

INTERESTING PERSONNEL OF NATIONAL COMMITTEES

PROMINENT POLITICIANS WHO ARE NOW PREPARING FOR THE BIG CONVENTIONS WHICH SHALL NOMINATE MEN FOR PRESIDENT



ROGER C. SULLIVAN, DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMAN FROM ILLINOIS, MADE FAMOUS BY BRYAN'S ENMITY FOR HIM



ALL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEEMEN AND THE COMMITTEE'S SERGEANT-AT-ARMS LEFT TO RIGHT: THOMAS TAGGART, CHAIRMAN, WASHINGTON; JAMES G. DANFORTH, SECRETARY, WASHINGTON; GEORGE A. BROWN, SECRETARY, WASHINGTON; G. C. DALLMAN, NEBRASKA; MAJOR OF OHIO; JOHN E. OSBORNE, WYOMING; JOHN T. MARTIN, SERGEANT-AT-ARMS



HARRY S. NEW, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CHAIRMAN

Of the 111 men who at present make up the Democratic and Republican National committees, now busy preparing for the big Presidential conventions, there is one man who proudly proclaims that he has neither ever accepted nor held public office, elective or appointive. This member is none other than James M. Guffey—famously known as "Colonel Jim"—at one and the same time the largest single producer of oil in this country and of ideas for the Democracy of the Keystone State.

That Colonel Guffey's record in this respect is unique among the committeemen a cursory glance at the political records of his colleagues and rivals serves amply to show. On the Republican committee there are five United States Senators—Crane, Heyburn, Penrose, Ankeny and Scott, of Massachusetts, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Washington and West Virginia; and two Federal representatives, W. F. Brownlow and Frank G. Bonnell, of Tennessee and Illinois, respectively. The Democratic committee boasts of one Senator Tillman, of South Carolina—and two members in the other wing of the Capitol, J. C. F. Talbot and Henry D. Clayton, of Maryland and Alabama. Among former Democratic members of one branch or other of Congress are N. C. Blanchard, of Louisiana, now Governor of his state; Richard R. Kenney, of Delaware; Tom L. Johnson, of Ohio; Martin J. Wade, of Iowa; John E. Osborne, of Wyoming, and among Republicans, J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, and Powell Clayton, of Arkansas. Republican ex-Governors are, Myron T. Herrick, of Ohio; Franklin Murphy, of New Jersey; Howell Clayton, of Arkansas; Murray Crane, of Massachusetts, and John F. Hill, of Maine; while among former Democratic State Executives are: "Ben" Tillman, of South Carolina, and Osborne of Wyoming.

A nice little Mayors' association could be formed by Thomas Taggart, Democratic chairman, among his own committeemen. He himself is a former Executive of Indianapolis. James G. Danforth, representing Nebraska, occupies Omaha's chief chair, and Tom L. Johnson, representing Ohio, does the same thing for Cleveland, as all the country knows pretty well by this time. H. S. Cummings, of Connecticut, besides marrying the daughter of a former Mayor, was Mayor of Stamford for several terms. One of Osborne of Wyoming's numerous offices has been that of Mayor of Cheyenne, while George W. Greene, of Rhode Island, is a former Executive of Woonsocket. Being a man of great sociability, Tom Taggart, did he not form this little organization, would probably extend an invitation to join to Republicans Levi Ankeny, of Washington, first Mayor of Lewiston, Idaho, and Robert H. Todd, of Porto Rico, until last year at the head of the government of that island's picturesque capital city.

An association of state and county officers, elective and appointive—Assemblymen, Senators, Sheriffs, Judges and Justices, Governors' staff officers, etc., etc.—would take in probably 90 per cent of the combined membership of the committees. Harry S. New, of Indiana, chairman of the Republican committee, would be the logical head of such an association; the highest elective public office he ever has held has been that of State Senator. Two of his prominent colleagues, Senators Penrose and Scott, of Pennsylvania, and West Virginia, were State Legislators before they were promoted to the National field. Daniel J. Cameron, of Michigan, the nationally prominent horseman, and Clark Howell, of Georgia, would be well known Democratic members, and from the same side of the fence also would come Jefferson B. Browne, of Florida; W. A. Rothwell, of Missouri, and W. B. Gourley, of New Jersey.

Among the numerous Republicans eligible to this inter-committee organization are E. C. Duncan, of North Carolina; A. M. Stevenson, of Colorado; Charles F. Brooks, of Connecticut; Pearl Wright, of Louisiana, and John G. Capers, of South Carolina, who, until the first McKinley-Bryan campaign, was a staunch Democrat. In the same campaign Stevenson, of Colorado, went over to the Democratic side, but when the money question ceased to be the paramount political question he returned to his old love and has remained faithful ever since.

