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NEW IOWA FIGHT

Henderson Comes Out for Governor.

VINDICATION IS HIS PLEA

Revenge on Cummins at the Bottom of the Move.

SHAW MAY BE IN THE DEAL

Speaker Will Make the Campaign on Protection as Against Revision—Dallzell in the Speakership Fight to Win.

Speaker David B. Henderson proposes to fight Governor Cummins and his famous Iowa tariff plank to the last ditch. The Speaker will now enter the race against Cummins for the nomination for Governor, and make a campaign on protection versus revision. There is an intimation that Secretary Shaw is to aid Henderson in his fight.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, Nov. 7.—The story comes from Iowa that Speaker Henderson has announced himself for Governor of that state in opposition to Cummins. Henderson has said privately that Cummins' opposition to him and the many annoyances the Governor subjected him to caused him to get out of the Congressional fight. It is said that Henderson, in order to vindicate himself, will make the campaign on the protection issue as against Cummins and his tariff-revision idea. There is an intimation that Henderson has combined with Secretary Shaw in this fight, although considerable doubt is cast upon that statement, as it is believed that Shaw would hesitate before entering such a combination while remaining in President Roosevelt's Cabinet. The President could not allow his Administration to be identified with any such factional fight. It may be that Shaw has recognized his unfitness for the Treasury portfolio and is getting ready to retire. He has been compelled by some force to resign his order regarding security for Government deposits, an act which caused a great deal of criticism at the time. Many financiers have represented to President Roosevelt that Shaw paved the way for an inflationist at the head of the Treasury Department to work great harm by accepting any kind of bonds in place of Government securities.

DALLZELL AFTER SPEAKERSHIP.

He Now Seeks Administration Influence With Doubtful Members.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Dallzell of Pennsylvania is in the Speakership fight to win if he can. He was here today trying to get the Administration influence behind him—not openly, of course, but in a way to help him with doubtful members of Congress. He also announced that he was not playing for any second place, but he believed he would get the office. Dallzell is a better equipped man in some ways than any other man in the House for the Speakership, but he lacks the popularity of some other men. In advancing the claims of Pennsylvania, he said: "Pennsylvania is entitled to the Speakership. We have the largest Republican delegation in the House. More than any other state, we keep right straight along contributing to Republican supremacy. We get very little in return, and might be justified in feeling that we are punished for our loyalty to the Republican party."

In view of the fact that Pennsylvania is benefited more by the high protective tariff than any other state in the Union, this argument will hardly meet with a responsive chord. Opposition to Cannon, who would naturally be the favorite candidate, is developing among those who have felt his power against appropriations they wanted. Cannon has fought liberal appropriations in many cases, and the role of "watchdog of the Treasury" is not a popular one among a great many members. Cannon is also standing out for the rights of the House as against the Senate, and it is expected that Senatorial influence will be brought to bear very strongly against him. His fight against the irrigation project in the last session, although not vigorous, was sufficient to make those who favored irrigation legislation fear him in the Speaker's chair. The prominence which he has had and the power he has used is sure to be a factor against him. It is probable that Dallzell's candidacy may bring out Sherman of New York, in the hopes that a dark horse may win. The Speakership fight may also resolve itself into a question as to whether there shall be any tariff revision in the 56th Congress. Men who speak for the Pennsylvania delegation announce that they do not want a single schedule of the present tariff touched. By such announcements the candidacy of Dallzell may be injured among those Republicans who really think there should be a modification at this time. It is evident that many members of Congress are not going to commit themselves to any Speakership candidate at present, because important committee places and chairmanships may depend upon picking the right man. A candidate who will make judicious promises in regard to committees may be able to win. As between Cannon and Dallzell, there is little choice on the tariff question, as Cannon has announced his opposition to any revision. It is no sure thing yet that Representative Babcock will not be brought forward. He

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As a Man Legislators Will Work for Appropriation.

C.W. HODSON ELECTED CHAIRMAN

Harmony Prevails at First Meeting for Organization, and Lewis and Clark Fair Receives Pledge for Enthusiastic Support.

Resolved, That this delegation favors and will work for a state appropriation of \$500,000 for the Lewis and Clark Fair.
That this delegation will support and endeavor to enact the charter for the City of Portland as framed and proposed by the Charter Commission.

