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PORTLAND, SUNDAY, JUNE 28, 1908.

PARTY MOVEMENT IN POLITICS.

For Senator the Prohibition candidate (Amos) received in the election held June 1, 3787 votes; the Socialist (Cooper) received 5267. Total for both, 9054. The other candidates received 103,320. (Chamberlain, 52,421; Cake, 50,899).

The total vote on Senator was 112,-874. The Socialist and Prohibition candidates received nearly 8 per cent of the whole...

Here, represented by those who "also ran," are forces that must be reckoned with, now and hereafter. Moreover, they are growing forces Already they hold a balance of power. of them, indeed, holds it. Chamberlain fell short of the majority vote by 7432; Cake fell short of it by 10,576. Does anybody know who is "the choice of the people of Oregon' for Senator?.

There is a representative force behind both the Prohibitionist and Socialist movements. It is radical, extreme, each in its way. Each has a single idea or theory, uncompromising, unaccommodating, Each and both will flourish the more, in proportion as efforts to do things through the agency of main parties shall fall.

Why are there so many parties in France and in Germany? Because there are certain ideas that are accepted as settled and fixed and the people divide on things not essential, nor even important. In this country, we are losing the basis of party organization, in the same way. On the essential and fundamental principles of this Republic, people grow tired of thought and contention. So it is with Christianity. Doctrines and dogmata, once deemed infallible, now are neglected; and new sects constantly mul-Disintegration of Christianity began four or five centuries agowith dissentient opinions and multiplication of sects. The disintegration is a continuous process. There are more dissidents and more sects, every year, or decade.

Parties in religious organization or in political organization are maintained only as individuals feel that they can carry out their ideas and purposes through them. People realize that the main lines of our political system are established, and therefore feel at liberty to break up into factions-each pursuing its own special sim or notion. So in France and Germany. The main institutions are fixed: no party can completely upset the system or the state, and subdivision of parties, on notions more or less theoretical and vagarious, is the order of the day. Religions split off, or split up, in the same way

The student of history and observer parties in the United States to continue the mainly even division into ofposing bodies which hitherto has prevailed. There will be more and more "side issues," on which separate organizations will be formed. There will be at least six parties, with can didates for the Presidency, in Novem-

A HINT TO PASTORS.

Dr. Hamilton Fiske Bigger's method of raising money admits of wide ap-The Doctor, it appears, is plication. homocopathist and has been participating in a convention, or love feast, of that persecuted sect at Kansas City. Among other thoughts for the good of the human race it occurred to some of the brethren that it might be a fine thing to raise a fund for the propagation of the late inmented Dr. Hannemann's theories But how to do it? That was the ques tion. Homocopathists being tagonists for an idea which is harried and worried about in a hostile world martyrs they naturally feel poor. The feeling is seldom justified, for the wealthy; still they have it all the same and Dr. Bigger had to figure out some way to cure it.

The problem was how to make the doctors in the convention feel rich enough to part with their money. The fundamental doctrine of the homoeopathists is that like cures like. Henc to select a remedy that was like povapply a kiss to male lips so his cure was limited to the women doctors But why did he choose that remedy? Why is a kiss like the feeling of poverty? We deem this to be one of the most profound and perplexing scientific questions we have ever tackled and we frankly confess that at first we despaired of solving it. But perseverance was finally crowned with success and here is the answer.

The feeling of poverty is a sense of want, of not having enough of some apartment house are not Socialists. desirable thing. Now who that has kissed a woman doctor ever felt that | Socialism has demolished their hearths he had had enough? Did he not always want more? The reader will flight it must have been by a sort of therefore readily see things are very much alike indeed and has been at work. What is it? The he will admire the astuteness and servant trouble? Perhaps. And yet orthodoxy of Dr. Bigger in offering to kiss the woman doctors in order to extract their money. It was strictly an application of the great principle

that like cures like. The method, we repeat, admits of wide application. Why should not ministers use it at morning service to enlarge the generosity of female con-The Reverend Mr. Smith or Jones might pass around just ahead | The servant has been replaced by the of the contribution box and apply a homoeopathic kiss to each pair of

at Dr. Bigger's convention. His kisses produced \$100 each and the total proceeds of the cure were \$5000. Surely no pastor who is devoted to the good cause will overlook this hint

WILL IT COME TO JUDGMENT? During all the years when illegal ompensation was being taken by state officials, from the Governor down to the end of the list of them. The Oregonian continued to call attention, to the fact that the business was a flagrant violation of the Constitution of the state. So now are the "flat salaries," recently allowed.

