CARTER MAY RUN POSTAL SERVICE

Ex-Senator May Be Picked by Taft for Manager of Campaign of 1912.

HITCHCOCK TIRED OF JOB

Humiliated by Taft's Failure to Consult Him, He Is Ready to Retire—Carter Regarded as Good Political Adviser.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, March 22.—According to current rumor, President Taft is looking about for a new political adviser, with a view to placing him in the Cabinet, and later turning over to him the management of the next Republican Presidential campaign.

Postmaster-General Hitchcock, who conducted the last campaign, will not conduct the next campaign, if reliance is to be placed on statements of men close to President Taft, for there is considerable dissatisfaction with the way Mr. Hitchcock plays politics, and the friends of the President believe the party would fare better under the management of a more experienced and more adroit politician.

The retirement of Postmaster-General Hitchcock from the Cabinet has many times been rumored, and Mr. Hitchcock's resignation at any time would not occasion surprise. As a matter of fact Mr. Hitchcock is not satisfied with his office or with his present relations with the Administration. He is uncomfortable, and largely because his political advice is of late not often sought by the White House, and seldom heeded. In the handling of patronage of the Postoffice Department, he is seriously hampered, and no longer has his way. All of which is humiliating. It would seem, therefore, that the President and the Postmaster-General would both welcome a change in the latter office, and seemingly it is only a question of selecting the new man before the change takes place.

Carter Is Favored.

According to some members of the Senate, the President is inclined to bring into the Cabinet ex-Senator Carter, of Montana, who retired from Congress on March 4. Personally the President entertains a high regard for the Montana man, and looks upon him as an adroit, shrewd and farseeing politician. He has relied heavily upon Senator Carter in times past, and seemingly would like to continue this friendly relationship. The retirement of Postmaster-General Hitchcock would afford an opportunity of bringing Mr. Carter into the Cabinet, and would also place him where he could best apply his political ability to helping out the Administration.

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If it is President Taft's purpose to groom Mr. Carter for manager of the campaign of 1912 (assuming that Taft is renominated) he could not do better than make him Postmaster-General at this time. In that office Mr. Carter would be brought into contact with Republican leaders in all parts of the United States; he would have the last say as to appointment of Postmasters everywhere, and would be in a position to strengthen the Administration with political workers who count, if his political sagacity is as great as the President believes.

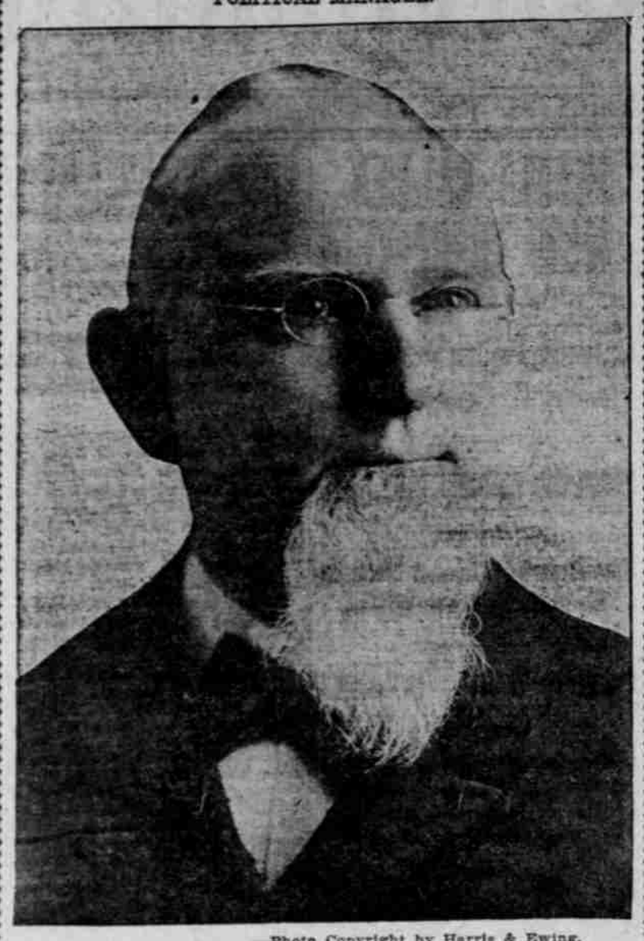
Carter Well Informed.

