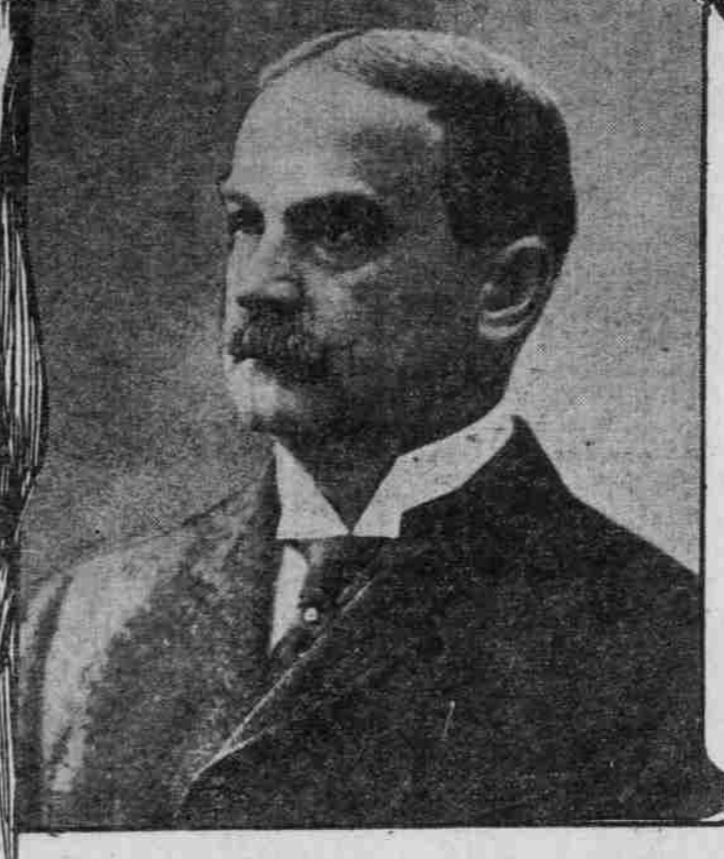


STRONG FIGHT TO WIN CONGRESS

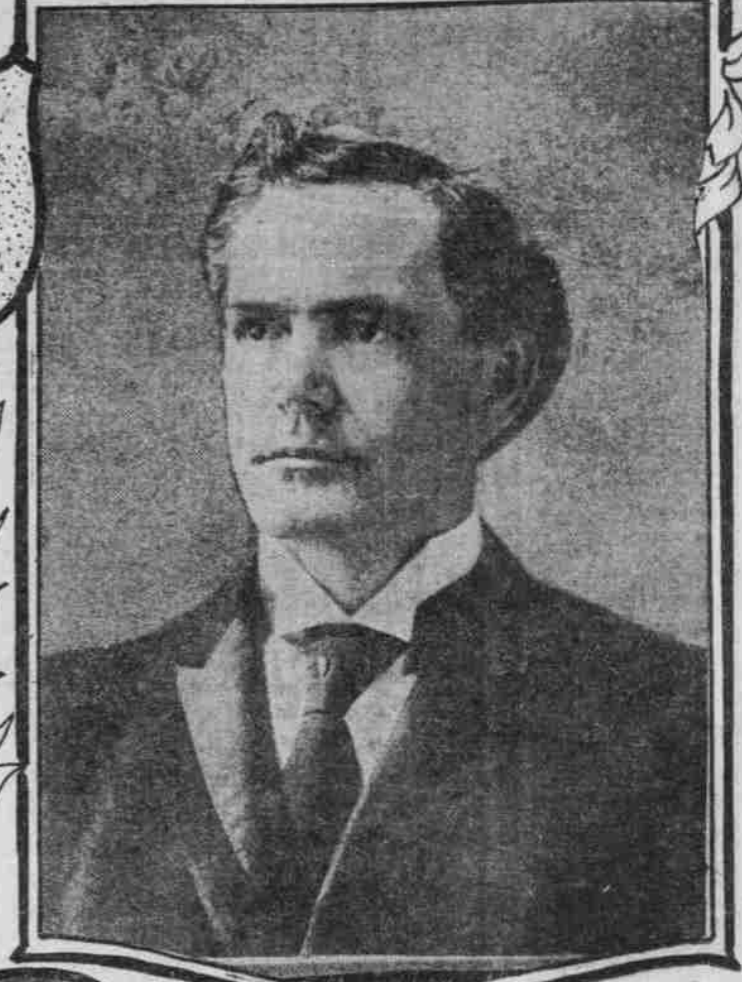
WHAT THE CHAIRMEN OF THE TWO CAMPAIGN COMMITTEES ARE DOING IN THE CLOSE DISTRICTS



