

A HOT FIGHT IN KING

Two Candidates for Governor
From Seattle.

HUMES WANTS TO GO HIGHER

Contest With Ex-Senator Frink—
Rogers and Turner in a Com-
bined Political Field.

SEATTLE, Wash., April 21.—King County has two candidates for Governor. Seattle rarely is wanting in statesmen who deem themselves fit for high position, but just at this time the city is without adequate representation in the state administration, and without any representation at all in Congress. It is to cure this unprecedented deficiency—criminal, in the eyes of many citizens—that the energies of all parties are now excited to fever pitch. Believing that there is little or no question of victory in the Fall election, the Republicans are especially active, and the campaign has already been launched. The rival candidates for the Governorship are Mayor Humes and ex-Senator Frink. The issue between them will be somewhat along the lines of the old Wilson and anti-Wilson fight. Frink will have the active support of all the old Wilson faction, because they have special reasons for being hostile to Humes, and he commands a considerable following besides. Humes is supported largely by the party workers, and the organization. He has by his two victories acquired great prestige in the county and throughout the state, and it is known that he has the friendship of the Ankeny men and the Foster men; so that, if he can secure his own county, his nomination is altogether probable.

Two rival republican clubs have sprung up in King County to promote the respective candidacies of the two aspirants. The McKinley Republican Club is pushing Humes, and is extending its membership into every village and precinct. The King County Club was launched with a flourish, mainly by the Post-Intelligencer, for the avowed purpose of uniting the political factions and of agreeing on a candidate for Governor. The factions have not united to any appreciable extent, and the candidate for Governor was picked out before the club was formed, his name being Frink. But the organization is nevertheless formidable, and in a certain sense, representative. State Senator Harold Preston is the president. Mr. Preston is an anti-Wilson man, and voted against him consistently in the last Legislature. John H. Schively, who fought the Spokane boss hard during his unfortunate campaign; is the secretary. John H. Powell, temporary chairman, has never been much mixed up in the party's troubles; but nothing is ventured when it is stated that he has been and is anti-Wilson. Powell, by the way, was the main promoter of Humes' first successful candidacy for Mayor. There is no evidence that Mr. Frink has any particular leaning toward the diminished Spokane statesman; but he is credited among the Humes men with being identified with that faction. Not to be against Wilson in his political dictionary means to be for him. Both these clubs are industriously canvassing for members, and the probabilities are that they will ultimately be somewhere nearly equal in numbers.

It is not possible just now to guess which candidate will win in the county. If the contest were to be determined strictly as between the Humes and Wilson factions, there would be no question whatever. Mr. Frink has been able to equalize the fight by alliances that have heretofore been ostensibly friendly to Humes, such as Sheriff Van de Vanter. The Humes men say that Van de Vanter never was their friend and did them no good and they propose to defeat him for the Shriveley nomination. They have therefore brought out John Wooding, now a State Senator, as a candidate against him. Wooding and Van de Vanter both hail from the south end of the county, and it is the theory of the Humes managers that the former will be able to pull away the solid county support heretofore given to the latter, and that he will bring the same strength to the Mayor in his candidacy. At any rate both Wooding and Van de Vanter are politically strong men, and the war between them will be scarcely less interesting than the Humes-Frink controversy.

King County will have a candidate for Supreme Judge in the person of John E. Humphries. As it looks now there will be no candidate for Congress from the Republicans, and Cushman will be paid the usual compliment of being nominated a second time by acclamation. But Seattle is likely to have a candidate just the same. The fusionists will undoubtedly name a Seattle man against the Federal Representative in the expectation of circling up and taking advantage of the old-time rivalry between the cities. If James Hamilton Lewis will not have it, it may be that it will go to J. T. Ronald, who wants it. Ronald was carried into the Mayor's office by a Democratic landslide in 1892, and administered the city's affairs so badly that he has held no office since. Those were hard times, and Seattle, being prosperous and self-satisfied, is in a mood to forgive and forget. If John H. McGraw, who has come back from Alaska with rehabilitated fortunes, were to ask for a Congressional nomination, the Republicans of the county would probably endorse him, and he might make trouble for Cushman. But McGraw seems inclined not to put himself forward as a candidate for anything, and so the nomination will go to Cushman by default.