As far as the conduct of the Postoffice Department is concerned, Senator Carter is probably as well informed as any man who has not been Postmaster-General. As a member of the committee on postoffices he has familiarized himself with the postal service; as Senator he fathered the Administration's postal savings bank bill, and had charge of it until it became a law, and in the last session he led the Administration fight for increased rates on magazines. In other ways he has been identified with postal legislation, and understands the subject thoroughly. Therefore, from a purely Administrative point of view, Senator Carter is undoubtedly a good man to succeed Mr. Hitchcock as Postmaster-General.

Should President Taft take Senator Carter into the Cabinet, he probably would look to him for political advice at all times. He needs advice of this sort, for lack of sound political advice has led the Administration into many blunders during the past two years. If Senator Carter becomes chief political adviser to the President, it would be natural for the President to urge his selection as campaign manager for 1912, for Mr. Taft is to be a candidate for renomination, and if nominated, would want a friend to conduct his campaign. It is generally understood that he does not want Mr. Hitchcock for manager.

All this, of course, is rumor and speculation. There has been nothing authentic to convey the impression that Senator Carter is to enter the Cabinet. But his friends are quite strongly convinced that he will not serve long as a member of the International Waterways Commission, to which he was recently appointed, and they may have some definite assurance on which to base their hopes.

FORMER MONTANA SENATOR WHO MAY BE TAFT'S NEXT POLITICAL MANAGER.



—Photo Copyright by Harris & Ewing.
THOMAS H. CARTER.

PLOT TO WRECK ADMITTED

Missouri Boys Confess Design to Rob Train, but One Relents.

PLATTSBURG, Mo., March 22.—Roscoe Townsend, 16 years old, and Walter Carpenter, aged 17, accused of an attempt to wreck and rob a Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train at Holt, Mo., on the night of March 11, were arraigned here today. Carpenter, who gave the information which frustrated the attempt, was released. Townsend confessed his guilt and was bound over to the Circuit Court.

Townsend admitted his plan was to wreck the train on the high trestle and rob the passengers. He shared his secret with Carpenter. Only a short time before the hour for the attempt, Carpenter gave everything away. When a posse reached the trestle, Townsend had chained a bar of iron across the rails. This was removed barely in time to save the train.

Chile to Spend $15,000,000.

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 22.—The Government has invited tenders for hydraulic engineering work at the ports of Valparaiso and San Antonio. It is estimated that an expenditure in the neighborhood of $15,000,000 will be required. The bids will be opened at the end of July.

Colorado Kills "Search" Bill.

DENVER, March 22.—The House today killed the "search and seizure" bill giving officers authority to enter a store or residence without a warrant and search and seize intoxicating liquor.

DIRECT LAWS URGED

Senator Owen Tells Illinois Lawmakers About Them.

LORIMER FACTION ABSENT

Threats to Exclude Him Made by Men He Denounced, but Not Carried Out—Oregon Plan Is Escape From Special Interests.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 22.—Despite threats and predictions that he would be interfered with by Lorimer partisans in the Illinois Legislature, Robert L. Owen, United States Senator from Oklahoma, delivered a forceful exposition of the initiative and referendum at a public meeting of the House judiciary committee this afternoon.

Owen was not interrupted. He suffered no open discourtesy, although several Lorimerites on the committee did not attend the meeting because of his criticism of some of them in the Senate.

Owen said the question of the initiative and referendum was a fight between organized greed and the people. The time had come to put an end to bribery and corruption and to machine politics, he said.

Owen said the great wealth being piled up in this country by individuals under machine politics and corruption was leading thousands of families to ruin and decay, and in addition hundreds of thousands of other ambitious ones, who would imitate and follow these unjustly wealthy persons.