Judgment has been rendered against F. I. Dunbar, formerly Secretary of the State, for moneys received by him as compensation, in excess of the Constitutional salary. Governor Chamberlain. It is said, is to be sued on similar

It is simple truth that Dunbar and Chamberlain received, as all their predecessors for many years had done official emoluments in excess of the salaries fixed by the supreme law. was effected by various statutory devices, beginning, we think, with the Democratic regime under direction of Governor Grover. Though judgment has been rendered against Dunbar, he simply took the emoluments, as his predecessors had done, during many years. Governor Chamberlain has done the same thing, following the example of his predecessors since 1870. But if Dunbar must refund so must Chamberlain. It is a study how far the statutes of limitation may apply to cases of this kind, and therefore how far the officials of former times

may plead them. But it is alleged that if the additional emoluments allowed to the Governor and others are illegal, so is certain special compensation provided for members of the Supreme Court. The Oregonian, during many years, has delivered its own opinion, multifarlously, on all this business, so it need not say more, now.

But the judgment rendered against Dunbar appears to be opening certain other interesting parts or branches of the subject. To employ here a phrase not absolutely original with The Oregonian: We shall see what we shall see.

THE NEW HOME.

For the old-fashioned dwelling standing by itself on a plot of lawn or garden there is much to be said. To the persons who lived in it some degree of privacy was afforded, though not so much as we like to believe. However secluded one tries to live, there are few things he says or does which the neighbors do not know and the more he hides himself the more he seems to reveal. But the old-fashioned house, cut off by a rod or two from a neighbor, did omewhat mitigate the tumult of his midnight plane, though it could not full the yelps of his dog, and it enabled one to write his intimate letters without the spinster next door looking over his shoulder. This passed for privacy in the good old times which are swiftly vanishing, and it was valuable. In the home as it was families were reared under a certain semblance of paternal discipline. The wife found occupation in directing her help and the nurture of her children. The husband soothed himself by exercising at the domestic altar an autocratic sway which the world would not tolerate These were the charms of the home

as it used to be, but all these charms are fled. At any rate they are fleeing. The home has been devastated wrecked, and the disconsolate inmates have fled to the apartment house for an asylum. The asylum may be a of politics, therefore, cannot expect is cramped for space. The tyrant who little forlorn. It is overpopulated. It as it scowls balefully at He is an apostle of race suicide and the fee of diphtheria-propagating dogs. Still the human family flows to its narrow chambers in an ever swelling stream and whatever it may lose by the change it seems to gain something which compensates. Once in a while a man and wife migrate from an apartment house and rekindle the fire upon the domestic hearth, but the tide sets the other way. And the boarding-house where people lived and ate at a common table is following the isolated dwelling into oblivion. Do mestic life now thrives the best it can in a flat of three or four rooms and when it has pined away to the inevitable end the wretched family marches three times a day in a woeful procession to the nearest restaurant, where sustenance is devoured in lachrymose gloom.

Let Boston suffice for a horrible example of what is going on. In the year 1885 there were three individuals of that sapient city who ate at the are most of them martyrs, and being boarding-house table for every two who ate at restaurants. But in 1895. years later, contemplate the great majority of homoeopathists are change. Five persons were then eating at restaurants for one who remained loyal to the boarding-house. Since then, as we learn from Charlties and Commons, "the restaurant has virtually wiped out the boardinghouse." The breakfast table which Dr. Holmes celebrated in immortal dialogue is no more. Herbert Spencer. to cure the feeling of poverty he had who loved to ease the strain of thought by paddling his mental feet in the erty. Among all possible things he langerous stream of boarding-house chose a kiss. Of course he could not conversation, would find no such comfort in Boston now, and very little of it in any other American city. Unless he set up bachelor's quarters in a flat and cooked his own meals he must dine at a restaurant.

