GOVERNORSHIP JOB IS NOT FOR HEARST

Foes of New York Publisher Unduly Concerned.

EYES ON BIGGER THING

Entrance Into Race for Democratic Nomination for Presidency Held Certain.

BY MARK SULLIVAN.

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NEW YORK, July 31.—(Special.)—A good many folks in New York are allowing the zeal of their distaste for William R. Hearst to mislead their judgment about his immediate political future. Hearst is saying in the papers about every other day that he doesn't want the democratic nomination for the New York governorship and that his choice is Mayor Hylan. Nevertheless, a considerable bulk of the politicians and others who don't like Hearst insist that he wants it himself, and are taking strenuous pains to prevent his achieving that supposed ambition.

Of course it is no new story, and nothing novel in political strategy for a man in such a situation as Hearst's to dissimulate in the role of Miles Standish and say, "Why don't you take it yourself, John?" But in the present case Hearst is telling the simple truth, a truth so obvious and so necessarily inherent in the circumstances that the enemies of Hearst would realize its obviousness if they were not led astray by the intensity of their prejudice. It is one of the weaknesses of the opponents of Hearst that they hate him too hard. A colder-blooded and more calmly calculating opposition would be more effective.

One Job Alone Desirable.

Hearst doesn't want the governorship nomination, probably couldn't get it if he wanted it and pretty certainly would be defeated in the election if he should get the nomination.

It is true that on occasions several weeks or months ago Hearst dallied with the idea of getting the governorship nomination for himself, but it is one of the anomalies of Hearst's personality that with all his success and with all his steadfastness in some of his purposes he has a whimsical, childlike streak that frequently dallies with purposes which later he abandons completely.

Hearst's intimates know, and he himself knows when he thinks about it seriously, that the New York governorship is not for him. He could not possibly administer it without giving all his time to it, and giving all his time to it would mean abandonment of the direction of his newspapers, of his motion picture business, of his ranch interests in California, his antique armor collecting and all the rest of his rather unusual number of vocations and avocations. Such complete abandonment of his other interests is a thing Hearst would not make except for one job on earth, and that job is the presidency.

Hearst Factor in 1924.

This latter job Hearst would be ready to make any sacrifice for. In ascribing that ambition to Hearst, his enemies are right enough. This New York situation is most assuredly a part of the 1924 presidential situation. Hearst will be out for the democratic nomination for the presidency and his contest with Henry Ford for the radical vote will be most interesting, even if it isn't very helpful to an already abundantly bedeviled world.

But where Hearst's opponents go wrong is in assuming that Hearst wants the governorship as a first step, a leverage with which to pry out the presidency for himself two years hence. The democratic nomination for the governorship, whether he should win or lose the subsequent election, it is argued, would be the best step for Hearst to take in the direction of the presidency.

What Hearst really may be assumed to want and what he needs for his presidential ambitions is to achieve a relation to the whole New York democratic organization such he has now to the New York city democratic organization. The relation of the Tammany organization in New York city to Hearst is one of half unwilling deference. It is a curious situation.

Hylan Divides His Favor.

The present mayor of New York, Hylan, is Tammany's choice, and also Hearst's choice. Hylan divides his favor between the two with a kind of rough equality. Broadly speaking, he consults Hearst on policies and Tammany on patronage. The division is very satisfactory all around. The relation of Tammany and Hearst to Mayor Hylan and the New York city government is somewhat like that of two equal and mutually suspicious stockholders in a corporation.

They are willing to sink their sullen antipathies in the common interest. What would undoubtedly interest Hearst in the present state situation would be to achieve toward the state-wide democratic organization the same relation that he has to Tammany. That is as much as Hearst could ever hope to achieve. He could never make the democratic machine love him, but he can get it to tolerate an alliance with him for the sake of mutual benefits. The benefits that each wants out of the combination do not overlap. The machine wants the patronage and Hearst wants the power and the honors.

Tractable Governor Wanted.

