

## Where the Battle is Raging

The New York primaries for the republican state convention, to be held at Saratoga, September 27, have been hotly contested. It was conceded that Roosevelt would have the support of practically the entire delegation from New York county, numbering 190, while his opponent would have 142 in Kings, Queens and Richmond counties. Timothy Woodruff issued a statement claiming victory for the standpat forces. County Chairman Griscom, representing the Roosevelt forces, issued a statement claiming victory for the former president. William Barnes, Jr., issued this statement:

"I see by the newspapers that Mr. Roosevelt and his leading supporters in New York City have had a talk and Mr. Griscom said that the action of the state committee in selecting Mr. Sherman as temporary chairman will certainly be overruled by the convention and that Mr. Roosevelt will preside, which means that he will appoint the committee on resolutions.

"The determination of this matter will place the republican party squarely before the people without evasion. If Mr. Roosevelt is temporary chairman and the convention adopts the report of a radical committee on resolutions, New York will place herself alongside of Kansas and Iowa and the conservative element of the party, which for years has been its backbone, will be invited to the rear and the 'new nationalism,' coupled with the Bryanite pronouncement against the decisions of the supreme court, will take its place.

"If the action of the state committee in selecting Mr. Sherman, after Mr. Roosevelt's name was voted down, should be ratified by the convention, and if a committee on resolutions is appointed which will adopt a platform endorsing the administration of President Taft in forcible language declaring opposition to the political hysteria of the hour and firmly planting itself upon the same republicanism of the past, then the party can enter the campaign with respect for itself which ought to command the respect of the majority of the electorate as it has before.

"Some of the men who are urging Mr. Roosevelt's candidacy for temporary chairman of the convention against Vice President Sherman have little realization of the rising tide of popular disapproval which Mr. Roosevelt's speeches in the west have caused. His assumption of power is looked upon with wonderment. His ability to arouse the passions of the mob is dreaded in every quarter of the state and every day the menace of his political ascendancy to business and to labor is more thoroughly appreciated.

"I do not believe that his name will even be presented to the convention against the recommendation of the state committee for Mr. Sherman. If it is it will as certainly be voted down in the cause of true republicanism as that the convention will convene. Thoughtful men all over the state are aroused to the regrettable fact that Mr. Roosevelt is today the most dangerous foe to the world of business and labor in the United States. They hope with earnest solicitude that the republican party in this state will not in its convention permit him to be the arbiter of its policies and the mentor of its thought."

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### "HISTORY OF A GREAT MORAL ALLIANCE"

It is generally believed in New York that Mr. Roosevelt and William R. Hearst will co-operate politically. The New York World tries to make the two gentlemen referred to a little more comfortable by printing the following:

"From Mr. Roosevelt's first message to congress, December 3, 1901: 'This criminal (President McKinley's murderer) was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who on the stump and in the public press appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they can not escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless discontent.'

"From Elihu Root's speech at Utica, November 1, 1906: 'I say by the president's authority, that in penning these words, with the horror of President McKinley's murder fresh before him, he had Mr. Hearst specifically in his mind. And

I say, by his authority, that what he thought of Mr. Hearst then he thinks of Mr. Hearst now.'

"From Washington dispatches of November 16, 1908: 'W. R. Hearst of New York made a call of courtesy at the White House this evening. He said that no significance was to be attached to his visit; that he merely took the earliest opportunity after his arrival here to pay his respects to the president.'

"From an appeal to Mr. Roosevelt issued by Mr. Hearst, September 7, 1910: 'Come home to New York, Mr. Roosevelt, and honestly take the warpath against the bosses. We independents are whetting our tomahawks for the fray. There is no jealousy in our ranks. We do not care who leads if he only leads aright. We do not care who gains the glory as long as the people gain the victory. Drive the republican bosses out of the republican party, Mr. Roosevelt, and if one of them deserts to the democratic party 50,000 independents will take his place.'

"From Mr. Roosevelt's reply to Mr. Hearst, September 8, 1910: 'I am going back to New York state, as mentioned by Mr. Hearst, to fight the bosses. I will welcome the support of any man who wishes to aid in that fight.'

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### WASHINGTON STATE INSURGENT

The republican insurgents swept the state of Washington in the primaries September 13. Miles Poindexter, one of the most radical insurgent members of the house of representatives, was endorsed for United States senator by an enormous plurality. This is Secretary Ballinger's home state and several weeks ago, Mr. Taft personally requested one of Poindexter's opponents to withdraw in order that the standpat strength might be centered upon one man. The result is therefore accepted not only as a repudiation of Mr. Ballinger, but also as a personal defeat for the president.

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### THE RESULT IN MAINE

A Portland, Maine, dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "Two republicans and two democratic representatives will constitute the next Maine delegation in the national house. Doubt as to the make-up of the delegation was cleared up today when belated returns from the First and Fourth districts showed the re-election of Frank E. Guernsey and Asher C. Hinds, republicans. Attorney Charles W. Johnson, a prominent democrat of Waterville, is to be a candidate for the United States senate at the coming session of the legislature. That body will be democratic by a vote of 111 to 69."

