

Where the Battle is Raging

OREGON PRIMARIES

The Oregon primaries were held September 25. The Associated Press report says: "A. W. Lafferty, insurgent and anti-assembly, secured the republican nomination for congress from the Second district by 2,000 plurality. In the First district W. C. Hawley, incumbent, the assembly candidate and standpatter, was renominated by about 2,500 majority over his insurgent opponent. For governor Jay Bowerman, the assembly candidate for the republican nomination, won by about 1,200 plurality. The nominees for the legislature from Multnomah county (Portland) are overwhelmingly in favor of 'statement No. 1'—the pledge of a legislator to support the popular nominee for United States senator regardless of the nominee's party affiliations. In the state at large the victory of the 'statement No. 1' candidates has not been so nearly unanimous, but the majority of the republican nominees throughout the state are believed to be pledged. The democrats put up a legislative ticket in few counties and the victorious candidates are practically all pledged. Oswald West won the democratic nomination for governor."

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DISCOURAGED

A Washington dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "Discouraged at the dismal outlook for their party in the approaching congressional elections and the bright prospects of the democracy, the Washington branch of the republican congressional campaign committee has reduced its office force about three-fourths. Those who have been told their services were no longer needed say that since Maine went democratic and Washington practically did the same thing by nominating Poin-dexter for governor the demand for the republican campaign literature has slumped to such an extent as to justify only the employment of a smaller number of clerks; while the republicans are reducing their working force, the democratic congressional campaign committee is increasing the number of its clerks, in order to meet the growing demand for literature of the democratic sort. The campaign books recently issued by the democratic congressional committee are going like hot cakes, and a notable fact in this connection is that they are being sent into congressional districts heretofore regarded as normally republican. A leading republican official who called at the White House this afternoon, is saying tonight that the president is looking decidedly 'blue' as a result of recent political happenings."

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NEW YORK REPUBLICANS

Theodore Roosevelt won a pronounced victory over the "old guard" in the New York republican convention. The Associated Press report gave the following synopsis of the first day's proceedings:

"Theodore Roosevelt as a delegate from Nassau county, L. I., was elected temporary chairman of the republican state convention by a vote of 568 to 443, defeating by a majority of 125 Vice President James S. Sherman, who was supported by the so-called old guard. Twice the state committee, under old guard dominance, had selected Mr. Sherman for the position, only to be overridden on the convention floor today. In control of the convention, by an adroit amendment, quickly named committees of his own choosing, including the committee on resolutions which will draft the platform embodying the direct primary plank for which the ex-president is fighting.

"Defeat of the old guard in the first skirmish was followed by delegates from the Sixth, Kings county (Brooklyn), congressional district turning against State Chairman Woodruff, electing A. E. Vass in his stead as a member of the committee. It is expected, however, that another district will re-elect him, but as the progressives will control the new committee he will be retired as chairman, although still leader of Brooklyn.

"Elihu Root, United States senator from this state, was selected as permanent chairman of the convention.

"The convention was marked by hoots and hisses as the detractors of Colonel Roosevelt addressed the delegates. Abraham Gruber, a

New York lawyer, made a particularly bitter attack.

"Colonel Roosevelt, in his speech, spoke against political and business corruption in characteristic vein and praised the administrations of President Taft and Governor Hughes.

"William Barnes, Jr., of Albany, leader of the old guard, issued a statement tonight denouncing Colonel Roosevelt as he has done heretofore and praising those of the old guard who stood firm.

"Interest in the Roosevelt-Sherman struggle occupied so much of the stage that discussion of candidates was overshadowed. But prominent among the possible gubernatorial nominees are Representative William S. Bennett, Henry L. Stimson, State Senator Harvey D. Hinman and William A. Pendergast of New York. No decision had been reached late tonight.

"Two drafts for the platform representing the ideas of the progressives and the old guard respectively were being threshed out tonight."

Abraham Gruber of New York, who had been elected to fire the broadsides of the old guard against Colonel Roosevelt's election, was recognized. Colonel Gruber said in part:

"Twelve years ago, on this platform, I warned a republican convention against turning the executive mansion into a shooting gallery. My advice was not heeded. Since that memorable day the man who has ever since been shooting has seen his party organization divided in every state, his party's candidate overwhelmingly defeated, business depressed and the intelligent and honest workingman without employment and hungry. Looking for other fields for shooting practice, this man is now shooting at the courts and its judges. Himself posing as a lawyer, who never had a case or drew a brief, he now finds himself holding up the courts and judges to the scorn of the mobs, but this is not a new symptom. It is an old disease. This apostle of derring practice, while he was president, abused Judge Humphrey, of the United States court, a gentleman and honest man, for rendering a decision which was according to the law and to this day is unreversed. When the United States appellate court reversed Judge Landis, the same shooter, told the people of the United States that the judges had been guilty of miscarriage of justice.

