WILSON GRIEVED BY BREAK WITH HARVEY

'Tactless Statement' at Club Deeply Regretted.

OFFENSE NEVER INTENDED

Letters Made Public by Tumulty Show Editor's Support Was Valued by Governor.

BY JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.

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CHAPTER XII.

Upon completion of the legislative work of the first session of the New Jersey legislature the name of Woodrow Wilson quickly forged to the front as a strong presidential possibility. Intimate friends, including Walter Hines Page, afterward United States ambassador to Great Britain; Cleveland H. Dodge and Robert Bridges, the two latter old friends and classmates of the governor in the famous class of '79 at Princeton, set about by conferences to launch the presidential boom of their old friend, and selected for the task of the actual management of the campaign, the young Princetonian, William M. McCombs, then an active and rising young lawyer of New York.

These gentlemen and other devoted friends and advisers of the governor made up the first Wilson contingent and at once initiated a plan of publicity and organization throughout the country. They arranged to have the New Jersey governor visit strategic points in the country to make addresses on a variety of public questions.

Whether Colonel Harvey was behind the scenes as the adviser of this little group I have never ascertained, but Harper's Weekly, then edited by the colonel, was his leading supporter in the magazine world, carrying the name of the Princetonian at its masthead as a candidate for the presidency. There were frequent conferences between the colonel and the governor at the executive offices and as a result of these conferences the Wilson boom soon became a thing to be reckoned with by the "Old Guard" in control of party affairs in the nation.

Wilson's Stock Goes Up.

Wilson stock from the moment of the adjournment of the legislature began to rise, and his candidacy spread with great rapidity, until in nearly every state in the union Wilson clubs were being established. The New Jersey primaries, where again he met and defeated the Smith forces; the Ohio primaries, where he split the delegates with the favorite son, Governor Harmon, a distinguished democrat, and the Wisconsin primaries, at which he swept the state, gave a tremendous impetus to the already growing movement for the reform governor of New Jersey.

Everything was serenely moving in the Wilson camp, when like a thunderclap out of a clear sky broke the story of the disagreement between Colonel Harvey, Marse Henry Watterson and the governor of New Jersey. I recall my conversation with Governor Wilson on the day following the Harvey-Watterson conference at a New York club. As private secretary to the governor, I always made it a rule to keep in close touch with every conference then being held regarding the political situation, and in this way I first learned about the Harvey-Watterson meeting, which for a few weeks threatened to destroy all the lines of support that had been built up throughout the last months of diligent work and organization.

The governor and I were seated in a trolley car on our way from the state capitol to the railroad station in Trenton when he informed me, in the most casual way and without seeming to understand the possible damage he had done his own cause, of what followed his conference the previous day. It was like this: The conference had ended and they were leaving the room when Colonel Harvey put his hand on Woodrow Wilson's shoulder and said: "Governor, I want to ask you a frank question, and I want you to give me a frank answer. In your opinion is the support of Harper's Weekly helping or hurting you?"

Wilson Is Embarrassed.

In telling me of it, Woodrow Wilson said: "I was most embarrassed and replied: 'Colonel, I wish you had not asked me that question.' 'Well, what is the answer?' Colonel Harvey insisted pleasantly. 'Why, Colonel, some of my friends tell me it is not helping me in the west.' Colonel Harvey said: 'I was afraid you might feel that way about it and we shall have to soft pedal a bit.'"

Mr. Wilson was so serenely unconscious that any offense had been taken that when informed by me a little later that his name had disappeared from the head of the editorial column of Harper's Weekly he did not connect this with the interview. "Was Colonel Harvey offended?" I asked. "He didn't seem to be," was the governor's answer.

I immediately scented the danger of the situation and the possibilities of disaster to his political fortunes that lay in his reply, and I told him very frankly that I was afraid he had deeply wounded Colonel Harvey and that it might result in a serious break in their relations. The governor seemed grieved at this and said that he hoped such was not the case; that even after he had expressed himself so freely, Colonel Harvey had been most kind and agreeable to him and that they had continued to discuss in the most friendly way the plans for the campaign and that the little conference had ended without apparent evidence that anything untoward had happened that might lead to a break in their relations.

