GROWTH OF 3RD PARTIES

Ups and Downs of Political Organizations That Have Gone Outside of Regular Party Lines—Mr. Hearst's Ambition.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.

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Washington, July 9.—What is certain to be a factor of interest, and probably of importance, in the presidential campaign this year is the Independence league party. This organization, which is regarded as the corporate manifestation of the political activities of William Randoph Hearst, will enter national politics for the first time when it holds its national convention at Indianapolis on July 27. The Independence league has proved to be a potent factor in state and local politics in every state where Mr. Hearst has a newspaper—Massachusetts, New York, Illinois and California. Its first venture on the open seas of national politics will be watched with interest.

History shows that no third party movement in the United States has ever been successful as an organization. In other words, no third party has ever attained dominant, or even second, position in national affairs. On the other hand most of the third party movements have served to bring forward some political doctrine which has later been adopted by one of the two big parties. Third parties have frequently held the balance of power in presidential elections, and the aspirations of more than one candidate have been wrecked upon the breakers of the third party vote.

Mr. Hearst's Party.

There is always a third party movement at work. New ones come and old ones go, but there is always such an element in the political world. Mr. Hearst's party is of unusual interest, perhaps, because of its peculiar method of party government by charter of incorporation, its personally conducted feature, and the fact that it has the support of a great chain of influential newspapers and magazines.

Its head has come close to being elected mayor of New York city, and governor of New York state. Its votes have changed the result of state elections in Massachusetts and California. Its influence in Chicago politics has been great. What it will do in its first national campaign is a great big question.

Only four times in the history of the country has a third party candidate succeeded in gaining any votes in the electoral colleges. In 1832 the Anti-Masons carried Vermont and gave eight votes for William Wirt; in 1856 the Know-Nothings carried Maryland and gave eight votes for Millard Fillmore; in 1860 the Constitutional Union party carried Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, giving 39 votes to John Bell. Since the civil war there has been but one instance, that of 1892, when the Populists carried Kansas, Colorado, Nevada and Idaho, and one vote each in North Dakota and Oregon, giving 22 votes to James B. Weaver.

Early Movement.

The first third party made its appearance soon after the division between Democrats and Federalists became well defined. It gloried in the name of "Quid Tertium." This "third something" was a revolt against the Democrats as led by Jefferson and Madison, and was led by the brilliant John Randolph of Roanoke. It was organized in 1805. Three years later, just a century ago, it nominated James Monroe for president against James Madison. The movement collapsed before the elections, and Monroe was thereafter a good enough Democrat to be twice elected president.

The next third party movement was the result of popular agitation against the Masons and other secret societies. It grew out of the mysterious disappearance of William Morgan of Batavia, New York, for which Masons were held responsible by sensational gossips. Politicians who feared the rising sun of Andrew Jackson's power attempted to form a party which would carry them to victory, based on this idea. No other third party in history boasts so many distinguished names in the list of its organizers and supporters. There were Thurlow Weed, William H. Seward, Millard Fillmore, Thaddeus Stevens, Salmon P. Chase, John McLean and William Wirt. It had the moral support of the great senatorial triumvirate, Webster, Clay and Calhoun, although they were never committed to its doctrines. Clay was a Mason and was willing to use the party to strike Jackson, but he could not take part in its propaganda.

The Anti-Masonic Party.

The Anti-Masonic party carried several state elections, sent many members to congress and for a time seemed to be a live proposition. It carried but one state for its presidential candidate in 1832, and very soon thereafter sunk to its death. It has the distinction of having originated the delegated nominating convention, soon adopted by all other parties, and other than that, it left no impress upon the politics of the nation.

The Abolition, or Liberal party, was a third party movement which never succeeded in getting anywhere in a political sense, although it was entirely successful in its agitation of the anti-slavery doctrines. This party, and its successor, the Free Soil party, never carried a state in a presidential election. When the time came, its followers joined with the remnants of all other parties under other leaders to form the Republican party, which was never a third party. The Republicans at the very beginning took the position of legitimate opposition which had been forfeited by the temporizing Whigs. In their first race they were second, and in the second race they were successful, although casting a minority of the popular vote.

Workingmen's Party.

In view of the fact that Tammany has twice allied itself with the Hearst party, it is interesting to recall the career of the "Locofocoes." Beginning in 1828 there was a workingmen's party started in New York city, which six years later, developed into the Equal Rights party. This organization started out by going back to revolutionary and Jeffersonian democracy of the most practical kind, urging reform in Democratic party ranks. It was the old fight of city against the up-state. Tammany hall joined the reformers and the new party had phenomenal successes in the city and in portions of the state. It attempted to control the general assembly, with the result that there were two legislative organizations in the same hall. The old line leaders turned out the lights. The Equal Rights men relighted them with "locofoco" matches—then a novelty. That gave them the name "locofoco." The Democratic party throughout the nation was affected by the movement, and in later years the Whigs derisively called all Democrats "locofocoes."

The anti-Catholic sentiment has several times manifested itself in a political movement. The demands made for a division of the public school funds between Protestants and Catholics in the thirties started the first, which took the name of the "national Democratic organization." There was no national movement until 1845, and its first candidate for president was Zachary Taylor, nominated by the "Native American party," in 1848. As General Taylor was also nominated by the Whigs it was not an independent movement.