What is it that has wrecked the home. Mr. W. H. Mallock and certain other wise men say it is Socialism, and their reply is so easy that one is tempted to accept it. The only trouble is that most of the people who have fled from the domestic altar to the They abhor that alluring faith. If and put their household goods absent treatment. Some other cause we cannot escape from the suspicion that if people cared any longer for the old-fashioned home they would either find a way to keep their servants or invent something to take their place. The apartment houses have chosen the latter course. Sweeping, scrubbing, making beds, opening the front door, are all done by machinery in the up-to-date buildings.

mechanic and the machine. One may surmise, therefore, that eager feminine lips and we are con-vinced that the financial returns problem is at the bottom of the

are discernible which appear to be more adequate. One of them is the patent fact that women have lost their taste for housekeeping. They find it petty, futile, degrading. This may be wicked, but it is undeniable. As a sex their taste is turning to other occupations and there is no way to stop It Certainly preaching and railing will not. All the signs indicate that we have come to one of the places in the march of evolution where the road forks. But we must not commit the blunder of fancying that women's dislike of housework implies the cessation of childbearing. There is no necessary connection between the two. A woman may be a very good mother even if she declines to spend her time washing dishes and bolling soap. Again, the apartment is, upon the whole, cheaper than the old-fashioned home and, everything considered, it is for many people bet-It eliminates the futile and costly domestic expedients for supplying water, light, heat and cleanliness. It gives a species of privacy which different from the neighborhood sort but quite as satisfactory. It is more quiet than the isolated dwelling. It has begun to make a place for children; and best of all perhaps, it stops the everlasting worry over infinitesimal trifles which blights the life of the independent housekeeper. The victory of the apartment over the isolated dwelling frightens some of us, but it would be difficult to prove that it is not a boon to the human race.

WORK OF A SUPREME COURT JUDGE There is a disposition in some quarters to criticise the people of this state because they defeated the constitutional amendment providing for an increase of the number of Supreme Judges from three to five, and in an ironical vein it is remarked that the people do not believe in prompt administration of fustice or they would vote to increase the number of judges. Such criticisms are ill-founded, for there are various reasons upon which the vote of the people may be justified. In the first place, amendment did not present the single question of an increase in the number of Supreme Judges. That question was coupled up with a provision authorizing the Legislature to provide a new system for the election of Circuit Judges, with extended jurisdiction. Many people may have voted against the amendment as a whole because they objected to the latter feature of it, or because they did not want to vote for or against both features at once. They may have had various objections to the sections relating to Circuit Judges.

Then, again, the people may have believed that three judges are enough in Oregon, as compared with the number found necessary in other states, when the amount of litigation is taken into consideration. Or they may have thought it advisable to continue for a time the temporary expedient of having three judges aided by two commis-Perhaps they wanted to see whether three judges and two commissioners can do more work than three judges alone, thereby furnishing foundation for a conclusion upon the question whether five judges would do more work than three, or do it any better. This must be taken in all seriousness, for if each judge is to pass upon each case, it follows that the time of each judge must be given to each case and the amount of work that can be done does not increase in proportion to the number of judges. While one judge writes an opinion, all must give the case the thought necessary to join in or dissent from the

opinion. Further, the people may have thought that the ends of justice would not be injured if the judges wrote shorter opinions in cases involving no important or intricate questions of law. Cases are often appealed to the higher courts even though the defeated party knows that he was in the wrong. He appeals because delay will serve some temporary interest, or because he thinks it worth while to take a long chance on a reversal. Many of the cases involve questions already settled by the courts of this and other states. Perhaps the people thought that in such cases a mere affirmance with the authority therefor is all that is necesary in the way of an opinion.

However, the people defeated the amendment, and every man is at liberty to put upon the vote such construction as he may wish. For the present, at least, the people expect the work of the Supreme Court to be done by three judges and two commissioners, and not by five judges. The court is confronted by a condition, and not a theory.

LUMBER TRADE PROSPECTS.