TO BLOCK TARIFF REVISION.

Anti Again Beware Roosevelt to Back Down.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—Some of the Eastern Republicans are already making a stand for no tariff revision. Senator Scott, of West Virginia, declares his state does not want a single line of the present tariff bill changed. Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, says that the same is true of his state, and that the speech of President Cleveland, in favor of revision of tariff, turned 50,000 votes away from the Democratic nominees for Congress. Of course, this is merely a bald statement, and is used simply for the purpose of preventing any movement towards tariff revision at the coming session of Congress. These men are going to urge the President not to make any recommendations toward a tariff revision in his message, and also to urge the extra session of the Fifty-ninth Congress early next Spring for the purpose of taking up the tariff and trust questions. Some of the President's advisers believe that an extra session would be a good thing for his political prospects, but the President will not act on that assumption, and whatever he does will be for what he thinks is the best interests of the country, rather than the effect upon himself or upon his party.

PALMA ON CUBAN TREATY

President Says Instructions Have Been Sent Minister Quesada.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—President Palma is authority for the statement that instructions regarding the drawing of the commercial treaty between Cuba and the United States have been sent to the Cuban Minister at Washington, Senator Quesada. Senator Palma says he has every reason to believe that Senator Quesada was in consultation last Monday with Secretary Hay with regard to this treaty.

Cubans Want Steinhart for Consul.

HAVANA, Nov. 7.—The Cuban press is making a campaign for the appointment of Frank Steinhart as United States Consul-General at Havana. Mr. Steinhart has had charge of the Department of Military Records. It is understood that President Palma has intimated to Washington that Mr. Steinhart would be persona grata to the Cuban government.

Evacuation of Shanghai.

LONDON, Nov. 7.—It has been finally decided that the details and conditions of the evacuation of Shanghai by the troops of the powers are to be adjusted subsequent to the actual evacuation, which will, as previously agreed upon, take place at an early date.

HELEN'S FIGHT

Montana Victory Aids ex-Senator.

HEINZE'S QUICK FLOP

Mineowner Supported the Republicans.

HIS GREAT FIGHT WITH CLARK

Tried to Control Democratic Judicial Nominations, but Failed—Roosevelt's Attitude Helped Defeat the Democrats.

The feud between Senator Clark and F. A. Heinze, combined with the popularity of President Roosevelt's Administration and the immigration from the Republican states of the Middle West, has caused a revolution in Montana. The Republicans have carried the state for Supreme Judge, Congressman and Legislature, and ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter is again in control, with prospects of re-election in 1904. Beginning in 1890, the state gave enormous Democratic pluralities. In 1890 the plurality for Bryan was 3,043, and in 1900 it was 11,773. This year Joseph M. Dixon, Rep., is elected to Congress by a plurality of at least 20,000. The state is now Republican in all except state administration.

HELEN, Mont., Nov. 7.—(Special.)—A factional fight has again helped to give control of Montana politics to the Republican party, but it is impossible that the Republicans could have won such a sweeping victory if there had not been a great change of political sentiment in the state. This is evidenced by the fact that the Republicans have won the local offices in nearly every county, where the issues involved in the factional fight were not at stake. The campaign just ended proves once more that politics makes strange bedfellows. F. August Heinze, the litigious mineowner of Butte, had always professed to be a Republican until this year. His business quarrel was with the Anaconda Copper Company, the chief officers of which were also leading Republicans. Heinze was anxious to secure control of the Supreme Court, in order that he might insure decisions favorable to him in his many mining contests. He also desired to have a law passed by the Legislature increasing the Supreme Court from three to five members, the two additional judges to be appointed by the Governor. As Governor Toole is his firm friend, Heinze was sure that the appointments would be favorable to him. This would give him a more secure hold on the court. This was the situation in the campaign of 1900. Heinze's desire to control the judiciary was resented by the Republican leaders in that year and they had a fierce factional fight at the primaries in Silver Bow County, the most populous county in the state, where Heinze wielded the most influence. Heinze held a bolting county convention, but the delegates elected by it were shut out of the state convention. Then he formed an alliance with the Democrats and Populists and carried the Labor party with him in a fusion movement. The one desire of the Democrats was to secure a majority in the Legislature in order that W. A. Clark might be re-elected Senator. They bought Heinze's support for their Legislative ticket with the implied promise of help in carrying his measures to control the courts. The reward of the Labor and Populist parties was the passage of eight-hour and company store laws and a few places on the state ticket. The fusionists won and all parts of the device carried out except the passage of Heinze's bills to control the judiciary.

