### ILLINOIS VOTERS NAME GANDIDATES

First Direct Primary for Senator.

LIGHT VOTE CAST IN CHICAGO

Cullom Gets Nomination by a Large Majority.

LORIMER AND MANNY WIN

Absence of Business People at Summer Resorts Cuts Total Vote. Voters Strike Many Snags In New Law.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4.-The Republican voters of Illinois made it known at the primarles today that they wished Shelby M. Cullom returned to the United States Senate. After one of the most spectacular controversies ever seen in the state Cullom won Cook County by a plurality more than 15,000, while from down state what meager returns are in indicate that he has secured districts enough to assure him victory over his principal opponent, ex-Governor Richard Yates. Cullom's plurality in the state is estimated at from 25,000 to 50,000.

All the parties in the state held their primaries today and the new primary law massed last Spring by a special acasion of the Legislature is pronounced an unquali-

Lorimer and Mann Win Fight.

Of all the candidates, either Democratic Republican, Congressman William Lorimer, of the Sixth District and Congressman Mann put up the most spirited rampaign for nomination. They both won their districts by handsome majorities. In the Eighteenth district Joseph G. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Represenatives, had no opposition, and his renomination is assured. National Committeeman Frank Lowden was up for ination on the Republican ticket in the Thirteenth and from what ccattered returns have been received, the indications are that he has scored a victory. According to incomplete returns the following Congressmen were nominated:

Candidates for Congress.

First District-M. B. Madden (Rep.), Democrat candidate Third-F. W. Wilson (Rep.), Willis

Stone (Dem.) Fourth-C. S. Wharton (Rep.), Thom-

A. Michaelek (Rep.), A. J. Sabbath (Dem.)
Sixth-William Lorimer (Rep.), E. J. Stack (Dem.)

Seventh-Philip Knopf (Rep.), F.

Tenth-George E. Foss (Rep.), no Democratic candidate.

Eleventh—B. M. Snapp (Rep.), no Democratic candidate.

Tweifth-Charles E. Fuller (Rep.), no Democratic candidate.

Thirteenth—Frank O. Lowden (Rep.), no Democratic candidate. Fourteenth—James McKinney (Rep.), Allen H. Mertz (Soc.)

Fifteenth—George W. Prince (Rep.), no Democratic candidate. Sixteenth—Joseph G. Graff (Rep.), Rudolph Pfeiffer (Soc.) Seventeenth—John A. Sterling (Rep.), J. A. Landes (Soc.)

Bighteenth — Joseph G. Cannon (Rep.), E. G. Shouse (Pop.)
Nineteenth—W. B. McKinley (Rep.),
no Democratic candidate. Twentieth-H. T. Rainet (Dem.), no Republican candidate; T. A. Wakeley

Twenty-first — Zeno J. A. Rives (Rep.), F. E. Caldwell (Dem.)
Twenty-second — W. A. Rodenberg (Rep.), J. F. Breckenridge (Dem.)
Twenty-third—F. S. Dixon (Rep.), M. D. Foster (Dem.), F. M. Riley (Soc.)
Twenty-fourth — P. T. Chapman (Rep.), no Democratic candidate.
Twenty-fifth — George W. Smith (Rep.) no Democratic candidate.

Twenty-fifth — George W. (Rep.), no Democratic candidate.

#### Light Vote in Chicago.

In the tempestuous districts in Chicago the vote was large, but in districts where there were no local contests apathy was manifested by the voters and in those sections the vote was so light that it pulled down the total for the city to slightly over 120,000 out of a total registration of

The greatest interest centered in the vote for United States Senator and for that of Republican Congressman in the second and sixth districts, located in Chithree candidates for United States Senator -Shelby M. Cullom, ex-Governor Richard Yates and William C. Webster. The Demcrais had no candidates for United States Senator. The vote was merely an expres-

the members of the Legislature. The total vote cast in the city was: Cullom, 36,783; Yates, 21,297; Webster,

HOW PRIMARY LAW WORKED

Voters Strike Many Snags-Where the Fight Was Hottest.