The president of a Seattle lumber company has just returned from a tour of the Eastern markets, bringing the cheering news that the retail lumber dealers in the East and Middle West have smaller stocks on hand than for twenty years past. He also expresses the belief that if the Pacific Coast lumber manufacturers do not force lumber on the market now, the retailers will buy heavily at good prices in the Fall. To facilitate the prospective increased movement and higher prices, the Seattle man advocates curtailment of the output of the Coast mills. It would seem from this report that It was not the competition of Southern pine, nor the threatened advance in railroad rates, that demoralized the Pacific Coast lumber trade. Instead, the lumber consumers ceased huving and the retailers permitted their stocks to dwindle to meager pro-

Under such conditions a revival in the business will be dependent more on the crop conditions throughout the Middle West than on the curtailment of the output on the Pacific Coast. If there is no deterioration in the grain crop which is now nearly ready for the sickle, the lumber consumers will have plenty of money with which to build new barns, houses and fences. and there will be a sudden revival in Pacific Coast lumber trade. Not all of the big volume of business that was causing such a serious car shortage a year ago came from the farming community. The railroads were all buying heavily of ties, bridge material and smaller stock needed in car construction and repair. This business ceased before the consumers caught the panic fever last Fall, and it, of course, will not move again until prosperity returns to the people who supply business for the rallroads.

A year ago the lumber business in Oregon, Washington and Idaho was, in many localities, the most important would be as encouraging as they were trouble with the home. Three causes factor in our industrial life, and the through. Usually on the frontier the

enormous profits that were made in the business attracted so many millbuilders that the business was actually overdone before the panic oc-Since then there has been a steady dwindling in the amount of timber available in the formerly great "pineries" of the Northwestern States, and when the expected revival in trade takes place the demand, which was formerly satisfied in part by the near-by mills, must turn to the Pacific Coast for supplies and there will be plenty of business for all of the mills now built, as well as for many others yet to be constructed. The return of better times in the lumber business may not be hastened by the curtailment of the output, but it will certainly be in evidence so soon as the crops of 1908 are turned into cash and the railroads again get their idle cars in motion.

DR. CUBBERLY'S IDEAS.

On Thursday Dr. E. P. Cubberly, of Stanford, addressed the State Teachers' Association at Eugene upon "Methods of Taxation for Education." It seems to have been one of his principal suggestions that the state should raise by taxation a special fund to be used for the aid of school districts in remote and poorly settled regions. This plan resembles that of scholarships in colleges which are bestowed upon meritorious students and often tide them over difficulties where their unaided efforts might fail. Scholarships have existed in some colleges for hundreds of years, but it has never yet been found that they tend to pauperize those who receive them. The truth is that a little timely aid is sometimes exactly what an individual or a community needs to overcome discouragement and excite the best effort

In distributing state school funds, one of two rules is commonly applied. Each district receives a share in proportion to its children of "school age," or in proportion to the number of teachers it employs. Neither of these rules seems to suit the needs of sparsely populated district. the Whichever one might be applied it would receive but a small sum from the school fund. Dr. Cubberly's plan is to provide a special fund for such cases and distribute it according to need and not according to numbers. His argument is that children living in thinly-settled sections need an education precisely the same as others and since the state has undertaken the duty of teaching youth, it should not neglect those in question merely cause it costs a little more per capita. Modern teaching is a process which becomes more expensive every day The three R's could be learned at little cost in money, but that is not true of the rudiments of science and the trades which the modern youth must learn if he is to make an honest living. To teach them adequately requires elaborate apparatus and expert instructors, which cannot be had without spending a good deal of money. But thinly-settled districts have not much money to spend unless they happen to be blessed with extensive tracts of timber owned by nonresidents. If they are, then funds are usually fairly abundant.

There is not much to be said against Dr. Cubberly's proposal, except that it lacks practical wisdom. It resembles all the schemes of sentimentalists and doctrinaires. Such people found asylums for cats without a thought for the children who starve in the streets. One dollar spent on a normal boy is worth ten spent on the blind or deaf so far as results go, but results are not of the slightest importance to your doctrinaire. He clamors for a multitude of births to increase the population, but it never occurs to him that he would attain his purpose more easily by preventing deaths. It is a sa rule to spend public money where it will do the most good. The rule is seldom followed, but in the case of the schools it has been. In a densely populated district a dollar does for ten boys what it will only do for one under Dr. Cubberly's plan. Shall we rob the ten for the sake of the one?

We are aware that he does not openly propose to rob the ten, but it would come to that. His fund must be created by superimposing new taxes upon those we already pay, or else by setting apart a portion of the present school fund. Which method would be applied in practice if the state undertook to bestow special favors upon the remote schools? The answer is pretty plain. Even if a new tax were voted, its probable effect would be to cut down the special school levies in the populous districts. The best plan for Oregon to follow with reference to the public schools is to build them up to the highest efficiency in places where they will benefit the most pupils. Let the children in remote districts enjoy primitive schools along with other pioneering condition: until numbers and wealth have increased. Then they can have something better.