How the Row Started.

That was how the quarrel between Clark and Heinze began. Although the fusionists had a clear majority, Heinze blocked Clark's election to the long-term Senatorship in order to insure the united fusion vote for himself for the short term. Clark refused to make the deal and, though Heinze succeeded in delaying his election for ten days, Clark finally won out. The Democrats then felt themselves absolved from any obligations and joined forces with the Republicans in passing some bills inimical to Heinze's interests. The feud between the former allies grew fiercer and Clark and his son tried to get released from Heinze's bond in one of his most important lawsuits. The Republicans, headed by ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, had continued to denounce Heinze's attempts to control the judiciary, and Heinze saw no hopes of winning his point in that quarter, so he set to work to attempt to wrest control of the Democracy from Clark. He made a profession of democracy at a dinner in Helena last July, at which a number of leading Democrats were present. Then he set to work to repeat the same tactics with the Democracy which he had attempted with the Republicans in 1890. The Helena Independent was favorable to him, but then Clark began open measures of defense. He bought the Independent outright and changed its editorial staff. He himself presided at the Democratic state convention, which threw out Heinze's contesting delegation from Silver Bow. Heinze dictated the dates for the conventions of the Populists and Labor party to take place after those of both the big

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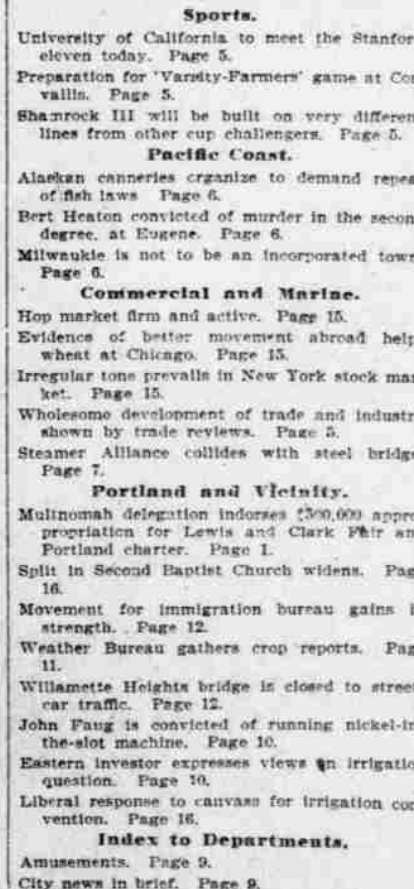
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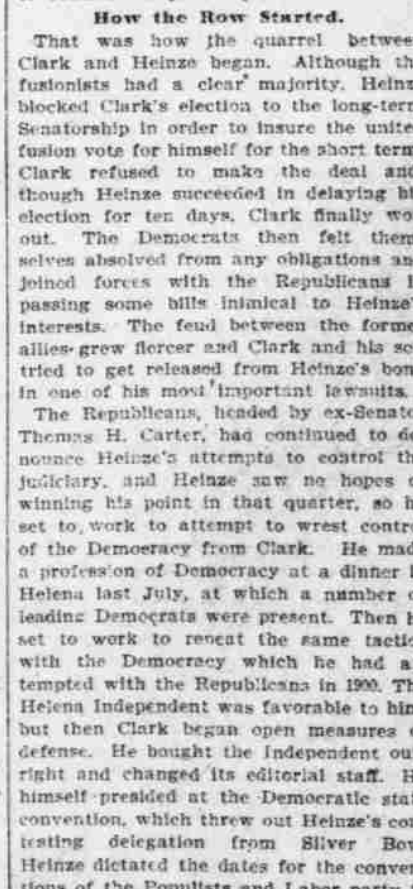
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