CHICAGO, Aug. 4 .- (Special.) -- The first election in Illinois under the new primary law, which gives the voter an opportunity to show by his vote whom he prefers for public office, from United States Senator and Congressman all the way down the

list to minor offices that are uniform in every county, was held today. Dog days are not a good time of the year in which to hold an election, as was evidenced by he extremely light vote. so light, in fact, that it cannot be said really to indicate the will of the majority of the registered

As is so often the case, the "prominent dizen" and the "business man," who are always between elections the loudest in their cries against the "professional pollician," failed to take advantage of the opportunity offered, and instead of going to the polls went to the many country and lakeside Summer resorts for their half-Saturday and Sunday holiday.

Many Hit Stumbling Blocks.

To many of those who did take the puble to vote, the workings of the law roved to be an insurmountable stumbling block. Hundreds of citizens were debarred from voting because of the peculiar provisions of the new statute. In most cases either the voter had moved since register ing or had signed the petition of a candidate of another party. At previous elections if a voter had moved since the last previous election, he could, by getting a transfer slip, present himself in his new precinct as a lawful voter. Today, however, under the new law this was not per dissible, and ignorance of this provision lost hundreds their votes.

An interesting feature of the first test of the new law was that it threw light on the political affiliations of many citizens who bitherto have been classed as doubtful. As the voter entered the polling place, he was obliged to announce whether he desired a Republican or Democratic ballot. In some instances the voter refused to reveal his politics and some left the polling place, preferring to lose their primary votes rather than disclose their political preference. Others declared that they were independents and were told by the election officials that they had no right to take part in a partisan primary.

Cullom Wins by Silence.

The Senatorial campaign has been a peculiar one, while Cullom maintained dignified oral silence, though secretly through his lieutenants pulling the strings, in which he is a post-graduate, his opponent, ex-Governor Yates, stumped every county in the state and indulged in a campaign of vituperation. Whether this course lost him votes or whether "Uncle Shelby's" hold on the people was so great as to win their approval in spite of the Yates attacks, the result shows that he has won without the fatigue consequent upon a personal stumping tour of the state.

Hard Fights for Congress.

In the Congressional race the element of personalities was a large feature through the campaign, and there were open charges of corruption and bribery. In the Second Congressional District Francis W. Parker opposed Congressman J. R. Mann. Parker maffe his strongest fight on the ground that Mann voted for a bill that passed the House, but was killed in the Senate, to pay Congressional mileage for an extra session, when, as a matter of session having lapped over into the other. This action was characterized by Parker as attempted graft. This will be the sixth consecutive term in Congress for

In the Sixth District Congressman William Lorimer was opposed by Louis P. R. Mann (Rep.), no Freistedt, a well-known contractor. The struggle has been one of the hardest ever waged in Chicago, Freistedt being supported by the majority of the local news-Lorimer was charged with grafting in county affairs for years past, but the principal feature of the fight against him was in connection with the meat-inspection bill recently passed by Congress, it being alleged that amendments fathered Eighth—Charles McGavin (Rep.), by Lorimer were distinctly in the inter-stanley M. Kunze (Dem.)

Ninth—Henry S. Boutell (Rep.), Quin O'Brien (Dem.)

O'Brien (Dem.) found it impossible to get out anything

Helsingfors Strike Fizzles Out.

HELSINGFORS, Aug. 4.-The strike of

# IS JURY'S VERDIC

Land-Fraud Defendant Quickly Convicted.

ONLY ONE BALLOT TO DECIDE

Culprit Appears Crestfallen When He Learns Fate.

SENTENCE MAY BE SEVERE

Extreme Penalty, Five Years' Imprisonment and \$2000 Fine. Conviction Has Important Bearing on New Cases.

Indictment No. 2908, returned Febuary 8, 1905, against Hamfiton H. Hendricks, secretary and treasurer of the Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumber Co., of Fossil, Wheeler County, Oregon, charging him with a violation of Section 5393, Revised Statutes, in having suborned George W. Hawk to commit perjury in giving testimony before the Federal grand jury to co nection with the latter's estead entry.

Trial commences in the United States District Court Friday, July 27, before Judge Hunt and the following jury: William Merchant (foreman), farmer, Yamhill County; W. E. Kandie, farmer, Clackamas County; Hute Johnson, liveryman, Washington County; J. E. Jack, merchant, Clacka-mas County; Asthur E. Kyrk, pressman, Clackamas County; Julius Eraemer, real estate agent, Multnomah County; F. A. Mangold, mer-chunt, Marion County; Elmer Dixon, rmer, Clackamas County; Thomas Perry, carpenter, Yambill County; Cam Gibson, farmer, Polk County Bedford Laughlin, hotelkeeper, Washington County; Albert Brownell, nurseryman, Lane County.