As a calm, economic fact, it would be a great deal cheaper for the state to transport all children from outlying sections to Portland or The Dalle and board and educate them at pub lic expense than it would be to adopt Dr. Cubberly's suggestion upon ar extensive scale; while if it were only applied sporadically it would accomplish nothing.

The Atlantic liners print bulletins every day, containing little scraps news caught by wireless, interlarded sometimes with short excerpts from great authors. Wilbur D. Nesbit writes thus, from the ship upon the cean, for the Chicago Evening Post; ocean, for the Chicago Evening Post:
Teday's Bulletin has contributions from
William Cowper, Walter Scott and Percy
Bysshe Shelley, but none of the offerings
has contemporaneous topleal interest. Mr.
Scott writes prettily about a soldler to
whom he suggests the advirability of sleeping, now that his warfare is over; Mr.
Cowper gives us a soothing rhyme about
the small, and Mr. Sholley presents some
weather comment urder the title of "The
Storm." Take an ordinary newspaper poet
and let him know that Perry Belmont.
William R. Hearst, Vesta Victoria and
Bennett Griffin are aboard, and he would
slam out some jingles that would sell the
paper.

The "grubstake" has again demonstrated the strength of the hold it gets on the man who accepts it. The Supreme Court of Washington has decided that an Alaska millionaire must turn over to a former Port Townsend man one-third of his fortune, estimated at more than \$1,000,000, as payment for a \$6000 grubstake supplied by the Port Townsend man in 1901, when the future millionaire was making a desperate effort to get into the Tanana country with an insufficient amount of funds to carry him

moral obligation of a grubstake deal is regarded as sacred, and the percent age of grubstake cases that get into the courts is surprisingly small, in comparison with the number of bargains of this nature that are made. many of them with nothing in writing e prove or disprove any contentions that may arise.

There is at least one compensating feature attached to the unusually cool and cloudy weather that has prevailed during the month of June in Western Oregon. It extended the season of per fect roses. As a rule the finest and fullest blooming comes about the 10th; year the height of beauty was this reached ten days later and now, with no hot sun to wither fully developed flowers, there remains such a display all over town as we are not accustomed to see after the middle of the month. This is specially true of delicate hybrid teas which are adversely affected by the sun's hot rays. For such home owners who have not yet made complete selection of new varieties to be planted next Fail, today's natural display in hundreds of Port land gardens affords a most effective object lesson. You not only learn the rose itself, but you discover the weakness or the strength of the bush, which is very important. It may be said in a general way that any ama tour Portland rosarian is willing to convey to the beginner all the practical information he has at command

Where parental pride and the length of the parental purse affect the quality of graduating gowns worn by the feminine contingent in high school graduating exercises, equality is out of the question. Yet Chicago this year solved the vexing problem of apparel without arousing envy and bitterness on the part of poorer pupils. Simple was the solution. A uniform style of dress was decided on, the materials were hought and the girls were set to work, under the supervision of a sewing teacher, making their own frocks. The innovation proved satisfactory all around and the cost of each garment was about \$2. A public school room is purely democratic. Its democracy ought not to be abandoned on the last day. Chicago has set a pattern for every town in the land big enough to have a high school.

Boston is going to pension | her school teachers. Under a recent act of the Legislature, the school board is authorized to retire with a pension of \$180 per annum any teacher who is mentally or physically incapacitated, provided such teacher has reached the age of 55 and has been engaged in teaching or supervising thirty years, twenty of which shall have been in the Boston public schools. Provision is also made for a proportionate pension for a shorter term of service. Thus far legislation has severely limited the application of the pension principle to pedagogues, but there is fair prospect now that the system will spread gradually to other fields of endeavor.

For the first time in her history Vermont is to have a full Socialist ticket in the field at the September election. Curiously all the names thereon are Yankee or English. The nominee for Governor is Joseph H. Dunbar, a mathematician whose text books on arithmetic are in use in the public schools. It is expected that some folk will soon be raising the question whether his books are not dangerous things to leave in the hands of children.

Of course we have no desire to make trouble for our excellent Governor and (possible) Senator in the matter of his who also wanted to be Senator, Cumexcessive back pay; but it will do no harm to call to his gubernatorial attention the fact that the pestiferous Lawyer McMahon "made good" the Dunbar sults.

