

WILSON'S CANDIDACY GATHERS STRENGTH

Primaries Show Trend Toward Governor.

ALL EYES ON NEW JERSEY

State in Handsomest Way Stands by Its Favorite Son and Wilson Camps Are Jubilant.

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CHAPTER XIV (Continued).

The thing, however, which irritated Sullivan's friends and made many of them irremediable foes of Woodrow Wilson was his apparent unwillingness to say a good word for Sullivan when he announced his candidacy for governor of the United States.

It is the president's policy to open up Alaska, Secretary Fall said. He intends to direct all possible effort to that end. It was his policy to develop Alaska, then, was going to be necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the different departments and bureaus having to do with Alaska.

But there were other and deeper reasons urging him on to endorse his old friend. He knew how eagerly and earnestly Sullivan had fought for him at Baltimore and how in doing so he had won the enmity of the eastern wing of the democratic party.

Wilson Backs Sullivan. In the light of these circumstances, the president finally decided to throw his hat into the ring in favor of the boss of Illinois for the United States senatorship.

THE WHITE HOUSE, Washington, D. C., Oct. 12, 1921.—By Rear Admiral I have read with the greatest interest the account you were kind enough to send me of the Illinois democratic state convention.

You call my attention to the fact that some democrats are endeavoring to cast their ballots for the progressive candidate for the senate of the United States rather than for the boss of Illinois.

My dear Mr. Wilson, I am sure that you will be very strict to the principle that as a party man I am bound by the free choice of the people in the state which has always stood by the result of the primaries. I shall always do so, and I think it the duty of every citizen who so cares for the success and sincerity of his party to do so.

The letter, after being written and signed by the president, was held in reserve by me until Sullivan's friends in Chicago, those in close touch with his affairs there, felt free to publish its publication. I was directed by them to release it, but the order for its release was countermanded by one of the advisers close to Sullivan, who telephoned me that it was thought inadvisable to have the president come into the campaign in Sullivan's behalf.

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Many times I tried to make clear to Sullivan's friends just what the attitude of the president was, but whether I succeeded I do not know. The president, secluded in the White House, away from the maddening crowd, never realized that Sullivan's friends, disappointed, for he felt that he had 'gone through' for his friend and had not forgotten for a moment Sullivan's advocacy of him at Baltimore.

When the news of Sullivan's death was brought to him at a time when he, also, was seriously ill, he filled his eyes, and turning to Mrs. Wilson, who stood beside his bed, he said: "Roger Sullivan was a wonderful and devoted friend of mine. He was a man of deep character and high ability. I sincerely hope that you will personally go to Chicago and attend the funeral and tell Mrs. Sullivan how deeply I grieve over the death of my old friend."

CHAPTER XV. Mr. Bryan Issues a Challenge. The contests for the delegates to the national convention were on in full swing throughout the various states in the far western states, like Utah, South Dakota, North Dakota and Montana, the Wilson candidacy, according to primary returns, began to take on the appearance of a real robust boom.

Smith had made deals and combinations under the disgruntled elements of the state and with powerful financial backing from the so-called interests in New Jersey extended to him by the Hearst newspapers, he was pressing the New Jersey man closely, until the day of the convention approached.

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Harding and Other Officials Put Wreaths on Dome.

CEREMONIES ARE BRIEF

Comrades Now Stand Guard Over Body of Man Chosen for Unstinted Honors.

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Here, Heads Bearer. Again the slow march to the waiting gun carriage was taken up; again the wall of funeral march, cut through with the crash of the gun above, sounded. Beside the caisson stood the eight body bearers of the army, headed by Sergeant Woodfill, hero of heroes.

Marine Line Read. The soldiers took over the burden at the gun carriage and then could be seen a withered handful of flowers, the only decoration on the flag-wrapped caisson. They were the blooms with which this casket was chosen from others in France. They will go with the unknown to his last sleep at Arlington.

As the casket was strapped in place, an order rang out and the cavalry band swung off to the left, playing "Onward Christian Soldier." Behind them came the troops, four abreast. After the caisson and following the caisson were Secretaries Weeks and Denby, riding in a closed car, General Pershing and Admiral Cointz, and behind these other officers.

Out through the gateway the cortege clattered to find other crowds lined up under the fading daylight. On it went to swing at last into the great plaza before the capitol. There the troops again drew up in line, facing the massive building with sabres at "present" as the caisson was carried up the wide stairway to be placed on the caisson which would stand through the night about the bier, stood at present arms as the casket was set in place on the high, black draped caisson.

President Makes Visit. There was a pause then until the ring of a command on the plaza, the placed on the caisson which would stand through the night about the bier, stood at present arms as the casket was set in place on the high, black draped caisson.

Disarmament is the only road to safety. Suspicious fears, misunderstandings, and the lack of confidence in the American conference has the future of civilization in its charge; therefore I earnestly pray for its success.

Twenty-five years ago, Lord Salisbury expressed the satisfaction which he felt at the peaceful settlement of the Irish question which had just been reached of our last serious difference with the United States. Every man who is a member of the British Empire should regard a serious quarrel with America as unthinkable. That attitude is the only guarantee of peace between the two countries.