CHAIRMAN
MCKINLEY
REPUBLICAN



VICE
CHAIRMAN
MCKIM
REPUBLICAN



SECRETARY
CLARK
DEMOCRAT

BY JOHN ELPHRETH WATKINS.
THE campaign for the capture of Congress is quite distinct from the battle for the taking of the Presidency. For the two undertakings each big party has in the field separate generals, under Commanders-in-Chief, independent of each other, although always co-operating. In this great struggle one is as important a factor as the other, for the capture of the White House, without that of the Federal Capitol, along with it, would be a hollow victory, yielding but feeble power. With a Republican at the wheel and a Democrat at the throttle, or vice versa, the ship of state would make small progress. But in spite of their equal importance the chairmen of National Committees are always more in the limelight than those of the Congressional Committees, and thus, while a vast majority of newspaper readers are familiar with Chairmen Hitchcock and Mack, few have heard of Chairmen McKinley and Lloyd, nor could they guess which of the latter is the Democrat.

Another William McKinley.
The Republican Congressional chairman is another William McKinley to come out of the Middle West and enter upon the stage of the National political drama. However, he writes his name with the middle initial "H." He was serving only his second term in the House of Representatives when chosen this Summer to succeed James S. Sherman as Congressional chairman, after the latter had received the vice-presidential nomination. This was a great compliment to Representative McKinley's executive ability, for Sherman himself had had 19 years' experience in Congress when chosen for the same responsible position. James T. H. Lloyd—"Lloyd of Missouri"—this Summer succeeded Representative Jim Griggs, of Georgia, as Congressional chairman of the Democrats.

So both of these rivals are new hands at the chairmanship business, but Lloyd has been in Congress eight years longer than McKinley. Both have stuck to the status of their birth, and they are of about the same age. McKinley 42, and Lloyd 41 months younger; but while both have been married an equal length of time—27 years—Lloyd has a good crop of top and front hair to show for it, whereas McKinley must now wear his face a la Nick Longworth. Lloyd taught school, studied law and became County Prosecutor, while McKinley clerked in a store, then in a bank, and later became managing partner in a banking and mortgage loan business. Then he built the water works and an electric light plant of his home town and next it was a trolley line, and eventually more water works, some lighting plants and more trolleys, until now he is at the head of 20 such enterprises.

Former Blacksmith Vice-Chairman.
The Republican army has commissioned but one Lieutenant-General—the Democrats two—one representing the North and the other the South. Vice-Chairman James A. Tawney of the Republicans has been a member of Congress from Minnesota since 1881. He was born near the battlefield of Gettysburg, and was eight years old when the battle was waged there. After the war he became a blacksmith and machinist and went west to Minnesota when 22.

He studied law at the forge, and was admitted to the bar when 27, and was married the year following; but as soon as he had earned enough at his profession he entered the University of Wisconsin to get a more thorough knowledge of the law. It is a knowing youth who knows how little he knows. A few years later he was elected to the State Senate, whence he came to Congress at the beginning of Cleveland's second administration, having been re-elected in all subsequent Congresses. He was vice-chairman also during the Congressional campaign of two years ago, and in 1904 had charge of the Western speakers' bureau of the Republican National Committee.