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### IN NEW JERSEY

The primaries in New Jersey resulted in the nomination by the republicans of former Governor Edward C. Stokes to be United States senator. Vivian M. Lewis will be republican candidate for governor.

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### IN TENNESSEE

The independent democrats of Tennessee met in state convention and formally endorsed Ben W. Hooper, the republican nominee for governor. Attorney General Jeff McCarn, who prosecuted the Coopers for the killing of Senator Carmack, made a speech saying: "I am a state democrat and I am going right straight to the polls and vote for Captain Hooper." The convention adopted the platform denouncing the Patterson machine, declaring in favor of the four-mile prohibition law and condemning the abuse of the pardon power by Governor Patterson.

The regular democratic state convention will meet in Nashville, October 6, to nominate a candidate for governor in place of Governor Patterson, who has withdrawn.

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### FOLK FOR PRESIDENT

The Missouri democrats met at Jefferson City and adopted a platform in which Joseph W. Folk was formally endorsed for president in 1912. The Associated Press describes the platform in this way: "The platform denounces the Payne-Aldrich tariff law, and declares for tariff for revenue only. Criminal prosecution of the trusts is urged. One plank declares for

a merchant marine and a strong navy. The party, the platform declares, favors an employers' liability law, the abolishing of convict labor, the power of a utility commission for the state board of railroad and warehouse commissioners, and a new state capitol. The solution of the liquor question is local option, according to the platform. Speaker Cannon is censured and Colonel Roosevelt and President Taft are denounced."

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### CONNECTICUT REPUBLICANS

The republican state convention for Connecticut met at Hartford and nominated Charles A. Goodwin of Hartford to be governor. The platform adopted endorsed the Taft administration. The convention tabled a plank declaring in favor of direct primaries. The convention was very disorderly.

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### COLORADO DEMOCRATS

The Colorado democratic convention renominated John F. Shafroth. Denver politicians and interests fought the governor's re-nomination, and supported Dr. B. L. Jefferson. The vote in the convention stood: Shafroth 564, Jefferson 537. Justice Robert W. Steele of Denver was re-nominated unanimously for justice of the state supreme court and Congressman E. E. Taylor of Glenwood Springs was re-nominated for congressman at large.

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### MISSOURI REPUBLICANS

The Missouri republicans, in state convention at Jefferson City, had a hot fight led by Governor Hadley and his followers. The result was something of a compromise. Both the Roosevelt and Taft administrations were endorsed.

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### STATEMENT BY MR. BRYAN

Following the Maine election, Mr. Bryan gave out this statement: "I am very greatly pleased with the democratic victory in Maine. The fact that three out of four congressmen, the governor and the legislature will be democratic makes the victory national instead of local. The Maine victory, taken with the showing made in Vermont, proves that the revolt against the republican party is pronounced in the east, as well as the west, and means that the next congress will be democratic."

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### IN ILLINOIS

In the Illinois democratic primaries Lee O'Neil Browne, the democratic leader recently charged with bribery in connection with the election of Senator Lorimer, was re-nominated for the legislature in the Thirty-ninth Illinois district. The so-called Lorimer democrats won generally in the democratic primaries. Three out of the four lawmakers now under indictment on the Lorimer matter were re-nominated.

In the republican primaries Speaker Cannon was re-nominated by a reduced plurality. Representative Foss, standpatter, defeated George P. Englehard, progressive. Representative Mann, standpatter, was re-nominated. Representative Boutell, standpatter, was defeated by F. H. Gansbergen. The progressive republicans were generally victorious in Illinois.

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### LOSSES SUFFERED BY THE G. O. P. SINCE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR

Eugene N. Foss, democrat, was elected to congress from Massachusetts on March 22, 1910, by a plurality of 5,640.

James S. Havens, democrat, was elected to congress from New York over Boss Aldridge in April, 1910, by a plurality of 5,831.

C. C. Atkinson, democrat, was elected to congress from Missouri on February 1, 1910, by a plurality of 3,778, the democratic majority in 1908 being only 1,995.

United States Senator Julius C. Burrows, standpat republican, was defeated in the Michigan primaries by Representative Charles E. Townsend, progressive republican.

Standpat republican senators who have announced their retirement, are: Eugene Hale, of Maine; Nelson W. Aldrich, of Rhode Island; Frank Flint, of California; Samuel H. Piles of Washington.

Regular machine republican representatives in congress who have been defeated for re-nomination, are: Duncan McKinley, James McLachlan, of California; John A. T. Hull, of Iowa; Charles S. Scott, James M. Miller, William A. Calderhead and William A. Reeder, of Kansas; Ralph D. Cole, of Ohio; William H. Stafford, of Wisconsin;