Conference Great Event. "But this conference ought to carry us a stage further; it is the incubator of a better attitude toward and between all other peoples. If that is achieved, the Washington conference will be the greatest event of the 19th century."

Of the Irish negotiations, he said: "I cannot reveal any secrets of the conference room. All I can say is that the better prospect of our invitation to the people of Ireland to come into free partnership in the British Empire is as equal as before today than at any time for years."

Critical Stage Reached. "We are now at the most critical stage of the conference. There have been no fatalities—on all on one side. But I shall say nothing that would make it difficult for us to arrive at an agreement. There are three parties to this conference, all with their own susceptibilities."

Success depends on the extent you can reconcile and accommodate those who are in the line of tradition and of interests. To do that all parties must be prepared to give and take.

He emphasized the necessity of peace, saying it was needed for the welfare of the empire as well as for the good relations of the British Isles. The worst enemy of a family quarrel, he added, was not only that it caused unhappiness within the family, but attracted attention of the neighbors. Declaring there could be no peace and that a great opportunity would be lost if each party approached the tangled problem determined not to budge.

Nation's Honor Guarded. "We who are in the conference in behalf of the British government and people regard ourselves there as the trustees of the empire, the guardians of its honor and security. It is a high trust; we promise you we will not betray it."

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PRESIDENT INTENDS TO DEVELOP ALASKA

Secretary Fall Tells Senate About Policy.

RED TAPE IS OPPOSED

Consolidation of Government Activities in Territory Is Discussed.

(Continued From First Page.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—It is President Harding's policy to develop Alaska, the senate committee on territories was informed today by Secretary Fall and Senator New, republican, Indiana, chairman of the committee, during hearings on bills to consolidate government activities in that territory.

"It is the president's policy to open up Alaska," Secretary Fall said. "He intends to direct all possible effort to that end. It was his policy to develop Alaska, then, was going to be necessary to co-ordinate the activities of the different departments and bureaus having to do with Alaska."

"I discussed with the president his policy toward developing Alaska," stated Chairman New, "and my bill for co-ordination was introduced in accordance with his ideas."

"It would not be possible, Secretary Fall said, to accomplish any material results in Alaska at present because of 'bureaucratic red tape.' "Reduced as much as the question can be," he added, "I am convinced that the forestry division of the agricultural department should be added to the interior department or the United States, an important question, he added it was in his opinion subordinate to the consolidation of government activities there, contending that the natural resources could not be developed without proper government assistance."

If given authority, he said, he would place the railroad under private control as he did not favor government operation of railroads or steamships. It would not be necessary, he added, for the government to place in operation steamship lines connecting railroads and ports of Alaska with the United States. The suggestion that the government might do so would be sufficient, he contended, to provide adequate steamship communication by private companies.

He said, however, that he favored using a system of small boats to connect inland waters and mines and other properties in Alaska with the principal ports. Freight rates to Alaska have, in some instances, been excessive, he added, but declared he did not know of any discriminations in rates in favor of the owners of lines.

Certain of the lines, he said, had been operated for some time, but he had not known of any discriminations in rates in favor of the owners of lines.

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TRIP MADE WITHOUT INCIDENT, AND MURDERER PROTESTS INNOCENCE.

Case to Be Appealed.

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BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 9.—(Special.)—Mrs. Lydia Southard, convicted at Twin Falls of second degree murder for poisoning her fourth husband, Edward Meyer, at Twin Falls, and charged by the state with poisoning three others, reached the Idaho state penitentiary here late this afternoon and started serving her indeterminate sentence of ten years to life. She refused to make a statement for publication, although she corroborated previous announcement that an appeal from the verdict was being prepared and would be carried to the supreme court.

There are about 38 bureaus which have some activities in Alaska, and he related numerous instances of confusion and conflicts which he attributed in large part to "bureaucratic jealousies and ambition to control."

Transportation Is Important. Although he considered transportation in Alaska an important question, he added it was in his opinion subordinate to the consolidation of government activities there, contending that the natural resources could not be developed without proper government assistance.

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Winthrop Hammond Co.

Correct Apparel for Men

127 Sixth St., Bet. Washington and Alder Sts. Established 1884

expressed a willingness to sell at a price which would return them 5 per cent on the investment. Government forests in Alaska contain enough pulpwood to supply one-third of the future paper requirements of the United States, W. P. Greeley, chief of the federal forest service, told the committee.

Government forests contain 100,000,000 cords of pulpwood, sufficient to furnish about 2,000,000 cords annually without diminishing reserves, he said. The federal forests contain, he estimated, 71,000,000 feet of merchantable timber, about 60 per cent being hemlock, 20 per cent spruce, and the remainder cottonwood and cedar.

Two Sales Completed. The government has made two large sales of timber for paper manufacture and at present there are a number of large interests considering developing the paper industry in the territory, he said. He asserted that consolidation of his bureau with other activities there would not be for efficiency or economy.

W. C. Henderson, assistant chief of the biological survey, explained the work of that bureau in Alaska in developing fox and marten farms, which he asserted were proving successful.

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