Preacher's Son and Bachelor.
The Yankee Lieutenant-General of the Democratic Congressional forces is an Episcopalian preacher's son, and a bachelor who can boast of four words in his name—Daniel Larned Davis Granger. He was born in Providence, where he still

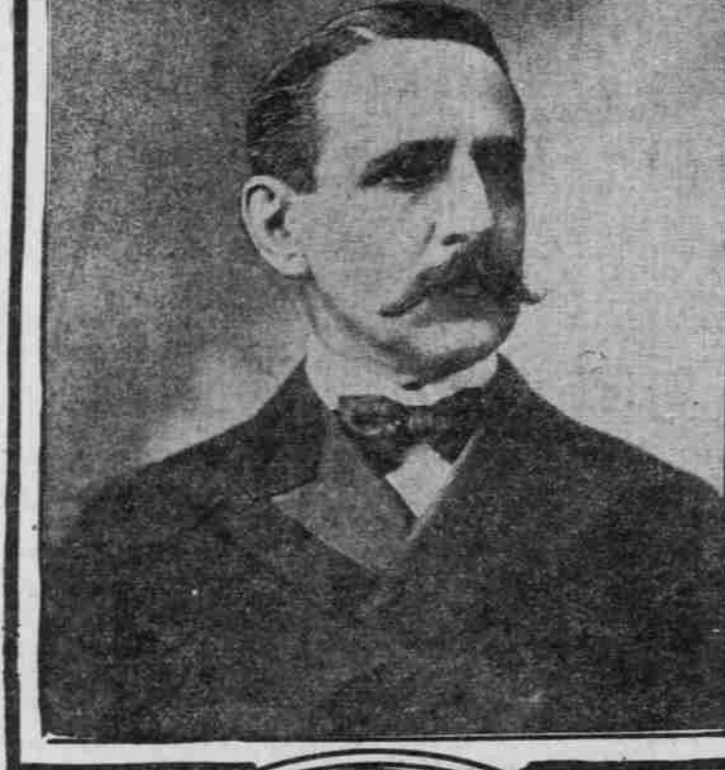
lives, and has been graduated at Brown University, also at the Boston University Law School. Soon after taking up law he got into politics, and was twice elected reading clerk of the lower house of the Legislature, then City Treasurer for 16 years and afterward Mayor of Providence. He came to Congress four years ago and was lately made American vice-president of the Interparliamentary Union, the international association of distinguished legislators which is co-operating for arbitration and worldwide peace. He is president of the Rhode Island Churchmen's Club and is on the standing committee of his Episcopal diocese. He is 54 years old, or three years the senior of Tawney.

The Southern Lieutenant-General of the Democrats is Representative David Edward Finley, of South Carolina, who was born in Arkansas the year the war broke out. He went through the public schools and the South Carolina College of that state, where he was chairman of ways and means when still in his twenties. When but 21 he was promoted to the State Senate, where he became chairman of finance. He was elected to Congress while in his thirties and has remained there nine years. He is now 47, nine years the junior of Tawney and six years younger than Granger.

The Secretaries.
The aide-de-camp of the Republican and Democratic commander-in-chief are Representatives Loudenslager, of New Jersey, and Clark of Florida. Secretary Loudenslager—Henry C.—was born and reared in Jersey and was in the commission business for ten years and then County Clerk for ten years more, or until he was chosen for Congress at the time Cleveland was elected the second time, in 1892. He has been in the House ever since and has the reputation of knowing more politicians than any other Republican in the House. He is therefore a valuable secretary to the Republican committee, as is Representative Frank Clark, of Florida, to the Democratic organization. Clark was born in Alabama 48 years ago, but was taken when a child to Georgia, whence he went to Florida to practice law. Before coming to Congress, three years ago, he served three terms in the Florida Legislature, was Assistant District Attorney, United States Attorney and chairman of the state committee of his party. He is a typical southern politician in appearance, being smooth-shaven and wearing his hair long. In religion he is a Missionary Baptist.

Thus, you see, all of these officers of the two Congressional committees are Representatives. The Republican committee has gone outside the National House, however, for its treasurer, Charles G. Dawes, of Illinois, who was McKinley's Controller of the Currency, and who is now president of a trust company in Chicago. The Democratic committee has no regular treasurer, but their campaign contributions are handled by a finance committee headed by Representative Flood, of Virginia—Henry Delaware Flood.