"While the sun was setting in the West," say the press dispatches, "the obsequies at Princeton were conducted." It is important always in writing a news story to state the exact place where the sun sets, or sits, as the case may be. Linkun Stuffems has an article in

current magazine on "What's the Mat-

ter With the United States and What

to Do About It." The first thing to do in the general cleaning up process is to get rid of literary buzzards like Stuffems. "In his own quiet way," remarks the Chicago Tribune, "Mr Cortelyou has been showing lately that a man

may say nothing and not saw much

wood."

Nor even see much wood in

his Vice-Presidential back-yard. "The algrette," says the Portland Woman's Club, "Is a badge of unspeakable cruelty." It is a positive relief to know at last just what an aigrette is. Any man will recognize

Mr. Bryan will write the Denver platform. He is "boss" of the partymore than any man has ever been boss of a party heretofore. Even Roosevelt could not write the Republican platform.

Don't worry if the sun disappears for a few brief moments today. It's just another of those "annular eclipses, the like of which we have been having all day long for some

Is there no way to make the fire insurance companies and the local light and power company settle their differences without requiring the innocent bystanders to pay the freight? The real need of the hour is a Port-

land team that will fight its way to the top and stay there. However, the bottom has been left a long way behind-or below.

It is quite likely that Mr. Bryan will

lose that Denver nomination daily in the newspaper headlines until the convention meets. Then the votes will be counted.

Mr. Bryan, we are told by the advertisements, speaks to millions through the So-and-So phonograph. That's just a little hard on the Com-

Roger Sullivan is going to Bryan's campaign and Jerry Sullivan is to second his nomination at Denver. Why is John L. overlooked?

"PEACEFUL BILL" AND "SUNNY JIM"

has started out to organize all the Bills of the country into one great Taft club, and all the Jims into a Sherman club. This newspaper has dubbed the Republican Presidential candidate "Peaceful Bill," and the Vice-Presidential candidate "Sunny Jim." If all the Bills and all the Jims could be induced to support the Republican ticket, there wouldn't be much left for Mr. Bryan. There is no way, however, to get Bill Bryan to take out an honorary membership in the club, and undoubtedly all the other Bills of Democratic persuasion will stay by their old allegiance. Yet it would be a good advertisement for Mr. Taft and Mr. Sherman if they could induce the Bills and the Jims everywhere to get together generally in their behalf. Peace ful Bill and Sunny Jim sound well together. They ought to make up a team hard to beat, for there is given an impression of harmony and good feeling and horough understanding in these humorous titles that is likely to appeal strongly to the popular fancy. But things are not always what they seem. The truth is that the nomination of Sherman to be Vice-President was a great disappointment to Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt. Undoubtedly they are going to make the best of it, and will encourage to the utmost the organization of Peaceful Bill and Sunny Jim Clubs everywhere. I am able to give from authentic sources some outline of the effort made at Chicago to get a running mate for Taft who would bring strength to the ticket.

The Roosevelt-Taft theory of this cam paign is that Mr. Bryan must be met on his own ground and that the Republican party must not retreat a single step from the policies to which it has been commit ted by the Roosevelt administration. Mr. Taft is believed by Mr. Roosevelt and by others in his confidence to be most acceptable in the extreme East, where he is regarded as a "conservative," though in the West he is thought to be a "progressive," and they have not the slightest doubt that he will carry New York and all the New England States as against Mr. Bryan. It did not seem good policy to have the candidate for the Vice-Presidency from New York or any other part of the East, but it was desired to get some one from the West-a "progressive" -to run with Mr. Taft. Such a candidate, it was thought, would do much to overcome any possible feeling throughout the West that Mr. Taft was not in every sense as radical and aggressive as Mr. Roosevelt in advocacy of the Roosevelt policies. After canvassing a number of names, Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, was decided upon. It was understood, of course, that Taft would carry lows without Dolliver, but it was believed the Iowa Senator, being a brilliant and attractive speaker, would go on the stump, and, by conducting a whirlwind campaign, stir up all needed enthusiasm for the Taft-Dolliver ticket,