Among other candidates for Governor may be mentioned Judge James Z. Moore, of Spokane. Judge Moore recently issued an open letter to the purpose of which was to tell the public, but it is to his chances if he should conclude to enter the race. All the chief executives of the state, he said, had heretofore come from west of the mountains, and Eastern Washington ought to have an inning. E. H. Ames, of Kitsap, vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee; ex-State Senator Charles Dorr, of Whatcom; Representative Jesse Frye, of the same county; J. O. Scobey, of Thurston, and J. S. McMillan, of San Juan, have all been mentioned. Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla, had been thought of as having an ambition to be Governor, but it is now known that he is after the Senatorship and never contemplated trying for anything else. Mr. Scobey expects to get the strong southwest combination behind him, and in that case would be a very lively competitor. But the main interest now centers

In King County, and the ambitions of others are likely to be accommodated to the outcome here.

The Democrats, who may now be said to be the residuary legatees of the late fusion party, are displaying much life, apparently as a consequence of the recent Bryan victory. In fact, our political situation has crystallized into a powerful combination between Governor Rogers and Senator Turner, who are said to have formed a plan to put up a slate for ratification by the approaching state convention. It reads something like this:

Governor—John R. Rogers, of Pierce.

Lieutenant-Governor—J. H. ("Farmer") Todd, of Mason.

Congressman—J. T. Ronald, of King and W. C. Jones, of Spokane.

Supreme Judge—W. H. White, of King, and an Eastern Washington man.

Secretary of State—Charles E. Cline, of Thurston.

Auditor—Neal Cheatham (present incumbent).

Commissioner of Public Lands—Robert Bridges, of King.

State Treasurer—Left Open.

It is worthy of note that the greatly in the debt of Rogers for the support given to the Spokane man's Senatorial candidacy. The Senator has never hesitated to display his sense of gratitude, and to make it apparent to his friends that he would endorse Rogers for re-election.

The proposed slate—if it has really been arranged—is a conspicuous testimonial to the skill of Turner as a politician and his tact as a diplomatist—qualities he has not been credited with possessing. Bridges and Cline, for instance, have no place in a Rogers-Turner ring. Bridges has been bitterly hostile to the Governor, and has proclaimed that if he were renominated he (Bridges) would take the stump against him (Rogers). But if it be a fact that his resentments have been successfully subdued, the reason is apparent. Bob Bridges owes his political being largely to the Harts and James F. McElroy, of this city, and the Hart-White-McElroy faction of the Democratic party is just now supreme in King County, or bids fair to be. Bridges expects much from these gentlemen in future, and as they have charge of the Seattle end of the Rogers boom, and are vitally concerned in making a go of it, Bridges has gracefully subsided, and made the best of the situation. The best in his case seems to have been the promise of a renomination. Charley Cline has his own reasons for being hostile both to Rogers and Turner. Cline had the plan set up once to be United States Senator, and he was ruthlessly put out of business by the election of Turner, a Silver Republican, partly through the aid of Rogers, a fellow Populist. Cline has had small consideration from this state administration, and he has diligently nursed his wrath. If he has been drawn into the Rogers-Turner camp, it has been a surprising coup.

The nomination of Rogers will be contested in the convention by ex-Mayor A. V. Fawcett, of Tacoma, who has formally announced his entry into the race. There is talk, also, of Charles S. Voorhees, of Spokane. Voorhees is credited with having the active endorsement of M. J. Maloney, the newly elected chairman of the State Central Committee, and a politician of parts. Maloney has no use for Rogers. He resents his debut into the Democratic party. He has control of the organization, and is in position to make his influence felt. "Farmer" Todd, a statesman from the Mason County backwoods, and a Populist, can have the nomination for Lieutenant-Governor if he desires it. Todd is a man of much force and no small practical in his own party. Thurston Daniels, who now appears to be a Democrat, had been a feeble echo of Rogers, and stands high in that great man's favor. But the Daniels ship draws mighty little water, and is likely to be beached under the new order.