The defeated candidates for elective or appointive office embrace about all the committeemen on both sides of the fence now already mentioned, and some, as mentioned as well. Prominent among this corps is J. Edward Addicks, Republican, of Delaware, who made of that state a seething political cauldron, and who, after frantically attempted to become a United States Senator from it. Another dramatic, but not so long-drawn-out defeat, was sustained by John B. McGraw, Democrat of West Virginia, in 1890, when his rival committeeman, Nathan B. Scott, beat him out by one vote in the race for a seat in the Federal Senate. McGraw, Democrat of Massachusetts, has twice been unsuccessful as Democratic candidate for Governor. His California colleague, M. F. Tarpey, former president of the Pacific Coast Jockey Club, and one of the big racing men of the West, failed of election as Lieutenant-Governor, and Greene, of Rhode Island, was an unsuccessful aspirant for Democratic gubernatorial honors. Defeated state and National legislative candidates are far too numerous to mention by name, and the same holds true of the disappointed seekers after appointive public positions in state and Nation.

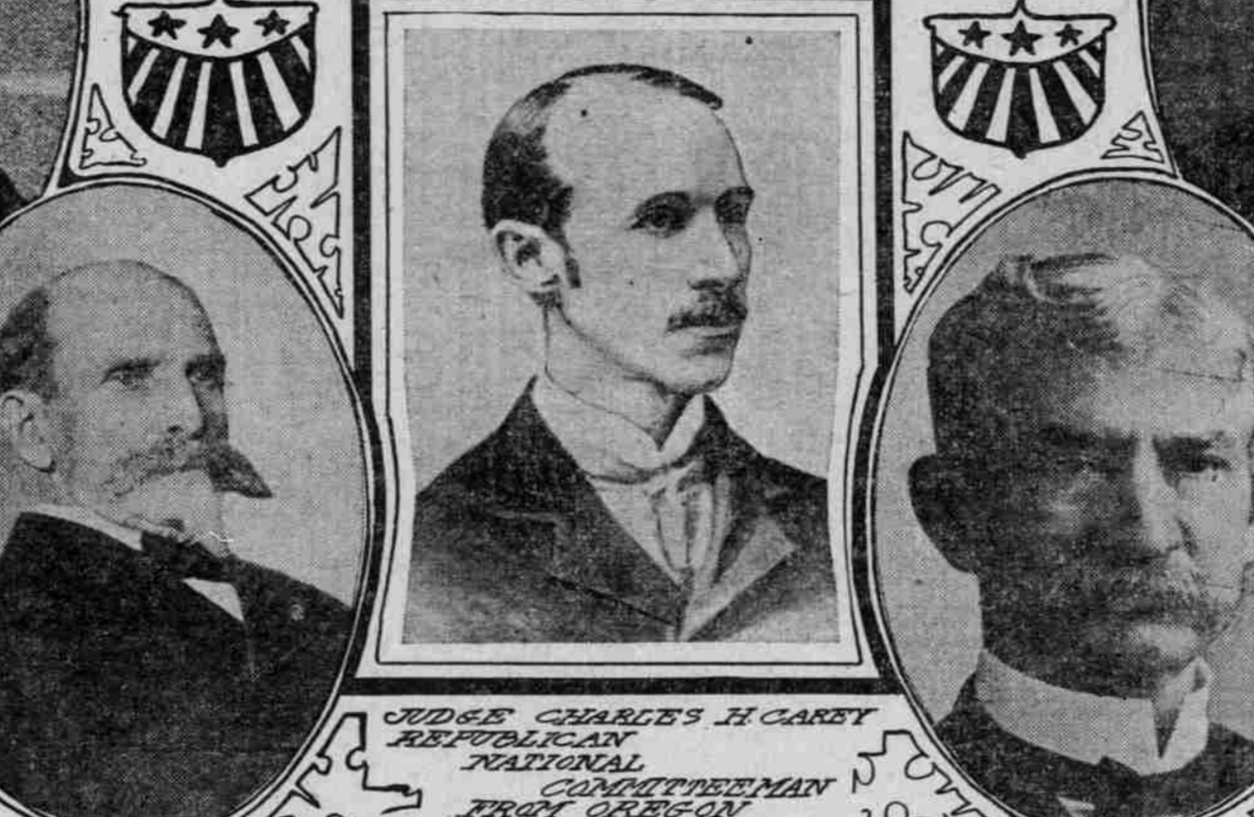
From all of which it may be gathered that the National committees are composed largely of men who are veterans in