If Hearst could achieve toward the state-wide democratic organization the same relation he now has in the city organization he could probably get out of that situation the backing of the New York delegation in the next presidential nomination, and the presidential nomination is the ambition which it can be taken for granted tempts Hearst and besets him. The best way for Hearst to bring about the same relation to the state that he now has to the city would be to put into the governorship the same sort of man that he now has in the mayoralty, a man with the same willingness to defer to him and to distribute the patronage in such a way as to keep the party machine unwillingly, but nevertheless satisfactorily, in line. The direct and simple way to do that is to make Hylan governor, and that is what Hearst unquestionably wants.

The larger probability is that this is what will come about. Everything depends on Tammany and Tammany's leader, Charles F. Murphy. The New York governorship nomination is not determined by primaries, but by a convention, and it is largely a matter of organization politics. The keystone of the organization is Murphy. Murphy can let Hearst have his way, and thus maintain and extend the present distasteful, but mutually profitable alliance. Mr. Murphy can oppose Hearst's wishes and run the risk of Hearst getting Hylan to deny to Tammany the patronage it now has from the mayor. The latter course would be an upsetting of the apple cart such as is not often committeed by politicians as prudent as Murphy is.

Murphy Sinks His Hate.

Murphy personally has good reason to hate Hearst, but for five years he has sunk his emotions in the interest of the mutually beneficial truce. There doesn't seem to be any decisive reason why he should not continue to do this. The one possible hitch in carrying out the programme of making Hylan governor lies in the necessity of electing a new mayor, and the political dangers that lie in the transfer of power within New York city from Hylan to someone else. That is the real difficulty, but the politicians say that, as the cards lie, it can be managed.

The final and even more menacing difficulty lies in getting Hylan elected after he is nominated. That is the hitch that will cause the scheme to fall through, if anything does.

The republican candidate for governor will undoubtedly be the incumbent, Nathan L. Miller. Miller has made a record such as would make it extremely difficult for the democrats to defeat him. If the two nominees should be Miller and Hyland scores of thousands of democrats, including many powerful democratic leaders and newspapers, would abandon Hylan and support Miller.

RAILWAY LABOR BOARD HEAD, WHO IS PROMINENT IN STRIKE SITUATION.

—Photo Copyright by Underwood.

BEN W. HOOPER.

This close-up photo of Ben W. Hooper, chairman of the railway labor board, was posed for at the White House last week, where he was summoned by President Harding to give the president first-hand information regarding details of the rail strike.

CAPITALIST IS KILLED

HARRY W. TREAT, SEATTLE, DIES IN AUTO PLUNGE.

Mining and Horseman Dies Instantly Under Machine Near Chilliwack, B. C.

CHILLIWACK, B. C., July 31.—Harry Whitney Treat, a wealthy Seattle capitalist, who was widely known as a mining man and a horseman, was killed in an automobile accident near here last night. His neck was broken when his automobile slipped down an embankement. A coroner's jury today brought in a verdict of accidental death.

Mr. Treat was buried under the car and died instantly.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 31.—Mrs. Harry Whitney Treat and her daughters, Priscilla and Loyal, left here today to obtain the body of her husband, who was killed early today near Chilliwack, B. C., just over the Canadian line in the Mount Baker region.

Mr. Treat had lived in Seattle 18 years. He built the Ballard carline, now a part of the municipal system and developed the Britannia mine in British Columbia, now known as the Howe sound property. He was a graduate of Cornell university, where he distinguished himself as a lightweight boxer. His brother, Brigadier-General Charles G. Treat, U. S. A., retired, lives in San Antonio, Tex. Mr. Treat was prominent as a horseman. He was active in the life of the principal clubs of this city.

Mr. Treat was born at Monroe, Wis., in 1865, his parents having come from Maine. He attended the Harvard law school after graduating at Cornell, but left to enter business. He was connected with the wholesale department of Marshal Field & Co., and was in the real estate business in Chicago. He was for some years on Wall street, New York city, when he became interested in Seattle.

1896, at Tarrytown, N. Y., Treat was married to Miss Olive Marion Graef, daughter of Charles Graef, who survives him.

HARRY L. BRADLEY DEAD

Well-Known Lumberman Succumbs to Heart Attack.