We then discussed at length the seriousness of the situation, and as a result of our talk the governor wrote Colonel Harvey and endeavored to make clear what he had in mind when he answered the question put to him by the colonel at the Manhattan club conference a few days before, not, indeed, by way of apology, but simply by way of explanation. This letter to the colonel and a subsequent one went a long way toward softening the unfortunate impression that had been created by the publication of the Harvey-Watterson correspondence.

Letters Made Public.

The letters are as follows:

[Personal]

University club, Fifth Avenue and Fifty-fourth street, December 21, 1911.—My Dear Colonel: Every day I am confirmed in the judgment that my mind is a one-track road and can run only one train of thought at a time! A long time after that interview with you and Marse Henry at the Manhattan club it came over me that when (at the close of the interview) you asked me that question about the Weekly I answered it simply as a matter of fact and of business, and said never a word of my sincere gratitude to you for all your generous support, or of my hope that it might be continued. Forgive me, and forget my manners! Faithfully, yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

To which letter Colonel Harvey sent the following reply:

[Personal]

Franklin Square, New York, Jan. 4, 1912.—My Dear Governor Wilson: Replying to your note from the University club, I think it should go without saying that no purely personal issue could arise between you and me. Whatever anybody else may surmise, you surely must know that in trying to arouse and further your political aspirations during the past few years I have been actuated solely by the belief that I was rendering a distinct public service.

The real point at the time of our interview was, as you aptly put it, one simply "of fact and of business," and when you stated the fact to be that my support was hurting your candidacy, and that you were experiencing difficulty in finding a way to counteract its harmful effect, the only thing possible for me to do, in simple fairness to you, no less than in consideration of my own self-respect, was to relieve you of your embarrassment so far as it lay within my power to do so, by ceasing to advocate your nomination. That, I think, was fully understood between us at the time, and, acting accordingly, I took down your name from the head of the Weekly's editorial page some days before your letter was written. That seems to be all there is to it.

Whatever little hurt I may have felt as a consequence of the unexpected peremptoriness of your attitude toward me is, of course, wholly eliminated by your gracious words. Very truly yours,

GEORGE HARVEY.

To Colonel Harvey's letter Governor Wilson replied as follows:

[Personal]

Hotel Astor, New York, Jan. 11, 1912.—My Dear Colonel Harvey: Generous and cordial as was your letter written in reply to my note from the University club, it has left me uneasy because, in its perfect frankness, it shows that I did hurt you by what I so tactlessly said at the Knickerbocker club. I am very much ashamed of myself, for there is nothing I am more ashamed of than hurting a true friend, however unintentional the hurt may have been. I wanted very much to see you in Washington, but was absolutely captured by callers every minute I was in my rooms, and when I was not there was fulfilling public engagements. I saw you at the dinner, but could not get at you, and after the dinner was surrounded and prevented from getting at you. I am in town today, to speak this evening and came in early in the hope of catching you at your office.

For I owe it to you and to my own thought and feeling to tell you how grateful I am for all your generous praise and support of me (no one has described me more nearly as I would like myself to be than you have); how I have admired you for the independence and unhesitating courage and individuality of your course; and how far I was from desiring that you should cease your support of me in the Weekly. You will think me very stupid—but I did not think of that as the result of my blunt answer to your question. I thought only of the means of convincing people of the real independence of the Weekly's position. You will remember that that was what we discussed. And now that I have unintentionally put you in a false and embarrassing position, you heap coals of fire on my head by continuing to give out interviews favorable to my candidacy! All that I can say is that you have proved yourself very big and that I wish I might have an early opportunity to tell you face to face how I really feel about it all. With warm regard. Cordially and faithfully yours,

WOODROW WILSON.

ARMY SCHOOL IS OPEN

INTELLIGENCE CLASSES ARE ORDERED STARTED.

Work to Be Taken Up on Wartime Basis at Camp Lewis. Privates Attend.

TACOMA, Wash., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Orders for the establishment of a school for officers and men assigned to the intelligence branch of the army at Camp Lewis were issued yesterday at camp headquarters. The school will take up the work of the intelligence department on a wartime basis and will apply the lessons learned in the campaigns in France.