SEN. NATHAN B. SCOTT, OF THE REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE IN HIS DISTRICT AT HIS DEBATE AT NATH CAMPBELL HEADQUARTERS



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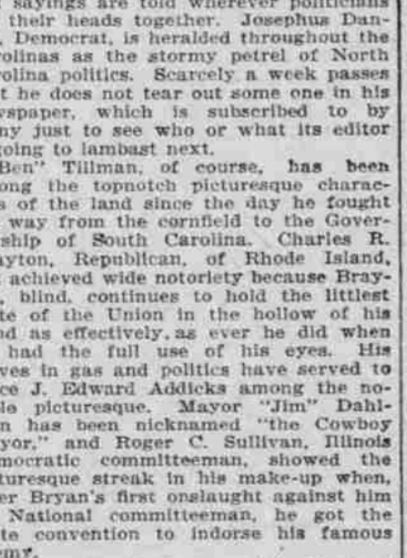
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MAJOR DOVER, THE FORMER WAY TO BE SECRETARY OF THE REPUBLICAN NAT'L COMMITTEE



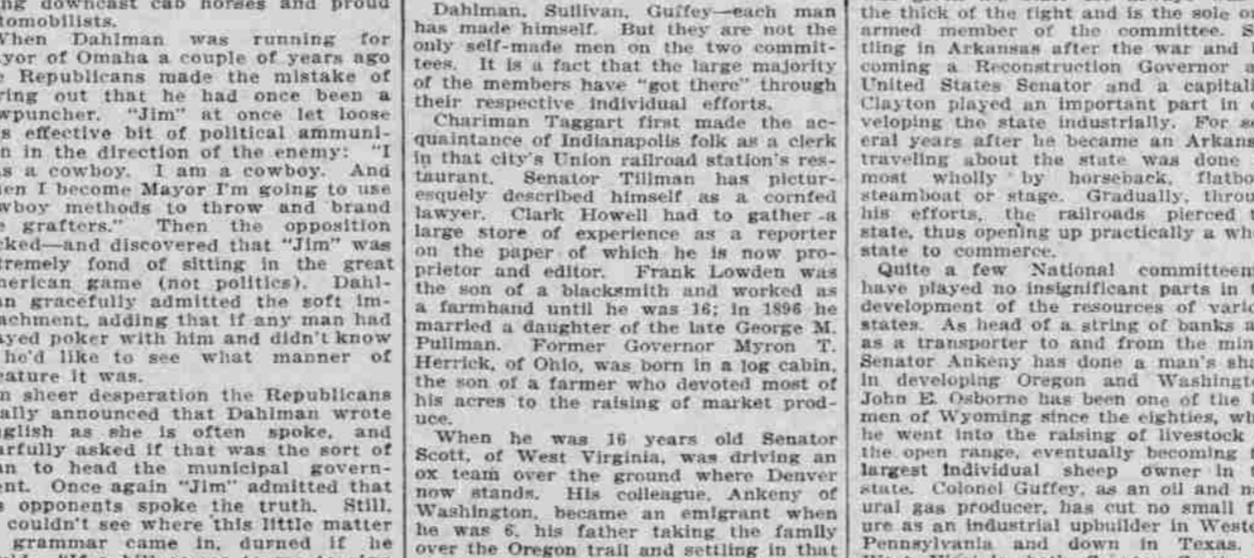
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POWELL CLAYTON, REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMAN FROM ARKANSAS