With that end in view, Senator Borah of Idaho, was dispatched by President Roosevelt and Mr. Taft to Iowa, in the days just prior to the late National Convention, for the purpose of urging Senator Dolliver to become a candidate for Vice-President Senator Borah found Mr. Dolliver in a mood more or less receptive, but before announcing his candidacy he made the condition that he must be the unanimous choice of the Iowa delegation at Chicago. The matter was presented to the Iowa delegates, and it made a great row. They refused their consent; or a majority of them did. These delegates, for the most part, were political allies of Senator Dolliver and Senator Allison, and were, therefore, opposed to the faction in Iowa headed by Governor Cummins, mins cannot be Senator, as things are in Iowa unless Allison dies or Dolliver withdraws. If Dolliver should become Vice-President the way to the Senate would then be open to Cummins. Therefore, for their own reasons, the Iowa men ignored the call to Senator Dolliver to enter upon a larger field of activity, and told the administration to look elsewhere. The administration did. In retaliation on Iowa for its selfish course, the administration said that it would make Cummins Vice-President. The bluff didn't work. The Iowa delegation was willing to do anything to get Cummins out of the way. The Roosevelt-Taft management, being thus committed to Cummins, could not well retreat. Cummins did, indeed, in many ways fulfill the administration ideal for the Vice-Presidency. He is well known, a radical, a tariff revisionist, and quite able to make the sort of a campaign the Taft people wanted. Matters reached a crisis when the con-

vention in Chicago was under way. Thursday Taft was nominated. On that aight Mr. Hitchcock, manager of the Taft campaign, was notified from Washington to make Governor Cummins the Vice-Presidential nominee. Hitchcock hesitated and said it couldn't be done. Washington insisted. Hitchcock had demonstrated his ability to handle dele gates through the trying fight over Southern representation and had exactly fulfilled his prediction that Taft would have more than 700 votes. Why couldn't he complete the programme by giving Taft the man he wanted for Vice-President? That is what Taft and Roosevelt wanted to know. Meanwhile the New York delegation, having got Governor Hughes out of the way through his overwhelming defeat by Taft, had started a great boom for Sherman. There was no special sentiment for Sherman in the onvention, but there was a feeling that if Fairbanks didn't want it and wouldn't take it, New York ought to be privileged to select the nominee for Vice-President. New York had had half a dezen aspiring gentlemen on its hands with the Vice Presidential lightning-rod sticking out with great prominence through their hats. It was unexpected, then, to nearly everybody when, it was announced that New York had united on Congressman Sherman. Various influences had brough about this result. Tim Woodruff, who had thought he might be Vice-President, was persuaded to get out of the way by representation that, if Sherman should be selected, there would be one less candidate for Senator in New York to succeed Platt and that he (Woodruff) would then have a good chance. So Woodruff himself made the nominating speech for Sherman. It was seconded by Speaker Cannon, who, despite his reactionary tendencies and militant obtuse ness, is still a picturesue and popular National figure, When, therefore Manager Hitchcock refused or falled to take up the Cummins cause and left the Vice-Presidential question to settle itself, the convention readily fell in with Uncle Joe Cannon's plans and took Sherman. | the South.

N enterprising Chicago newspaper | Fairbanks could undoubtedly have had ble. Some members of the Indiana delegation, indeed, said that he would take it. But others insisted that he ought to be taken at his word and that the good faith of the delegation itself in booming him for President was more or less involved and should not be impugned by offering him for Vice-President. Mr. Fairbanks' name was not presented.

> It should be explained that the dissatisfaction of the Taft people with Mr. Sherman does not rest so much on his unavallability as a candidate as upon the possible, or even probable, consequences to them if he shall be elected. While ha may not have added any strength to the ticket in the East, he has certainly not weakened it, and the same, indeed, may be said of the West. From that viewpoint, therefore, Sherman is practically a nonentity. Taft will probably run as well everywhere with as without him, and vice versa. But the situation, as it will confront President Taft, is a Vice-President as presiding officer of the Senate who is not in harmony with his plans purposes and policies and who indeed it may be feared will be an obstructionist Representative Sherman as a member of the rules committee of the House is ond of a little coterie consisting of Speaker Cannon and Representatives Payne, Dalzell. Sherman and one or two others, who absolutely dominate its affairs and who have been the main factors in impeding and even defeating much of the legislation desired by the Roosevelt adninistration. It appears probable, though there is a great revolt against him, that Mr. Cannon will be Speaker of the next House. It will be troublesome to the Taft administration to have another Joe annon presiding over the Senate. To be sure, the President of the Senate has no such power and influence over its affairs as the Speaker has over the House. He does not even name the committees. Yet it would be greatly preferable and helpful to have over the Senate a Vice President acting in harmony with the administration. Herein therefore, lies the greater part of the discomfiture of Mr. Taft over the nomination of Mr. Sherman. Taft will, of course, get along .. well as he can with Sherman, for he must. It is quite likely that failure and