Their Problem Different.
These two committees, charged with obtaining for their respective parties a majority in Congress, are alike composed of one Congressman from each state. They have a campaign on hand every two years and therefore twice as often as the National committees charged with electing a President. Each has its independent literary bureau and speakers' bureau and the work of each will be supplemented by that of district Congressional committees scattered throughout the states. While Chairmen Hitchcock and Mack are at it, hammer and tongs,



VICE CHAIRMAN
TAWNEY
REPUBLICAN



CHAIRMAN
LLOYD
DEMOCRAT

striving to carry the states, each of which goes one way or the other and chooses its solid quota of electors. Chairmen McKinley and Lloyd are contesting for the individual congressional districts, one by one; for a state may go solidly Republican for President, yet send more Democrats than Republicans to Congress and, as intimated above, a Republican President may be hampered by a Democratic Congress.

Presidents With Opposing Congresses.
Six Presidents have had to put up with this drawback since the Civil War, although the Republican Presidents have had the good fortune to have both houses of Congress always on their side since Cleveland's last term. Grant, in the last

half of his second term, had to contend with a House that was Democratic by 61, although the Senate was Republican by 14. Hayes had to put up with Democratic majorities in both Senate and House in the two Congresses of his term, while Arthur in the first half of his administration was kept on the anxious bench by Independents who held the balance of power in both Senate and House. The Senate stood 27 Republicans to 28 Democrats, but David Davis, of Illinois, the only independent member, who became President pro tempore, was able to make a tie by voting with the Republicans. In the House the Republicans had eight more votes than the Democrats, but there were ten greenbackers who had the balance of power. In the second half of

his term Arthur had with him a Senate that was Republican by four, not counting the two "readjusters" from Virginia, who voted with his party. But the House was Democratic by 74, and Carlisle was Speaker. Cleveland found a Republican majority of eight in the Senate when he first entered the White House and sent in his appointments for confirmation. But his party had a majority of 81 in the House. A Republican Senate was still a thorn in the side during the second half of his first term, although the majority was only two. Carlisle was still Speaker, but the Democratic majority in the House had dwindled to 15.

The Crumb in Harrison's Bed.
A worse crumb was in Harrison's bed during the second half of his term. The Senate was Republican by eight votes, but the House Democratic by 148, and Harrison had to be beholden to Speaker Crisp for the money to run the Government. Then, finally, Cleveland had a still worse dose to swallow in the second half of his last administration, both Senate and House against him, the House Republican by 142, with Reed in the chair, gloating over the Democrats, but the Senate with only three more Republicans than Democrats, and, worse and more of it, four Independents holding the balance of power—three Populists and one silverite.

What Each Chairman Stives For.
That Taft, if elected, will have to carry so such kettle of fish in the look-out of Chairman McKinley, while Chairman Lloyd is as earnestly striving to give Bryan a Democratic Congress in the event that he is elected, or to at least hamper Taft with an opposing Congress. At the same time each chairman will try to keep Independents from gaining the balance of power in either house. The fate of every candidate for Congress is dependent in some measure upon the executive ability, tact and industry of the chairman of his party's Congressional committee. He must be acquainted with conditions in every Congressional district—the strength of his candidate there and the power of the opposition. He must be judicious in distributing his campaign fund where it can avail most and must assign the greatest spellbinders of his party to the doubtful instead of the hopeless or sure Congressional districts. Thus Congressional Chairman Babcock in 1904 sent Speaker Cannon