Trial ends and jury reaches verdict of guilty on first ballot Esturday,

Only one ballot was necessary for a jury in the Federal Court last night to find Hamilton H. Hendricks guilty of subornation of perjury under an indictment returned against him February 8, 1906. The case was given to the jury at exactly 6 o'clock. After dinner the jurous organized by electing William Merchant, a Yambill Court of the property of the case was given to the jury at exactly 6 o'clock. After dinner the jurous organized by electing William Merchant, a Yambill Court of the property of the propert Merchant, a Yamhill County farmer, as foreman, and proceeding to determine the guilt or innocence of the man who had been on trial for the past eight days. At 7:50 the vote that decided his fate was taken, and when it was found that the jurors were unanimous in believing Hendricks guilty Judge Hunt was sent for.

On account of the delay in securing the attendance of the officers of the court, as well as the defendant and his attorney, the verdict was not anneu until 8:30. Hendricks received the announcement with an expression of deep pain, although it is thought he enter-tained little hope of an acquittal at any he employes of the street railroads and actories is over. All the leaders of the So-lailet Red Guards have been arrested stances was a hung jury, as the eviand the organization has been broken up. | dence seemed overwhelming against him.

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SHELBY M. CULLOM

NOMINATED BY ILLINOIS REPUBLICANS FOR UNITED STATES

SENATOR AT FIRST DIRECT PRIMARY.

Special Assistant to the Attorney-General Heney, in the closing argument, unmer-cifully scored the defendant, which must ave had its influence on the verdict to a certain extent.

Mr. Heney was not present when the ordict was returned, as he left for Sar Francisco on the 8:45 train, and was at the depot when the jury came in. He was apprised by telegraph while en route of the findings of the body.

Hendricks May Appeal.

Defendant Hendricks returned to his oom at the Imperial Hotel shortly after the jury came in, and a few moments later gave out that he had retired for the night, Judge A. S. Bennett, of The Dalles, who defended him, also disappeared. It s presumed that an appeal will be taken, since Judge Bennett noted II exception to Judge Hunt's instructions after they vere read to the jury.

The verdict carried no recommendation of mercy, and as the extreme penalty provided by law is imprisonment for five years, together with a fine of \$2000, it is thought that Hendricks may receive se vere punishment next Saturday morning at which time he was cited to appear for

The conviction of Hendricks was regarded by Francis J. Heney as the openng wedge to the complete annihilation of the defense in the case against Winlock W. Stelwer, Hamilton H. Hendricks, Clar-ence B. Zachary, Adelbert C. Zachary, Charles A. Watson, Clyde E. Glass, Binger Hermann, John H. Hall, Edwin Mays, Franklin P. Mays, Clark E. Loomis and Edward D. Stratford.

It is said that during the trial of Hendricks much evidence was introduced as-sociating these defendants with the unlawful fencing of the public domain in connection with the large pasture of the Butte Creek Land, Livestock & Lumbe Company, of which Stelwer is president. (Concluded on Page 2.)

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Suspected Purpose of His Borrowing.

SECRET MOVE IN WALL STREET

Believed to Want Voice in Its Management.

CAN'T PREVENT EXTENSION

Control Secured Beyond His Reach, but Much Stock Picked Up-Delay About Floating Bonds for the St. Paul.

NEW YORK, Aug. 4 .- (Special.)-For ome time past and up till just recently E. H. Harriman has been a much less ous figure than usual in the Wallstreet field of finance. He had other things to think about for the time being and he let Wall street go on in its own particular way without giving it much attention. He was making the preliminary steps towards a great inroad on the territory of the Hill roads in Oregon and Washington, and then suddenly he was confronted by the problem raised by the disaster in San Francisco. But now he has faced these problems, taken their measure and solved them, at least to his own satisfaction. As a consequence be has become a factor in the stock markets

Wall street is all agog to know what Harriman intends to do. He is an inscrutable genius, who usually manages to keep his own affairs to himself until he is very much ready to make announcement of his plans. He trusts very few, and, as a natural consequence, his se-crets usually remain secrets indeed until there is no necessity for them to be secrets any longer. These characteristics are just what keep Wall street constantly interested in Harriman and willing to give credence to almost any rumor as to what he is doing or intends to do. Nothing is too large or too unusual, in the opinion of the street, for Harriman to tackle. He has put through so many big things, and he has generally been so successful, in spite of powerful opposition, that big things are constantly expected

Buying Stock of St. Paul Road.