He then explained why he considered the initiative and referendum a cure for this false and unwholesome condition. He said the initiative and referendum was bound to rule, and discussed the effect it would have in making the citizens more interested in politics and more patriotic.

Taking up the working of the initiative and referendum and corrupt practices act in Oklahoma and Oregon, Owen said that poor men had been elected to the United States Senate from these states. He said further it had resulted in much material benefit to both states in bringing in good capital that wanted a fair chance under laws that they knew would give all a square deal.

Owen, in tracing down the origin of opposition to the policy, said that in each instance the opposition could be traced to the attorneys, agents or allies of special interests. He said the opposition had given up the use of ridicule in efforts to defeat the initiative and referendum, and now was resorting to abuse and a demand that the percentage of voters necessary to hold referendum elections be prohibitively high.

YAKIMA NOW TRADE VEIN

(Continued From First Page.)

ous exclamations extended a welcome to the new line.

At Kennewick Mr. Strahorn, F. L. Pitman, chief engineer of the North Coast; A. MacCorquadale, district freight and passenger agent at Spokane, and other officials joined the party.

Cannon boomed from the neighboring hills as the first train hove into sight. The North Yakima band struck up a salute which was responded to by the band carried on the special from Walla Walla.

Pageant Is Amusing.

Soon a parade was formed, many characters typifying the industries and advantages of their section were represented by Walla Walla men and lent much sport to the occasion. C. E. Nye was dressed up as a cowboy and wore a sign declaring that he had been run out of Walla Walla for selling apple orchards at $800 an acre. Jacob Kaufman, who bears the undisputed distinction of being Walla Walla's biggest citizen, wore a suit of clothes made of burlap woven at the Walla Walla jute mill. Jacob Lambert, however, created the most fun of the trip by his representation of the artesian well projects that have aided in the development of the Walla Walla district. Aided by confederates he carried a seemingly inexhaustable supply of water which intermittently spouted from an opening at the top of his hat.

North Coast Tie Pictured.

E. H. Hennessey was dressed to characterize the garden and vegetable-growing industry. Jack Sweezy, County Auditor at Walla Walla, wore the latest creations in feminine fashions and marched in the procession beside C. M. Rader, an attorney, who was attired in "conventional black." They represented Walla Walla and North Yakima respectively. Between them was held a banner bearing the legend, "What the North Coast has joined together let no man put asunder." Besides the bands entertaining music was provided by the Walla Walla Maennerchor, consisting of 16 male voices.

Immediately following arrival of the special trains the visitors were entertained at luncheon at the rooms of the Commercial Club. Then followed Mr. Strahorn's speech, after which more than 1000 out-of-town visitors were conducted on a trolley trip through the Upper Yakima Valley as guests of the local transportation company.

Day Holiday for All.

The people of North Yakima and the residents of the countryside for many miles around virtually declared it a holiday and joined together in welcoming the North Coast and its representative officials. Visitors from Walla Walla and Spokane rejoiced with the local citizens in the completion of the road that gives them a rail line nearly 25 miles shorter than formerly and which, for the first time, establishes through service between the two towns.

"The completion of this road restores the Yakima Valley and North Yakima to the Walla Walla district, from which it originally was carved. It is the return of the prodigal from our point of view," said J. C. Scott, president of the Walla Walla Commercial Club. "The improved service will increase the trade relations between the two cities and will place the Yakima district in direct connection with Portland both for the purchase of merchandise and for marketing its products."

Portland Brought Closer.

More than 80 per cent of the wholesale trade in Walla Walla and vicinity is carried on with Portland. More than 40 traveling men representing Portland houses live in Walla Walla. The North Coast line will enable them to canvass the newly-opened territory and many of them predict that within a few years the same proportion of business that is done between Walla Walla and Portland will be done between North Yakima and Portland.