It is practically arranged between the Populists and Democrats that there shall be but one nominating convention next Summer, and a ticket shall be put forth under a Democratic caption. It is roughly provided that the convention shall consist of about 60 delegates, of whom 250 shall be Democrats, 250 Populists and 100 Silver Republicans—if so many of the latter can be found. Politicians propose, and the voters often dispose, so that this plausible deal may not be fully perfected; but it looks now as if it would be. The Populist and Democratic committees are to meet in this city between July 9 and July 15, and arrange all deals of the final consolidation of the silver parties.

It is worthy of mention that pretty much all the old Populist leadership has become fiercely antagonistic to Governor Rogers, for one reason or another, during his term of office. But he appears to have gained among the Democrats new friends in exchange for the old. The defeat of the Populist party and the resultant loss of prestige among its many guides and philosophers, has weakened the effect of their war on the Governor, and seems to have made easy his apostasy to the democracy. A great many Populists have become Republicans, because, as a rule, they are ardent expansionists and have lost interest in the reforms they once thought necessary to the salvation of the country. Others have become Democrats, and still others will constitute the old guard, and will name a middle-of-the-road ticket next fall.

An amusing illustration of the persistence with which John L. Wilson hangs on to the delusion that he is not dead is found in recent information from Washington City. Wilson is said to claim the right to name the successor to Consul-General Govey at Yokohama. His contention is that the original nomination was made while he was Senator, and therefore he is entitled to this choice piece of patronage for the full four years. Curiously enough it transpires that Govey was not originally endorsed by Wilson, but was appointed by the President, so it is said, of his own motion for the sufficient reason that Govey was an Ohio man. Wilson is reported to have urged the selection of Govey as a member of the cabinet. If the President now votes to re-nominate him in this little matter, it may be regarded as notice to the people of Washington that they must have John L. Wilson for boss, willy-nilly.

DEMOCRATIC MOCK SYMPATHY.

Insincerity of Base Resolutions in the Platform.

PORTLAND, April 21.—(To the Editor.)—I see that the Democrats at their state convention in Portland have put a plank in their platform expressing sympathy with the Boers of course, that is natural for a party that sympathized with slavery in the United States would sympathize with slavery in South Africa. But just why that party should attempt to make the war in South Africa an issue in our politics may not be clear to some, although it is to me—it is a bid for the German and Irish vote. What has the American voter to do with the war between England and the Transvaal? It is probable that the average Democrat

has no more sympathy with old Kruger than he has with any other tyrant, but he wants the German and Irish vote, and he sees no other way to get it. He wants to embarrass the present National Administration—to embarrass it in difficulty with our best and in fact our oldest friend during the late Spanish War. That is Democratic politics just now, and it is the most contemptible kind of politics—politics that no self-respecting man can subscribe to. As a Democrat, I must freely acknowledge that the Republican party is acting as every neutral nation should act. It would be ingratitude of the most disgraceful character to slap in the face a people who so nobly gave us their sympathy in our struggle with Spain. If it had not been for the determined stand taken by England during that war we might today be contending with Germany and France, instead of with the Philippines in Luzon.

I have all along been a strong Democrat—one of W. J. Bryan's most ardent admirers; but because of his idiotic utterances in favor of that old scoundrel, Kruger, who began the war with England, whose hands are stained with the blood of thousands of innocent men, and who is now crawling on his marrowbones before every European potentate, begging him to interfere for peace, I see no alternative but to cast my party and stand by the Republicans in the man-

slump of over 70 per cent. The Republicans carried the city by an immense majority. Last Fall's factional disturbance in both the regular parties over state affairs is proved to have been a passing incident. Now, as before, there are two important political organizations in the city, and only two.

As matters are constituted in this country elections are won either by the Republican or the Democratic party. Those who call themselves non-partisans are held together by no definite tie or purpose, and the masses of the people will not follow them. The non-partisan way that if elected they will render better service than any official who calls himself by a party name. No demonstration has ever been given. A Republican or a Democrat is at least responsible to his party. The non-partisan is answerable to no fixed body of voters or traditional code of principles. He operates between the lines of the armies and prides himself on having no flag. To be nameless and unattached, in his opinion, is a patent of superior goodness. The non-partisan business in Ohio was a vagrant whim. It represented nothing tangible. Few voters hold the right of suffrage so lightly that they will throw away their ballots in preference to making a choice between the two real practical parties.