SECRETARY
LOUDENSLAGER
REPUBLICAN

on a strenuous tour through no less than 50 doubtful districts. As soon as one chairman sends such an orator into the land of doubt the other strives to counteract the move by dispatching a

spellbinder of equal or greater caliber over the same trail.
The prospect of a seat in Congress looms up bigger in this Congressional campaign than it did in the last. The salary, for either Representative or Senator, is a half again as large as that promised two years ago. Then it was \$115.55 per month, \$13.70 a day; now it is \$165 per month, \$19.50 a day, \$7500 per year, instead of \$5000, which is not to be sniffed at when it is considered that the recipient is taken away from home but three months in one year and six months in the other and that he can continue his private business as well as his private pleasures remain the same—\$1200 a year for a private secretary, \$120 for stationery and also seeds, books and charts galore to send to constituents, not to mention free barber shops and free Turkish baths for one's self in the basement of that beautifully equipped clubhouse at the United States Capitol. Each Representative now has, rent free, a modern office, with all modern conveniences, in a large white marble building connected by subway with the House wing of the Capitol, whereas two years ago committees had to rent their own offices when they wished them.
The Congress elected this Fall will, when it takes its seat, find a similar office building ready for the Senate, and thus Uncle Sam has provided his legislators as well as his Chief Executive with accommodations as decent as those which they would expect from a private employer.
Members of Congress elected next month will commence to receive their pay March 4 next, but unless there is a special session they will not take their seats until a year from next December. Washington, D. C., October 19.

AMBULANCE FOR DRUNKS

Salvation Army of Cleveland Institutes Relief for Inebriates.

THE first of its kind in America—an ambulance for drunks and those injured in drunken brawls, in charge of a corps from the Salvation Army, trained in rendering first aid to the injured, now patrols the saloons and tenement districts of Cleveland in the late hours of the night.
In Berlin, Germany, corps of trained workers have done similar work, but without the aid of an ambulance. Some of the members of the Cleveland corps who are introducing the work in this country are themselves Germans and have had practical experience in their own country along this line. The addition of the ambulance they say is a decided help.
Each member of the corps is also equipped with a shrill whistle attached to the front of the coat or dress. The workers, going in companies of two or three into the notorious districts, leave the ambulance standing in charge of one of the number at some central point on the street, and when they find someone who needs help, one blows his whistle and the ambulance comes. Each member also has the red cross upon his sleeves, and one in each detachment of the workers carries a lantern.
Men found in saloons who are so drunk that they are to all appearances paralyzed are picked up on a stretcher and taken to a Salvation Army shelter. When next day they become sober they are given good advice and sent to their homes, if they have homes and employment. If not they are offered work and food and shelter. All are invited to attend the religious meetings and urged to start life anew. Also in the tender-loin girls are found drunk or helpless from being drugged perhaps. These girls are taken to the rescue home of the Salvation Army.

The work of the new ambulance and corps of rescue workers has been in progress but a few weeks, but in that time 200 streets have been patrolled, 145

saloons have been visited and 2600 tracts have been distributed. Sometimes the corps continues its work until 3 A. M. Definite results and instances of permanent good are being chronicled along. One man for 20 years a drunkard is now reformed and working in the army. The first night's tour resulted in finding a woman in a concert hall in an epileptic fit, brought on by a drink, and later a man lying helpless in an alley. The woman was taken to one of the hospitals of the city. The man was placed in a bed at the Salvation Army and later two members of the corps remained to care for him.

Grocer After "Dead Beats."

Philadelphia North American.
Householders in the vicinity of Twenty-first and Master streets are sitting up nights watching the show windows of Carter's grocery store, on the northeast corner of those streets. Carter has a sign announcing that he will placard the window next week with the names and addresses of the "dead beats," as he calls them, who have owed him grocery bills for 60 days or more. Some of those who buy at his store are wondering if he means what he says.
Carter insists that he certainly does. Yesterday he posted a supplementary notice in his window which was labeled "Last Call!" Here's what the placard says:
"I am about to put here the names and addresses of every 'dead beat' who has traded at my store and who still owes a bill over 60 days. Those wishing to avoid disgrace better call and settle at once."

Julius Caesar's Estate \$6675.

TU-Bits.
Julius Caesar left an estate in England valued at \$675. He was a chemist carrying on business in London. His ancestor, Caesar Adelmare, an Italian doctor, attended Queen Mary and was paid the record fee of \$500. She styled him her Julius Caesar. This name he begged her to authorize him to use and she granted him letters of naturalization. The Italian doctor's son became Sir Julius Caesar and was a prominent physician in his day. Many of his family bearing the name have been doctors and surgeons of distinction.