Just now the street believes that he is ern roads, now that he has such a sway over the Union Pacific and the Southern Pacific. He is looking for new worlds to devlopments in the air. conquer. What are they?

Possibly he has been taking up a good deal of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul stock that has been floating about the market. That road is going to build through to the Coast, and possibly he thinks that it would be a good thing for his other railroad interests in the West to have an important word in the shaptaken the trouble to deny the rumor that been gathered up in the market without

the actual control passing out of the hands that have been holding it for years. In Line With His Policy.

This seems the more likely, because it as been the Harriman policy to buy into Western roads for several years. He and his friends are an important factor in the directorate of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe. They have been popularly credited with a holding of at least \$25,000,000 of the stock. Besides, the Union Pacific holdings of Great Northern and Northern Pacific stocks are enormous. These latter were acquired on the dissolution of the famous Northern Securities Company, and at the market prices for the stocks the profit on the prices that were paid for them is estimated to have been in the neighborhood of \$70,000,000 or \$80,000,000 With such large holdings in the Santa Fe and in the Hill roads, it will not surprise the financiers of Wall street if Harriman turns up with a large block of the Milwaukee stock some of these days. In fact, it will rather surprise them if he lefs this road get through to the Coast and leaves himself without a voice of ne kind in its affairs.

Wants Voice in Management. It is not thought that he wants control.

As noted, he has denied that he has cought control. And besides, the Milwaukee people state most emphatically that the control remains where it was, and that the road will unquestionably be built through to the Coast. It was rumored that Harriman was after control to prevent the invasion of his territory efore it was too late, but this was evidently a rumor circulated for a purpose, because there can be no doubt about your correspondent's information that the man agement of the Milwaukee has gone into the question of the financing of the extension very carefully and earnestly, and has only been prevented from carrying through a plan by the unsatisfactory condition of the money market. The matter has been postponed from time to time, so that the flotation of the necessary securities might be made at the best possible prices for the road, so as to yield it the largest amount of money. Great care has to be taken about this matter, because even in these days of enormous financing. it is not easy to get in the neighborhood of \$100,000,000. It is practically certain, hen, that it is a matter of money markets, and not because E. H. Harriman stands in the way that the Milwaukee financing has been delayed.

Has Borrowed Heavily.

But this is not the only thing that is puzling to Wall street about the actions of Harriman. It would like to know what the Union Pacific is going to do with all of the money that it is reputed to have borrowed from the banks recently on comparatively short time. Of course, its construction works in the West call for a great deal of money, but then the bankers having an intimate knowledge of the affairs of the road said frankly some onths ago that some of the Hill securities held by Union Pacific had been sold in the market, and it was considered that the money thus obtained would meet all nstruction needs. Some of these days the Atchison com-

mon stock will undoubtedly receive a 5 per cent dividend. It gets 4 per cent per annum at present, and many of the wise ones think that Union Pacific will show a large block of this stock in its treasury Then, too, the Harriman party has accumulated a great quantity of Illinois Central stock, and some think that Union buying very heavily into the other West- Pacific borrowings may be for the purpose of taking over some of this stock.

Oakland Man Dies Suddenly.

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.-Special.)-S. H. McClintock, of Oakland, Cal., died suddenly from heart trouble early this morning at the Hotel Imperial. He was an official of the Standard Oil Company. He arrived here Thursday on business. Shorting of its policy. It is true that he has ly after 1 o'clock this morning he was suddenly taken ill and summoned a phyhe or the Union Pacific had bought control of the Milwaukee, but then it is even He was 60 years of age. The news of likely that a large interest may have his death was telegraphed to his family

### EX-GOVERNOR RICHARD YATES



DEFEATED CANDIDATE FOR UNITED STATES SENATOR AT ILLINOIS DIRECT PRIMARY.

## HEARST URGES ON LABOR CAMPAIGN

Wants Credit if Gompers' Scheme Wins.