The studies will include comprehensive map work, methods of preventing enemy activity behind the American lines, news, propaganda and censorship work, detailed intelligence reports and progressive training in all lines of the work.

The school is designed to prepare the 3d division for war service at any time and its results will be checked by a tactical maneuver under war-time conditions, to be held as soon as the work has advanced far enough. This will probably be in January.

At the same time, orders were issued for the establishment of new schools for both officers and men in all branches of military work. All officers who have not obtained proficiency certificates in military instruction will be required to take these courses and pass an examination. The enlisted men will receive instruction as part of the regular military drill. The schools opened at each brigade headquarters and class work will be continued all winter.

MASONS INSTALL LODGE

Albany Citizens Attend Ceremonies at Mill City.

ALBANY, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—A large number of Albany Masons participated in the institution of a new Masonic lodge at Mill City last night.

Among the delegation from Albany were: David P. Mason, oldest living past grand master of the grand lodge of Oregon; Frank J. Miller, also a past grand master and former chairman of the public service commission of Oregon; Percy R. Kelly, circuit judge of the third judicial district and senior grand deacon of the grand lodge of Oregon; Rex W. Davis, also an officer of the grand lodge; Fred H. Hough, master of St. Johns lodge of this city; J. S. Van Winkle, John R. Penland and T. J. Butler, past masters of the local lodge, and Dr. D. V. Poling, Captain Alton B. Coates, F. E. Callister, Dr. Vard Littler, E. M. Pugh, E. C. Brandeberry, W. S. Richards, C. G. Cowles, P. D. Gilbert, Frank Wood, Isaac Butler, Harry Curran and Reed Walworth.

James F. Robinson of Portland, grand secretary of the grand lodge of Oregon, accompanied the Albany delegation from this city.

2000 TO HAVE PICTURES

Members of Student Organizations Take Photographs for Yearbook.

OREGON AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Corvallis, Nov. 6.—(Special.)—An order for 2000 individual pictures will be filled for the 1922 Beaver, college annual, to complete arrangements for re-group pictures. Every member of fraternities, sororities, house clubs and hall clubs, as well as upper classmen and student organizations will have an individual photograph.

A suggestion by the staff that photographs be taken before Christmas is expected to result in an opportunity for those in charge of regrouping to complete their work early. A suggestion that group pictures be taken was not favored by the junior class.

Bishop Sumner Speaks at Salem.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The Right Rev. Walter T. Sumner, bishop of the Episcopal diocese of Oregon, gave an Armistice day address at St. Paul's church here today.

Phone us for prices on your winter coal. Diamond Coal Co., Bdwy. 2037.—Adv.

PIN MONEY THEORY HURTS WOMEN'S PAY

Many Said to Be Supporting Dependent Relatives.

BETTER CONDITIONS AIM

Washington Bureau Making Inquiry Into Wage Scale Paid to Feminine Workers.

BY RALPH BURTON.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The women's bureau of the department of liberty is out to demolish for all time the "pin-money fallacy" which is held responsible for woman's inferior position in industry. The resources of this organization will be devoted in coming months, toward accumulating a mass of material designed to show that women ordinarily have responsibilities quite equal to those of men and that their wages ought not be subject to discrimination. A woman worker is a provider not only for herself, but frequently for dependents as well, a fact not sufficiently recognized by the general public. Every investigation into the condition of wage-earning women piles up evidence that women are working more often than not to eke out a husband's or father's inadequate income, or to earn the wage formerly earned by a husband or father who has died or been incapacitated.

Fallacy Hurts Wages.

Whether the inquiry the bureau will make will take up the possibility that women may be competing with their husbands for the same jobs, thereby tending to depress wages generally, has not been announced. In general, however, there is a tendency in industry to pay men more than women for the same character of work, on the theory that man is the bread winner. Women are constantly faced with the business hypothesis—termed a fallacy by the bureau—that they are working for pin money.

A woman may and often does have a burden of dependents equally heavy with that of a man, the bureau's officials contend. Although it admits that its thesis is not proved, there has already been gathered a great deal of evidence that women's responsibility is much greater and more universal than is generally supposed.

8-Hour Day Wanted.