General Grant said that the Democratic party could always be depended upon to do the wrong thing at the right time and it looks like it. They forget that there are hundreds of Englishmen, Scotchmen, Canadians and their descendants scattered all over Oregon, who, next to the United States, love the country of their birth, its laws and its flag, and who have been supporting the Democratic party for years, but who will do so no longer.

A large portion of the Democratic vote in Portland are Democrats, but they will no longer support a party that sympathizes with the enemies and oppressors of their brethren in a foreign land. The Democrats are trading the German and Irish voters are going to forsake the Republican party because of this feigned sympathy and hypocritical utterances for the rotten cause of the Boers, they were never more mistaken in their lives. When the votes are counted on the evening after the state election, the Democracy will then discover their mistake. They will find that the British sympathizers are more numerous than they had any idea of.

It now behooves the several naturalized British-born people in Portland, and all over the state, who have been voting the Democratic ticket, to abandon forever the party that encourages and sympathizes with the enemies of the British people. They have drawn the line; now let them take the consequences. If they call upon every man who believes in progress, civilization and liberty, who still loves the country of his nativity, who does not wish to see the barbarism of the 17th century restored, and ignorance, intolerance and a savor perpetuated, to abandon the old hulk of Democracy, and enlist themselves as I intend to do, under the banner of Republicanism.

ANGLO-SAXON.

The Menace of Bryanism.

The Dallas Chronicle, a short time ago, said "Bryan is a far more dangerous man this year than in 1896," and Democratic papers all over the country have been frothing at the mouth over it ever since. It is a sad and solemn truth, notwithstanding. Silverism is no longer a menace to the country and no one dreads Bryan's election on account of it. But Bryanism caters to something infinitely worse than free silver. It bids for the vote of every man who imagines he has a grievance against society, of every disciple of unrest and revolution, of every socialist, nihilist, communist, anarchist, by whatever name the forces of revolution and the enemies of law and order may be known. The triumph of Bryanism means the triumph of these forces. In a war of this nature there is no compromise. The man who loves his country and its flag, Bryanism must be annihilated by patriotic American ballots. The salvation of the Nation is in the balance. Who the Republican nominee is, is a matter of small concern.

Kentucky's Corruption Fund.

Myrtle Point Enterprise. It's a small reward that will not bring out a choice crop of perjurers, and Kentucky is slowly revolution and the money that \$100,000 will probably do infinitely more harm than good before the murder of Senator Goebel are brought to justice.

His Silver Excursion Ended.

Fairhaven Herald. Among the names signed to the call for the organization of the King County Republican Club is Watson C. Squire, the former Republican United States Senator who apostrophized when the silver craze was at its height:

"Jack" Knott on Fusion.

Morning Oregonian, April 20, 1892. There are quite a number of prominent Democrats who always view with alarm a combination of their party with outside influences. Jack Knott is one of these. "I regard it as very unfortunate and unwise," he said to a reporter, "that 300 or 400 sorehead Republicans should be allowed to dictate to as many thousands of Democrats who they shall vote for. The proper way is to put up our men and let them come to us. The way it is now, there is no straight Democratic ticket in the field, and we are left to vote for men regardless of party. Instead of having a ticket that can command the full party vote, we have elected Democrats here in the past, and in my opinion, could have done so this time. As it is, our organization is weakened. There are between 300 and 400 disaffected Republicans now, but there won't be that many by election time."

Oh, No! Simon Did "a Plain Duty."

The Dallas Chronicle. The Jack Knott who gave the foregoing statement to an Oregonian reporter is A. J. Knott, who is one of the prominent Democrats of Multnomah County. "I do not," he said, "regard it as a plain duty to administer the administration of President McKinley," and then endorsed Senator Simon for acting conspicuously in opposition to the administration.

THE VOTER IS FICKLE

POPULARITY'S HIGH TIDE OFTEN QUICKLY EBBES.