FOUNDATION OF LABOR PARTY

Cannon Target of Federation's Fiercest Attack.

AIM IS TO KILL OFF BOOM

Fairbanks Worried by "Uncle Joe's" Strength-Penrose's Trick to Bolster Up Machine With Roosevelt's Name Exposed.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washngton, Aug. 4.-It develops that William R. Hearst is the instigator of the movement of the American Federation of Labor to bring about the defeat of all candidates for Congress who will not pledge themselves to support legislation demand ed by that great labor organization. For obvious reasons Hearst is not posing as the leader in this movement, but is con tent that the credit at this time shall go to President Gompers, who is posing as the director-general of the labor campaign. Nevertheless, Hearst is doing his best to promote the fight of the Federation and would be most benefited should the campaign achieve anything like s distinct victory.

By remaining in the background at this time, Hearst allows Gompers to get whatever credit or renown may attach to the labor uprising. On the other hand, if the movement fails, Hearst escapes without a scratch. It is true, his papers are vigorously supporting Compers and advocating the defeat of candidates who will not bow down and wear the labor yoke. This is necessary in order to connect Hearst with the movement, in case it should succeed. But the understanding between Hearst and Gompers is to the offect that Hearst, in return for his aid, is to receive support of the American Federation of Labor, or so much of it as Gompere can deliver, whenever Hearst thinks this organization can aid him in his contem plated race for the Presidency.

Motive for Fight on Cannon.

The fight Gompers proposes to make Speaker Cannon is in the interest of Hearst. Cannon has many qualifications that make him a strong Presidential candidate. If Cannon can be defeated in his own district this Fall, it would seriously handicap him should he go before the next Republican National Convention seeking the nomination. In case Roosevelt is not renominated, Cannon would be one of the strongest men in the field, provided he is not defeated in the meantime in his own district. With Roosevelt out of the way and Cannon handleapped. there would be a prospect of the nomina tion of a weaker man, and the weaker he is the better the chances of Hearst, if he decides to go before the people in 1968 as a labor candidate for the Presidency. While the Federation of Labor is very angry with Cannon because of his attitude towards legislation framed by Gompers. Hearst has a selfish motive in aiding in this attack. Unfortunately for Hearst and for Gompers, the labor vote in Uncle Joe's district is not heavy, his majority is large and the odds are decidedly against the men who have planned to accomplish the downfall of the popular Speaker.

May Compromise on Roosevelt. A Republican politician who recently re-turned from a tour of the Middle West expressed the opinion that the multiplicity of Republican candidates would come very close to compelling the convention to renominate Roosevelt in 1908. He finds that Fairbanks has the Indiana organi-zation behind him, has built up some strength in the South and has a campaign under way in pretty nearly every corner of the country; the Cannon boom is grow-ing rapidly, with Illinois as its center; Ohio and a number of other states exhibit a marked preference for Taft, and a peculiar element in many states, no-tably in New York, looks upon Root as the right man. Even Shaw has enough of a boomlet to attract passing attention When the clans gather, it is the opinion of this politician that each of the contestants will have such a following that compromise on any one of the foregoing men will be impossible, and in his opin-ion Roosevelt would be the only one on whom the delegates could unite. Inci-dentally, he reports that Republican lead-ers in the Middle West exhibit no con-cern over Bryan since he has let it be known that he still clings to 16 to 1.

Cannon Worries Fairbanks.

A peculiar condition of affairs exists in Indians. It is admitted that Fairbanks will have the backing of the delegation from that state when the convention assemblea. He will be the favorite son, bu
even this far in advance it is settled that
Cannon will be a close second choice and
there will be many delegates ready to
turn to Cannon the minute it develops
that Fairbanks cannot be nominated.
Fairbanks is not likely to have that enthusiastic support that he would desire
at the hands of the Indiana delegation.
Already Cannon has been traveling
through Indiana, conferring with the Republican leaders, and it is reported that
he left the state with the warmest assurfrom that state when the convention ashe jeft the state with the warmest assur-ances of friendship and the equivalent of a promise that he will get the Indiana vote if Fairbanks can't win. This is disconcerting to the Fairbanks crowd and is causing the Vice-President a great deal of uncastness.

Since the President announced that he would make no political speeches in Penn-

(Concluded on Page 4.)