Insistence upon the eight-hour day and payment of a living wage are the keynotes of policy in the bureau. One of the great handicaps in its work is the existence of certain industries which cannot or at least do not pay a living wage. In many states the living wage, carefully worked out on the basis of the needs of a single woman, is considerably higher than the actual minimum wage in some industries, for the reason that the managements of those industries assert that they cannot pay a living wage and make the business profitable. The bureau contends also that the living wage ought to be based not merely for the individual, but to cover the cost of living of dependents.

The tendency of many establishments to pay on a piecework basis is also attracting the attention of the bureau, not alone because rates for such work are likely to be fixed on the basis of the single woman without dependents, but because the effect of such work on the health is likely to be detrimental, at least in some occupations.

Rush Held Menace.

Speeding up of piece workers on some jobs is held by the bureau to be so obvious as to constitute a serious menace.

The bureau has also taken a stand for good working conditions, prohibition of employment of women in occupations involving the use of poisons proved to be more injurious to women than to men, prohibition of home work, establishment of systems of employment management and cooperation of workers in establishing standards. It is pointed out by the bureau that these standards are not designed wholly for women workers, but that they are of special importance to women.

JAPAN FACES CRISIS

(Continued From First Page.)

agreement continues automatically until denounced by either party but both have agreed that whenever its terms are not in harmony with the league of nations covenant, it is the covenant ,and not the alliance which shall prevail. Japanese publicists already call the alliance a "dead letter" and consider a powerful prop has been removed from under Japan.

Japan's relations with China have not materially improved and China, in its state of disorganization, is believed by Japan to be a vital problem because the future of both is closely and intimately linked.

The official Japanese delegation has spent the last days in organizing for the conference. There are indications that the tragic death of the premier, while causing temporary panic, will not be permitted to interfere with the spirit of unity, patience and perseverance which always characterize the Japanese when confronted with a crisis.

FAITH PUT IN ARMS SESSION

Conference Depended on to Pull Japan Out of Political Tornado.

BY ADACHE MINNOSUKE.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—It is this arms conference right here, 7000 miles from Tokio, and not the many confabs at the capital of Nippon, which will pull the beloved land through the political tornado following the sudden loss of the premier. Such is the pronouncement of a number of acknowledged leaders of political Japan who are here with our delegations, such as Mr. S. Yokota, known to everyone of us as the personal representatives of the late premier. And here is the why and how of it:

The eyes of the people of Japan are turned to this conference as to an oracle ready to pronounce their country's fate for 1000 years to come. To their way of thinking, here in Washington is a judgment seat—an altar from whence comes salvation.

To them the conference is the most important evidence of the restoration of an actual sovereignty to the emperor in 1868. This attitude of the national mind of Japan means just one thing—our people would insist this is no time for political war, pulling and petty intrigues among the petty cash and tadpole statesmen.

And the overwhelming importance of the arms conference is quite big enough to prevent our political jackals and lions alike from capitalizing the national calamity.

The smoothest path across the Red sea and out of Egypt lies in the direction of Prince Salonji playing Moses. Of course, nothing short of a political miracle would tempt Prince Salonji out of the lyric quietude of his Kioto retreat. But the magnitude of our stake at the conference may mother a miracle. If only that could be done the Nippon ship of state would be sailing on a silken sea again in no time at all.

There is just one overwhelming trouble about this. And that is, the determination of the prince not to take an active part in the politics of the country. His constant and persistent credo for nearly ten years past, ever since, in fact, the fall of the second Salonji cabinet, has been and is: "There is no need of an old man meddling in the affairs of state now. There are plenty of younger men to do the work."

As far as the actual work of the government goes, the prince's stand is unassailable, no doubt. What Japan wants especially at this crisis is not so much an active leader as a flag, in living flesh and blood—the standard around which the stalwart could gather and work in harmony and friendly co-operation.

The strength of the present government party, the Selyukai in the lower house of the imperial diet, is overwhelming. Out of the total of 46 members, not less than 284 are Selyukai men; it commands the majority all by itself without the help from other parties. In addition it can count at all times on about 30 to 40 members to stand with it—a record which has rarely been matched in the story of the party politics in Japan.