"Golden Rule Jones" No Longer an Important Factor in Buckeye State Politics.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

In Cuyahoga County, Ohio, in which Cleveland is situated, a nondescript candidate for Governor, Samuel L. Jones, retained last Fall more than 36,000 votes. He stood first in the returns, with a plurality of 14,000 over the Republican and 2,000 over the Democratic candidates. His majority over both combined was 3888. The Jones movement was called non-partisan and assumed that the lack of a party name was an assurance of civic virtue. It was maintained that the Jones aggregation, having secured more than half the vote of Cleveland last year, would command the field at this Spring's municipal election. They put up a ticket and predicted that over 30,000 votes for it were certain. It received but 5922 votes, a

fusion in 1892. This year he blandly accepts a place on a fusion ticket along with a job lot of illustrious obscurities who represent neither principle nor party. Jack's change of front may be due to the fact that he is getting a slice of the hog this year. He did not show up at carving time in 1892.

Marion's Reform Ticket.

As the matter now stands, there is only an incomplete ticket in the field in opposition to the Republicans. The Populist and Democratic Central Committees meet Saturday to finish the citizens' ticket. Prominent Democrats frankly acknowledge that a mistake was made in putting up the ticket they did. If the convention had completed the Legislative ticket and adjourned the Populists did, it would have paved the way to a more complete union of the real reform forces of the county.

It must not be forgotten that there is a large Republican element in this county that wants reduced taxes and real reforms just as sincerely as the reform elements of any party. This element is strong in the country, and in the city. The Democratic convention mislaid its hold on this element by not endorsing Republicans who have made a clean record. There is a strong feeling among country people in Marion County that they do not want a

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THE POLITICAL CALDRON

PARTY FIRES KEEP IT BOILING CONTINUALLY.

Many Opinions on Oregon Nominations and General Political Matters.

K. H. Hansen declines the Populist nomination for School Superintendent of Coos County.

The Huntington Herald notices that "the Democratic Governor of Idaho appears to have but little respect for the Democratic leaders in Congress."

The name of Judge Wallace Mount, of Spokane, has been mentioned for the position of Attorney-General of Washington.

Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, is physically the most impressive Governor in this country. He is far over 6 feet, and of Herculean figure.

Mr. Ramsey, nominated by the Fusionists for Bureau Judge, is generally regarded as a good man, barring his mental twist toward Bryanism.

The Dayton Mail points a moral as follows: If that prominent Aumsville politician, Mr. Swank, who is exceedingly popular here, had been elected to the position of Governor during Mr. Bryan's term, he would have been a good man, barring his mental twist toward Bryanism.

The Chicago Record credits Dewey with great perspicacity in declaring himself a Democrat, as that name now covers all shades of political opinion and defines none.

The Olympian remarks that the lean and hungry appearance of Jerry Simpson and newspaper indicates quite plainly that the Kansas farmers are not traveling in Jerry's direction this year.

The Antelope Herald predicts that Senator Simon's course on the Puerto Rican bill and other important legislation "will win grateful recognition in his home state, and throughout the great Northwest."

It is the judgment of the United States Industrial Commission that the public plan for minimizing the danger from trusts is a vast improvement over the ostracism proposed by President Hadley.

With A. T. Knox for secretary to aid Benjamin Cornelius as a chairman, the Simon crowd in this county is in a combination which is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, says the Forest Grove Argus.

A St. Louis paper tells Congressman King, of Ohio, that he was exceedingly fortunate in being able to drift into Washington life at a time when the feminine mind was absorbed in the consideration of Easter bonnets.

Judge Fuller's nomination for President-Elect is a good thing, says the Roseburg Plaindealer, which characterizes his selection as "a substantial recognition of an able, tried and true Douglas County representative of the grand old party."

A citizen of Walla Walla in Eugene yesterday, says the Register. He is employing men at \$3 a day. Four years ago he had men working at \$1 a day, and plenty of men were standing around idle willing to take the job at still less wages.

There should be a clean campaign in Baker County this year, says the Democrat. There is not a candidate of either party against whom a personal fight should be maintained. Such a contest would not be tolerated by those who believe in fair play.

