will give it all the national significance they can, and upon a victory this fall they will build their hopes of a democratic delegation from the state of Ohio in the congress of the United States next year. Will the republican party of the great state of Ohio, standing as it does for everything that President Roosevelt stands for, through mistakes or indifference take the risk of harassing President Roosevelt's administration next year with a democratic delegation in congress from Ohio?

Governor Herrick pleads for re-election on the theory that his defeat would mean the repudiation of "everything that President Roosevelt stands for." Mr. Roosevelt says he is in favor of the proposition to give the power of making rates to the interstate commerce commission. Mr. Foraker says that that proposition is a democratic measure. That being true, will Ohio republicans who have grown weary of Coxism and of bossism in general yield to the plea that they vote for Mr. Herrick on Mr. Roosevelt's account when the democratic party and not the republican party, according to the testimony of Senator Foraker, stands for the most important reform advocated by the president?

Imposing fines on packers who violate the law will not be of any particular benefit to the public. The public will have to pay the fines. But a criminal packer sent to jail would help. The packer and not the public would have to suffer the imprisonment and the disgrace.