The North Coast line is built on the north side of the Yakima River and reaches a number of important towns that heretofore have had no railroad service. Among these are Donald, Buena, Zillah, Granger, Sunnyside, Grandview, North Prosser and Benton City. Tributary to these towns are immense irrigated tracts, agregating 500,000 acres, and much more land capable of being irrigated to advantage.

Fruit Production Fast.

C. E. Woods, right-of-way, tax and claim agent of the North Coast, estimates that this territory will produce 27,000 carloads of fruit annually after 1915.

The visiting railroad officials passed a part of this afternoon in looking over terminal properties here and in preparing for improved depot facilities at other points on the line. New station buildings either have been erected at every town on the road or are under course of construction. They are of a superior class and in keeping with the excellent roadway that attracted the admiring attention of all who rode over it on the first train.

Regular freight and passenger traffic will be inaugurated tomorrow, with one through passenger train each way between Walla Walla and North Yakima every day and five local motor trains each way a day.

WALLA WALLA SENDS 500

Weiser, Idaho, Also Has Delegation on First Train.

WALLA WALLA, Wash., March 22.—(Special.)—To celebrate the opening of the North Coast Railroad fully 500 Walla Wallans went on the excursion train to North Yakima today, the train being the first run over the new line between the two points. Among the excursionists was a delegation from Weiser, Idaho, in two Pullman cars.

The train consisted of two engines, a baggage coach, eight day coaches, two Pullmans and a private car. The local band accompanied the train and at every stop helped residents of the valley in celebrating. The train will return tonight, being due here about midnight.

The provisional government of Portugal has issued a decree providing for the importation of cold-storage meats free of duty.

ROOSEVELT LAUDS PROGRESSIVE RULE

California Urged to Recall Judges and Adopt Short Ballot System.

SENATE GIVEN NO MERCY

Vote on Lorimer Held Up to Reprobation—Governor Johnson and Legislature Highly Praised for Progressive Laws.

(Continued From First Page.)

think it wise for the popular choice to light upon by their condemnation of Mr. Lorimer and of the action of the Senate of the United States in keeping Mr. Lorimer in a seat.

"I call your attention to two or three features connected with the Lorimer vote in the United States Senate and, first of all, as an American citizen keenly desirous of seeing the honor of the United States Senate upheld, I wish to thank the Legislature of California for having shown itself more sensitive to the honor of the United States than the United States Senate itself was.

"I call your attention to two or three other facts. Mr. Lorimer stays in the United States Senate because the Senators, who are no longer Senators—when they had but 48 hours more to serve—said he could continue after they had left. A majority of the present colleagues of Mr. Lorimer, who voted for or against him that day, voted against him. He was kept in his seat by the Senators whom the people had decided they no longer wished to see in the Senate of the United States.

Some Figures Are Eloquent.

"And again the statement was made in debating the proposed amendment to provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, that we would destroy the character of the United States Senate if we altered the present method of electing Senators.

"Now, I will call your attention to two facts in the vote: Of the Senators who voted against and defeated that proposed amendment, five-sixths showed just the kind of atribute they wished to see in a United States Senator by voting in favor of the retention of Mr. Lorimer in the United States Senate. In other words, five-sixths of the Senators who voted against the popular election of United States Senators voted for Mr. Lorimer, who had been chosen under the very worst system that can obtain under the old rules in a state Legislature.

"I thank California. I thank its Legislature, for the attitude they took in this matter.

Johnson Right Kind of Governor.

"Now, I congratulate California upon the type of public servant whom it has put into the chair as Governor. And I congratulate you especially because you have now as Governor a man who by his deeds as Governor has made good every word he uttered on the stump. Mr. Johnson belongs in that group of reformers who are reformers of exactly the same stripe after being elected that they were before being elected. Mr. Johnson has made good every promise to which he committed himself on the stump, and he, therefore, has not only rendered a great service to California; he has rendered a great service to the Nation at large. For no American public man can show conspicuous qualities, either for good or evil, without affecting not only the community in which he dwells, but our people as a whole.