Harry L. Bradley, well known Portland lumberman, died suddenly Saturday while on a fishing trip near Cathlamet, Wash. Death was due to heart failure. The body was brought to Portland and is now at the Holman undertaking establishment. Funeral plans will not be completed until the arrival of a sister from California.

Mr. Bradley was fishing alone at the time of the fatal attack. Friends went in search for him and found him lying near the bank of a stream where he had fallen.

Mr. Bradley was 48 years old and was associated with his father in the Bradley Logging company. He formerly lived in this city but recently moved to Cathlamet because of his logging and timber holdings in that district.

Besides the widow he is survived by four children. They are Elizabeth, Julia, Roderick and John.

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SCHEDULE ON WOOL PASSED BY SENATE

Duties on Clothing Given Approval After Fight.

SILK SECTION NOW UP

Majority Leader Lodge Declares Republicans Will Not Abandon Tariff Bill Programme.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31.—Consideration of the wool schedule, which has developed the one big fight in the administration tariff bill, was completed today by the senate after the approval without change of imposts proposed by the finance committee majority on blankets, wearing apparel and floor coverings.

The silk schedule then was taken up and leaders were hopeful that committee amendments to this could be disposed of tomorrow.

After the silk schedule will come those dealing with paper and books and sundries, including hides and laces; the free list and the administration provisions with the flexible tariff plan proposed by President Harding. When the senate winds up work on these, it must go back over the entire bill, paragraph by paragraph, for action on individual amendments.

Senate to Pass Measure.

There still was divided opinion today as to when a final vote on the measure could be had, but republican leaders were unanimous in declaring that the senate would pass the bill. Taking cognizance of a report published in Washington that the senate would abandon the measure, Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, the majority leader, made this statement:

"This bill is going to be passed by the senate and that at the first opportunity. We are going to stick to it and pass it as soon as we can get a vote. Reports that it might be laid aside or allowed to fail are absolutely without foundation. The bill will be passed and put on the statute books as soon as possible."

Duties on Clothing Win.

While the split in the republican ranks was noticeable, there was only one sizeable controversy today over wool duties, some republicans and most of the democrats voting against the duties on clothing. Senator Smoot, republican, Utah, in charge of the schedule, said, and Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, conducting the fight for the minority, agreed that only novelties were imported; that the American ready-made clothing industry could compete with the world. Senator Walsh argued, however, that the duties were an invitation to domestic manufacturers to combine and increase their prices to the level of the tariff.

Senator Smoot told the senate the duties would affect largely those Americans who sought "to ape the English dude" by wearing only clothes made in London. He said also there were Americans who desired "to ape the Prince of Wales, wearing baggy trousers when he wears them."

Silk Schedule Assailed.

In the principal argument against the silk duties, Senator Sheppard of Texas showed the enormous growth of the American silk industry since 1914, declaring it now to be the largest in the world with a production valued at $89,000,000 in 1919. Against this production, he said, were imports in 1914 of only $53,000,000, about half of which was imported in bond and not intended for domestic consumption.

"If anything could be more astounding than this expansion," he continued, "it would be the audacity of the proposal in the pending tariff bill to enlarge the tariff duties on silk imports in the face of the record under existing rates."

METSCHAN HOME ROBBED

Family Out of City, But Caretaker Reports Ransacking.

Burglars broke into the home of Phil Metschan, 564 Ladd avenue, early yesterday and ransacked practically every room, according to a report made to the police by Jake Bollam, care-taker. Mr. Bollam did not discover the burglary until he awoke yesterday morning.

The Metschan family is out of the city and will not return until the last of the week. Police will not be able to learn the amount or description of the loot taken until the family returns. Mr. Metschan is manager and owner of the Imperial hotel.

Strikebreaker Knocks Two Down.

GRANTS PASS, Or., July 31.—(Special.)—When three shopmen strikers today lined up before D. E. Opple, strikebreaker of Roseburg, in the city park here and told him they were going to "clean up" on him, Opple thought otherwise and knocked two of them down. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the three men. This was the third assault on strikebreakers in the last few days.

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