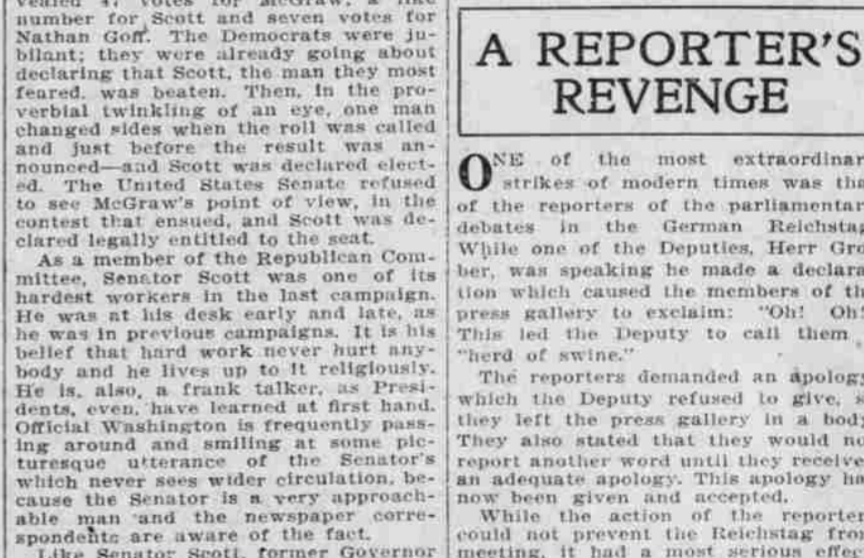
POWELL CLAYTON, REPUBLICAN COMMITTEEMAN FROM ARKANSAS

JUDGE CHARLES H. CAREY, REPUBLICAN NATIONAL COMMITTEEMAN FROM OREGON



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the political game, and that Colonel Guffey's non-office-holding-and-seeking record is truly unique so far as these two bodies are concerned.

Picturesque Committeemen.

But the Colonel cannot lay claim to being the only picturesque member of the committee, even though his "Southern Colonel" hat, striped shirt, and Lord Byron tie form a combination to delight the Keystone State newspaper cartoonists. Colonel "Jim's" committee chief is known far and wide as a practical joker, as well as an astute politician and successful hotel proprietor, and stories of his pranks and sayings are told wherever politicians get together. Josephus Daniels, Democratic, is heralded throughout the Carolina as the stormy petrel of North Carolina politics. Scarcely a week passes that he does not tear out some one in his newspaper, which is subscribed to by many just to see who or what its editor is going to lambast next.

"Ben" Tillman, of course, has been among the toponich picturesque characters of the land since the day he fought his way from the cornfield to the Governorship of South Carolina. Charles E. Brayan, Republican, of Rhode Island, has achieved wide notoriety because Brayan, blind, continues to hold the liltiest state of the Union in the hollow of his hand as effectively as ever he did when he had the full use of his eyes. His moves in gas and politics have served to place J. Edward Addicks among the notable picturesque. Mayor "Jim" Dahliman has been nicknamed "The Cowboy Mayor," and Roger C. Sullivan, Illinois Democratic committeeman, showed the picture-streak in his first political campaign after Bryan's first onslaught against him as National committeeman, he got the state convention to endorse his famous slogan.

Sullivan, in fact, owes his National prominence since the last National campaign to Mr. Bryan's several attacks on him. Both Sullivan and Dahliman are comparatively young men. Each has got up the world's ladder by his own efforts, and each is a party boss in his own state. Sullivan shares with John P. Hopkins, of Chicago, the leadership of Democracy's cohorts in Illinois; and, of course, Mayor Dahliman listens to the councils of Mr. Bryan.

When Sullivan hit Chicago in 1879—he was then 18 years old—he got a job as machinist in the shops of a street car line. His first political job was that of Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue during Cleveland's first administration. By that time he had risen to be a general contractor, and had begun to lay away for a rainy day.

The year before Sullivan sought out the Western metropolis, Dahliman, then 22, leaving his Texas home, journeyed to the plains of Western Nebraska, where he took up the art of cowpunching. He graduated from this strenuous life in the still more exciting game of politics six years later when he became a member of the Council of the little town of Chadron, Neb. From that day to this his leading hand has been political, and he has not so successfully in the game that, next to Bryan, he is the best known of the Nebraska Democrats.

Dahliman the politician has not hesitated to be unconventional and plain spoken as Dahliman the cowboy ever was. When he was Mayor of Chadron it was his boast that the town was delightfully wide open. When he headed the Nebraska delegation to New York to welcome Bryan back home from his trip around the world, "Jim" brought his lariat, and when he spied Mr. Bryan

turned his attention to natural gas. He became a pioneer in piping it long distances to industrial centers, and as a result another fortune was speedily his. The part he has played in the development of the Texas oil fields is recent industrial history. Together with his pre-eminence about that time in Pennsylvania politics, it gathered to call the attention of the Nation to him; and since then he has been a National figure.

Self-Made Committeemen.

Dahliman, Sullivan, Guffey—each man has made himself. But they are not the only self-made men on the two committees. It is a fact that the large majority of the members have "got there" through their respective individual efforts.

Chairman Taggart first made the acquaintance of Indianapolis folk as a clerk in the office of the Reconstruction Governor and United States Senator and a capitalist. Clayton played an important part in developing the state industrially. For several years after he became an Arkansas Senator, Reconstruction Governor and United States Senator and a capitalist. Clayton played an important part in developing the state industrially. For several years after he became an Arkansas Senator, Reconstruction Governor and United States Senator and a capitalist. Clayton played an important part in developing the state industrially. For several years after he became an Arkansas Senator, Reconstruction Governor and United States Senator and a capitalist.