The mission of Fred T. Dubois, of Idaho, in the East is said to be to secure the Vice-President nomination for McKinley on the Bryan ticket. If he could reach that place of semi-obscure, it would be preferable to wandering in the free-silver graveyard.

Show us a Populist who will vote the Republican ticket from top to bottom, and we will show you a red-headed Democrat with gold-cure warts on his face bigger than any Mark Hanna wears," says the Athens Press, in closing an article of grog and lunacy.

The Lebanon Express-Advocate says that "J. C. Hardin, the Lacombe merchant and postmaster, who attended the Republican State Convention in Portland last week, took with him a box of soap, and the coat was stolen from the cloakroom of one of the hotels in the city."

It is claimed that Judge Henry C. Caldwell is an enthusiastic Bryanite, but the St. Louis Globe-Democrat notices that his enthusiasm has not won him a seat on shore that he has any thought of resigning the position he was glad to accept from President Harrison.

The Republicans of Morrow County have recognized good service by nominating A. G. Bartholomew for County Judge. It is freely admitted, regardless of party affiliation, that Judge Bartholomew's administration has been one of the best ever enjoyed by Morrow County.

The Workmen's Republican Club, of Salem, has held its biennial meeting and elected the following officers for two years: President, S. A. Hughes; vice-president, C. A. Smith; secretary, B. F. A. G. Bartholomew for County Judge. It is freely admitted, regardless of party affiliation, that Judge Bartholomew's administration has been one of the best ever enjoyed by Morrow County.

According to the Walla Walla Union, the Spokane convention of Democracy-Populists indicates that the silver forces in Washington will try to battle the Fall in harness together. It is highly probable that the pulling together will be uneven, as usual, and the outcome in any event will be second.

Hartford is the city in which Bryan made his most elaborate speech during his recent visit to New England and had one of his largest audiences. The Republican landslide in Hartford indicates that Bryan still has a gift for drawing crowds and repelling voters. Oregon is to be heard from soon with corroborative evidence.

There are 320 votes in the Democratic National Convention. To nominate 320 are necessary, but 311 can prevent a nomination. The highest possible calculation allowing to Dewey all possible states in the least degree doubtful gives him only about 220 votes, not even enough to delay the action of the convention.—Baker Democrat.

Dr. Bernard Daly, of Lakeview, who has been nominated by the fusionists as representative in this Congressional district, is a fine pleasant and affable gentleman, of fine presence, says the Ashland Tidings, and has served Lake County as a Senator, the Oregonian says, for the past four years. The silver wing of the Democracy have not regarded him as being "sound" from their standpoint on the money question.

Many voters heretofore Democrats, and still more who have been Populists, say the Lebanon Criticism, have come out boldly and declared themselves as being opposed to fusion in any form. Some of these will vote the Republican ticket, some the Middle-of-the-Road ticket, and others will not vote at all. The exact number who have stated that they will not vote cannot be stated, but one indication is that it will be much larger than two years ago.

A prominent New York Gold Democrat wrote to Bryan a short time ago telling him if he dropped the silver folly and confined himself to trusts and anti-extinction he would get many votes which were cast against him in 1896. Bryan writes to a friend in Washington that he cannot make the concession demanded. The fact that the Republicans have passed

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It is the judgment of the United States Industrial Commission that the public plan for minimizing the danger from trusts is a vast improvement over the ostracism proposed by President Hadley.

With A. T. Knox for secretary to aid Benjamin Cornelius as a chairman, the Simon crowd in this county is in a combination which is a thing of beauty and a joy forever, says the Forest Grove Argus.

A St. Louis paper tells Congressman King, of Ohio, that he was exceedingly fortunate in being able to drift into Washington life at a time when the feminine mind was absorbed in the consideration of Easter bonnets.

Judge Fuller's nomination for President-Elect is a good thing, says the Roseburg Plaindealer, which characterizes his selection as "a substantial recognition of an able, tried and true Douglas County representative of the grand old party."

A citizen of Walla Walla in Eugene yesterday, says the Register. He is employing men at \$3 a day. Four years ago he had men working at \$1 a day, and plenty of men were standing around idle