"There is one reform we haven't yet adopted—I understand your Legislature is going to vote on it soon—which I most earnestly hope they will adopt, and that is the principle of the short ballot.

"The time has come when we can no longer tolerate slovenly inefficiency in our government, and there has been altogether too much slovenly inefficiency in the past in the government of the Nation, state and city, and we are becoming too big, our interests too important, our business interests and our human interests too important longer to tolerate it. And in order to get rid of such inefficiency we need to choose the right man; to have that man given ample power, and then hold him responsible for the way he handles that power.

"In other words, my plea is for a system under which you will know the men that you are electing to office, under which they will have full power in office; and, third, under which you will have full power over them.

"Public servants must be given ample power to enable them to do their work. Remember that. If you tie the hands of a public man so that he can't do ill, you tie his hands so that he can't do well. Don't you try for a moment to restrain the public man in office by shackling him. Leave his hands free. Give him the chance to do the job. Turn him out if he doesn't do the job well. If I am trusted to do a job I want to be given the power to do it, and then you can hold me accountable for it. Let any man hold me accountable for it, but give me a chance to make or to mar that job myself.

Long Ballot Politicians' Device.

"Now, you cannot exercise a wise choice if you are asked to vote on a multitude of names. If you are given a ticket with 30 or 40 names on it to vote, how many of them will you know anything about? You can't know anything about them. You will know about a few men, but the ordinary citizen, who is pretty busy earning his own livelihood anyhow, can't be expected to be able to fix in his mind the identity of 40 obscure politicians.

"The public servants for whom you vote should be so few in number that the people may know who it is they are choosing to administer any particular office.

"A long ballot, covered with many names, is, of all possible devices, the one best adapted to give professional politicians, bread-and-butter politicians, the utmost possible advantage over ordinary citizens in the choice of public officers.

"The professional—the bread-and-butter man—whose business it is, can and will take the time to know every man on the ballot. It is his business. You and I won't normally take the time. I will put it stronger than that; you and I can't normally take the time. We can't remember; we can't be expected to remember the identity of a great number of individuals, no one of whom is to do a very important piece of work. We must make the number of the names fewer and the work done by each man so important that it will rivet the attention of the ordinary man.

"The other day in Arizona I gave the reasons why, as regards most communities and under normal conditions, I do not believe in the recall of the judiciary; and at the same time stated that I admitted the melancholy fact that there were states where judges have so acted in the past as to make it justifiable and necessary for the people to adopt measures for retiring them from office. And I add that, in my judgment, the recall of judges should not be adopted until by actual experiment the people were driven to it as necessary, but regrettable, method of doing away with some even worse evils.

"When I uttered those last sentences, I was thinking particularly of your condition here in California. As thorough a knowledge of the facts as an outsider could obtain had convinced me some time ago that here in California the conditions were actually such as to render it imperative on your part to provide methods for retiring any judge when you became convinced that his retention on the bench was no longer in the interest of justice and fair dealing from the standpoint of the people at large.

"Personally, I would have preferred to see you devise some other method than that which your Legislature has proposed for adoption by the people. But the question now is whether you will keep conditions unchanged here, or adopt the constitutional amendment proposed. There is no other alternative and, such being the case, I feel most strongly that it is in the interest of justice, of honesty and of popular government to adopt the proposal as the Legislature has submitted it.

"Now, my friends, I have spoken hitherto only in praise of what you have done and are doing. I now want to speak as a friend to his friends, as a man who believes as you do.

"I trust you have entered not upon a spasm of reform. I trust that you have entered upon a career of reform, upon a movement for progressive betterment of our citizenship, which will be steady and continuous; and in any such movement, I want you to remember that there is just as much need of breaching work as of trace work. You have got to hold back when necessary, just as much as you have got to pull forward.

"But, in return, I not merely ask, but demand, that when you get the control, you, in your turn, scorn the act of doing injustice or suffering injustice to be done to any corporation.

"If you haven't sufficient virtue and self-control to do justice to a corporation, then we have forfeited our right to exercise full control over the corporation."

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