inability of Mr. Hitchcock to carry out

the Roosevelt-Taft programme have something to do with the delay of Mr. Taft in selecting a Chairman of the National Republican Committee. It is to be remembered that the new National Committee, at its first meeting, left the choice of its Chairman with the Presidential candidate. Immediately thereafter Mr. Hitchcock sent a letter to Mr. Taft withdrawing his name from consideration, and giving ill health and his need of a protracted season of rest as the reason for his action. It is well understood, however, that Mr. Hitchcock had found cause to think that Mr. Taft might hesitate to place him in charge of his campaign, not so much perhaps on account of any supposed dissatisfaction over the Vice-Presidential nomination as for the reason that the selection would undoubtedly provoke bitter criticism from Mr. Taft's Obio friends who are anxious that Mr. Vorys, of Columbus, should be the chairman. was practically replaced by Hitchcook as the Taft nomination manager, although he nominally held his position in Ohlo and in the Middle West, while Hitchcock was given charge of the East and South. There is a flerce feud between these two men which has given much trouble to Mr. Taft. It is unquestionable that Mr. Hitch enck randored were ween Mr. Taft in his campaign. on the work when the Taft fortunes were at low ebb and he rescued Taft from possible, and even probable, de-feat. As an organizer and as a strat-egist Hitchcock had undoubted skill and capability. The Taft people know all this, and do not hesitate to ac-knowledge it; but they do hesitate to continue Hitchcock in his dominant position, for fear of the troubles that may ensue with others of their friends. Yet, after all, the most likely outcome of Mr. Taft's dilemma is that from possible, and even probable, de outcome of Mr. Taft's dilemma is that he will yet call on Mr. Hitchcock to take the Chairmanship, for just such a man is undoubtedly needed by him.

I found at Chicago a general expectation that Mr. Taft will be elected. The delegates indeed, for the most part appeared to have no doubt about it, though It was commonly said that the fight will be harder than had been anticipated a little while back. The Indiana people admitted that they did not feel entirely sure of the Republicans carrying the state without Fairbanks on the ticket The Illinois delegation said the same thing about Illinois without Cannon' as a nominee. These opinions were no doubt largely influenced by the desires or the disappointments of the men from these states. But there is a very large number of colored men both in Indiana and Illinois, as well as in Ohlo, and it is admitted that these votes, for the present at least, are against Taft. The hope was generally expressed at Chicago, however, that Senator Foraker would be brought into line and would bring the negroes with him. Developments appear to indicate that this hope is well founded, for the Senator has already made it known that he will support the made it known that he will support the Republican ticket, Undoubtedly his action will do much to stay the colored re-volt against Taft, but that there are yet large numbers of colored people who will

vote against him is generally believed. On the other hand, it is known that Mr. Hearst is uncompromisingly against Mr. Bryan and if the latter shall be no nated at Denver, there will follow about July 27 in Chicago a National convention of the Independence League, which wil probably nominate a ticket and enunciate a platform. This ticket, it is believed by Republicans, will take many votes from Bryan and will act in a large measure as an offset for the negro defection. The loss of Illinois and Indiana would not, however, be sufficient to defeat Taft if he were to carry the East and the remainder of the West and the Pacific Coast. There was no serious expecta-Coast. There was no serious expecta-tion among the delegates that Bryan could do anything in Wisconsin or Min-nesota and in the Dakotas nor on the Pacific Coast. They did not appear to understand much about the disturbing conditions in Oregon and took it for granted that it would cast in November its usual Republican majority. The Republicans at Chicago assumed that Mis-sourt and Kentucky and Maryland would go back to the Democratic column. Of course they had no idea whatever that the horde of colored delegates from the South, who descended upon the conven-tion with their quarrels and contests, would be able to do anything to redeem