"Workingmen of the United States, do you realize that when Hayward and Moyer were on trial for their lives, this same shooter, with all the power of the president of the United States, sought to influence the jury by holding up these leaders of labor as undesirable citizens?"

"A French king once said, 'I am the state.' No sane man may ever say, 'I am the United States.' The lungs of the country are not its brains. Men who, a few months ago believed, now disbelieve, men who worshipped then, now execrate, and throughout the country the business men are facing panic and as lovers of their rights and liberties are fearing revolution. From Caesar to Napoleon, from Napoleon to American Jack Cade. When given power to show the trust, he drew a line between the good ones and the bad ones. The steel and sugar trusts were the good ones; those which would not help along the shooter's political schemes were the bad ones. And now those who cry 'Vive Leroy' are good republicans and those who are putting patriotism above all else and therefore will not join these cries are bad republicans.

"While under the table, I touch Cox's feet,

"I can not with Lorimer sit down and eat.

"Fellow citizens of New York, has the correspondence with Harriman passed from your minds? While the firm was Roosevelt and Harriman and not Roosevelt and Lincoln, the shooter and railroad man were engaged in a joint plan to get money and, in writing the senior member of the firm assured Harriman that they were both practical men and had better keep the partnership under cover.

"Every generation gives opportunities to the patriotic and brave to keep our ship of state headed in the right direction, and all of us business men, farmers, laboring men, professional men and, yes, even the women of this country may now, if they will, join in the great fight begun in the convention, to prevent a third term or something worse."

No one enjoyed Gruber's speech more than Colonel Roosevelt, who chuckled repeatedly. Gruber stated that it would be found that two-

thirds of Roosevelt's strength in the convention came from federal officeholders.

At one point the jeers and catcalls became so great that Colonel Roosevelt leaped to his feet and, waving his hand at the delegates, cried: "I ask a full hearing for Colonel Gruber."

The speaker continued, but hisses almost drowned his attacks on Colonel Roosevelt.

The convention then nominated the following ticket:

For governor—Henry L. Stimson.
For lieutenant governor—Edward Schoenek.
For secretary of state—Samuel S. Koenig, renominated.

For state comptroller—James Thompson.
For state treasurer—Thomas F. Fannell.
For state engineer—Frank M. Williams, renominated.

For attorney general—Edward R. O'Malley, renominated.

For associate judge of court of appeals—Irving G. Vann, renominated.

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NEW YORK REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

The republican platform adopted by the Roosevelt convention in New York was distinctly a disappointment to western insurgent republicans. The platform declares relentless warfare against official and legislative wrong-doing in this state and asserts that dishonesty in public service is, next to treason, the most flagrant of crimes. Continuing, the platform says:

"In ridding our institutions of this cancer growth we know no party distinction. The crimes which have been committed have involved members of both parties, and the fact that some of the wrongdoers have masqueraded under the name of republicans, neither has gained nor shall gain them immunity from punishment by republicans."

President Taft's administration is endorsed in the following language:

"We enthusiastically endorse the patriotic and statesmanlike leadership of William Howard Taft, and declare our pride in the achievements of his first eighteen months as president of the United States. Each succeeding month since his inauguration has confirmed the nation in its high estimate of his greatness of character, intellectual ability, sturdy common sense, extraordinary patience and perseverance, broad and statesmanlike comprehension of public questions and unflinching and unswerving adherence to duty. He has strengthened our prestige with foreign nations and treated with vigor and wisdom important international problems, notably our tariff relations with Germany, France and Canada. Under his administration the prosecution of those implicated in the sugar and other customs frauds have been made and convictions obtained; there have been impartial and energetic enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust act; a substantial reduction of governmental expenses; the establishment of better business methods, which will result in greater efficiency and real economy; remarkable progress in the construction of the Panama canal, and the withdrawal from private entry of our 71,000,000 acres of public domain, to preserve, for the public benefit, valuable and other mineral deposits, timber land and water power sites.

"On his recommendation, congress has provided for a committee to investigate and report on the regulation of the issuance of stocks and bonds by public service corporations engaged in interstate commerce. He has advocated a new system of appropriations for river and harbor improvements, under which each item, after investigation by experts, shall be approved and carried to completion as a separate measure. This recommendation we heartily endorse."

The tariff plank reads:

"The tariff law reduced the average rate of all duties 11 per cent. By increasing the duties on some luxuries and articles, not of ordinary use, making, however, no increase on any common food product, it turned a national deficit into a surplus. Under its first year of operation the value of imports free of duty was the greatest in our history by \$109,000,000, and the average rate of duty was less than under the Wilson law. Unlike that law its great reductions of duty have not stopped industry or depressed labor of any part of its hire. It gives free trade with the Philippine islands, and it establishes a customs court. Its maximum and minimum rates give us for the first time opportunity with other nations in our foreign trade.

"In providing, upon the suggestion of President Taft, for a tariff board, it affords the means of still more accurately determining the difference of the cost of production at home and abroad.

"A republican congress is necessary to provide