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among his political opponents, who hate him with a hate that is well-nigh unexpressed. McGraw's friends look upon this hate as a tribute to his political sagacity. McGraw himself is not in the least disturbed by the fact that every Republican in West Virginia is a personal enemy to all intents and purposes. He is, in fact, one of the most imperturbable men in politics today.

The dramatic moment in McGraw's political life occurred the day he was unexpectedly defeated by Senator Scott for a seat in the United States Senate. A count of the Legislature had revealed 47 votes for McGraw, a like number for Scott, and seven votes for Nathan Goff. The Democrats were jubilant; they were already going about declaring that Scott, the man they most feared in previous campaigns, in the proverbial twinkling of an eye, one man changed sides when the roll was called and just before the result was announced—and Scott was declared victorious.

The United States Senate refused to see McGraw's point of view, in the contest that ensued, and Scott was declared legally entitled to the seat. McGraw, who was a very approachable man and the newspaper correspondent, is aware of the fact.

As a member of the Republican Committee, Senator Scott was one of its hardest workers in the last campaign. He was at his desk early and late, writing letters wider circulation. It is his belief that hard work never hurt anybody and he lives up to it religiously. He is also a frank talker, as a result of his private life. He is frequently passing around and smiling at some picturesque utterance of the Senator's. He is a man of few words, but his words are of great value.

Senator Scott was one of the big men of Wyoming since the eighties, when he was in the raising of livestock on the open range, eventually becoming the largest individual sheep owner in the state. Colonel Guffey, as an oil and natural gas producer, has not so small a figure as an industrial upholder in Western Pennsylvania and down in Texas. In West Virginia both Senator Scott and his rival committeeman, John T. McGraw, have been leaders in the wonderful development of that state within recent years.

Pretty soon thereafter the Civil War broke out. Young Scott enlisted. His father, being a peace-loving man, promptly took him back home; the boy under age. For the next few weeks the boy made his father's life miserable with his impertinences to be allowed to join the army. At last he gained the coveted consent and from then on until the close of the war Nathan Scott followed the flag of his country as a private. After the war he returned home, found employment in a glass works nearby, learned the trade thoroughly, went to Wheeling, W. Va., secured a place in a glass factory, soon became foreman and, finally, president. This factory is one of Senator Scott's numerous present-day properties and he takes more pride in it than in all his other enterprises combined.

As would be expected of a man who is proud of the fact that he has worked his way up among the rich men of the country, Senator Scott is democratic, sympathetic and affable to all. His friends say that he has expended the helping hand and word to so many struggling and deserving young men that the word legion is necessary to describe their number.

McGraw also has a reputation for being democratic and helpful even

A REPORTER'S REVENGE

ONE of the most extraordinary strikes of modern times was that of the reporters of the parliamentary debates in the German Reichstag. While one of the Deputies, Herr Graber, was speaking he made a declaration which caused the members of the press gallery to exclaim: "Oh! Oh!" This led the Deputy to call them a "herd of swine."

The reporters demanded an apology, which the Deputy refused to give, so they left the press gallery in a body. They also stated that they would not report another word until they received an adequate apology. This apology has now been given and accepted.

While the action of the reporters could not prevent the Reichstag from meeting, it had a serious effect, inasmuch as it prevented the members obtaining their usual "world audience." More than this, it had the effect of preventing the Imperial Chancellor from delivering an important speech reviewing Germany's foreign relations. As a matter of fact, the strike had the effect of disorganizing the parliamentary machine of the great German Empire.

This is not the first strike of its kind. Thus the press men of Sydney caused considerable trouble and annoyance to the members of the New South Wales Parliament. The reporters were very severely criticised, owing to the manner in which they reported the speeches of a number of the members.

The relations between the reporters and the members became so strained that the press men waged a remarkable little war. The war took the form of reporting the members' speeches exactly as they were delivered—not the slightest embellishment being given and no alterations being made. Accordingly the speech of one of the members read as follows:

Press gallery men—the reporters—ought not to be the reporters; they ought to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out—but—the member can only judge of what is important. As I—my speeches—as the reports—as what I say is reported sometimes, no one—nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—I mean. So—it strikes me—it has struck me certain matters—things that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—the papers—points are reported—I mean—to make a brief statement—what the paper thinks of interest—is reported.

Howell could build up a mighty fine (and troublesome) newspaper staff from among the present and former newspaper men on the committee. Chairman New and Taggart were publishers and