Now, Prince Salonji was the president of the party for many years; he had led it into many a desperate political Port Arthur. The fact is, no one has a better right to the title of grandfather of the Selyu party than the prince, for, as everybody knows, the late Premier Hara was the political child of the prince.

Therefore, if only the prince could be persuaded to resume the leadership which he laid aside nearly ten years ago it would be dumplings to an open mouth. The Selyu party would shine once more as smooth as oil. And the country would emerge from the shock without being thrown into chaos.

But if Prince Salonji refuses, there are four or five men in the whole Japan who may aspire to the mantle of Hara. Out of the number two are of the Selyu party. And it is more than probable that one of them will come to power. But if this cannot be done and the Selyu party garnishes the junk pile with its debris, then Japan will have to journey through a long, long political valley of tears and nightmares. For it means either that the present opposition party, under the leadership of Viscount Kato, would come into power or that some other party would seize the reins of government. In either case there would be a grand free-for-all fight red enough to gladden the heart of any real emerald isle patriot. For it does not take a prophet to see that the Selyu party is not going to surrender tamely to any such programme.

One fact stands out as significant. When the news of the assassination of the premier fell upon the Japanese delegation a report went out that the Selyu party men with the delegation were rushing madly to book their passage home. Your correspondent immediately called on Mr. S. Yokota and the other M. P.s and found them with no such intention whatever.

If they thought that the loss of the premier is enough to drive the party from power they are apt to do just one thing and that rather fast. They would pack and board the first train out of Washington in the general direction of Japan.

COAST CONDITIONS BEST

Cottage Grove Merchant Returns From Trip to Middle West.

COTTAGE GROVE, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—S. L. Mackin, merchant of this city, who has just returned from a business trip to Wisconsin, said that he returned to much better conditions than he found in the middle west, where farmers have been hit by light crops and low prices. Industries he found in fairly good condition but business has been somewhat discouraged by the reduced buying power of the agricultural class.

Mr. Mackin also was impressed with the fact that the middle west pays just as high taxes as Oregon does, and that Oregon farmers have been able to meet their taxes, while many in the east have not. He is firmly convinced that the Willamettee valley has the best times and the best climate to be found anywhere.

TEACHING STAFF FETED

Reception Is Tendered by Citizens of Jefferson.

JEFFERSON, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The entire teaching staff of the local schools were guests at a reception at the Methodist Episcopal church tendered by Jefferson citizens Thursday night. The speakers were Dr. J. O. Van Winkle, Professor Bidgood and Rev. E. B. Lockhart.

The pastor gave an illustrated lecture on "Oregon Scenery and Legends" assisted by Professor Bidgood. The attendance was large. The lecture was to aid the 1925 fair and to give information concerning the state.

Newport Budget Fixed.

NEWPORT, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—The Newport city council has just made public the budget for 1922. The estimated expenditures are as follows: Salaries, $2160; miscellaneous, $6453.24; total, $8613.24. The levy is 12 mills.

State Fair Board to Meet.

SALEM, Or., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Members of the Oregon state fair board will meet in Salem November 10 to receive the report of the recent fair. This report recently was completed by A. H. Lea, secretary of the state fair board. Besides showing that the net revenue of the last fair exceeded $25,000, the report sets out many improvements accomplished under the direction of Mr. Lea during the past year. Whether Mr. Lea will remain at the head of the Oregon state fair probably will be determined at the next meeting of the board.

Bank Assets Offer Ordered Taken.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—Roy B. Langley, receiver for the State Bank of Tenino, has been ordered by the Thurston county superior court to accept the bid of C. S. Moody, $562, for the remaining assets in the hands of the receiver. The sale will wind up the affairs of the defunct bank, which closed its doors in September, 1914.

Winlock Breeder Has Exhibit.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Nov. 6.—(Special.)—N. C. Sears, Winlock breeder, is exhibiting 12 head of pure-bred Jerseys at the Pacific International Livestock exposition in Portland. The herd has been shown at all fairs in the northwest this season and has won numerous premiums. J. A. Scollard, another prominent Lewis county breeder, is exhibiting 15 head of Aberdeen-Angus at the Portland show.

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