Know Nothingism.

In 1853 this movement reappeared in the form of a secret organization. When its adherents were asked about its plans or principles, the unvarying answer was, "I know nothing about it." Whereupon the name "Know Nothing" was applied to the party. It "plumped" votes for its favorite candidate of the old parties and spread consternation over the country. It made some wonderful campaigns in state and local elections, but was always unsuccessful in national affairs. In 1856 its candidate, Fillmore, was indorsed by the remnant of the Whigs, which probably accounts for the success in Maryland. In 1860 the party took the name of Constitutional Union and carried three states; not by virtue of its doctrines, but because it was the only haven of refuge for the Whigs of the border states who could stomach neither Democrats nor Republicans.

It was the "know nothing" sentiment which caused the Republicans to prefer Lincoln to Seward in 1860. It made another appearance in the west and south about 15 years ago under the name the "American Protective Association." Since the war it has had no expression in national politics.

The effect of the third party vote upon presidential contests is sometimes telling. In 1844 the Abolition vote in New York, small as it was, carried the state for Polk by taking away support from Clay, thus losing the presidency for the "great pacificator." In 1848 the Free Soil vote in Pennsylvania had the effect of electing Taylor over Cass. If the anti-Democratic vote in Pennsylvania in 1856 had not been divided by the candidacy of Fillmore there is little doubt that Fremont would have carried the state and gained the White House.

Other Organizations.

Since the war the notable third party movements have been those of the Populist and Prohibitionists. In 1884 the Prohibitionists polled 25,016 votes in New York, mostly from the Republicans. Cleveland's plurality over Blaine was only 1,149, so it has been asserted that the "Proh!" vote defeated Blaine. Four years later a change of 6,502 votes in New York would have defeated Harrison. The Prohibitionists polled over 30,000 votes in the state that year.

The Socialist party movement has shown a steady gain, Debs' vote jumping from 87,000 in 1900 to over 400,000 in 1904. This movement is quite different from other third party efforts, however, in that it aims at complete revolution of the whole system of government, rather than at a specific reform of legislation or administration. It is the only party which stands severely alone, and it is more European than American in organization and methods.

Not since 1892 has a third party candidate become an important feature of the presidential campaign. The Independence party may furnish plenty of excitement in the race which is just beginning. There is no doubt but that the leaders of both old parties are much interested in the movements of Mr. Hearst and his followers. Upon the outcome of the Indianapolis convention may depend the election in November.

Her Dearest Friend.

The best friend of the refined man or woman is Eversweet, the toilet paste that removes all odor of perspiration, 25c and 50c, at all drugstores, or address The J. A. Clemenson Drug company, Second and Yamhill streets, the store that sells all the great remedies.

WHAT COUNCIL DID AND DID NOT

Brewers' Saloon Location Measure Will Be Cut and Slashed.

The ordinance defining the district in which saloons can be located was referred to the committee on judiciary and elections yesterday afternoon by the council after the measure had been called from the table by Councilman Kellaher. The ordinance was introduced with a great gusto by the brewers just before the June election and with a flourish was supposed to have been put upon final passage two months ago. The flourish died out with the election and the brewers have not been seen around the city hall since. It is probable that a number of changes will be made in the measure before it again comes up before the council.

Residents whose children attend the Ockley Green school have petitioned the mayor and city council for fire hydrants in the vicinity of the school building and in a strongly worded communication said they would hold the city officials responsible if deaths resulted from a fire in the building. There are a number of fire hydrants on hand which have never been checked up and tested by Chief Campbell of the fire department, and he was ordered by the council yesterday to make a report on these hydrants at the next meeting.

An ordinance was introduced in the council yesterday authorizing the advertising for the sale of the city jail and market block sites. At the same time an ordinance was introduced instructing the health and police committee to report to the council all the property now owned by the city which is not used for any purpose. The idea is to sell off all the property with a view of purchasing a site and erecting a new city jail.

There was nothing doing in the council yesterday with Councilman Driscoll's ordinance forbidding saloonkeepers from allowing women to enter saloons. The measure was sidetracked by the health and police committee. It is believed that it will come up at the next meeting for final passage.

An ordinance forbidding junk dealers from buying anything from minors, drunkards or other irresponsible persons was passed by the council yesterday afternoon.

The General Demand

of the Well-Informed of the World has always been for a simple, pleasant and efficient liquid laxative remedy of known value; a laxative which physicians could sanction for family use because its component parts are known to them to be wholesome and truly beneficial in effect, acceptable to the system and gentle, yet prompt, in action.

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STANDING OF CONTESTANTS

Miss McKinney Now in Lead In Journal Scholarship Contest, But Who Will Be There Next Time Is Mooted Question.

On account of the numerous inquiries from contestants and their workers and friends, of the standing of those competing in The Oregon Journal's third annual scholarship contest, the contest manager has prepared the table below, showing how the vote stood July 6:

Grayce McKinney, Bialock, Or.	5800
Ralph Bobnett, 347 Stanton street	5675
Ray Haines, Myrtle Point, Or.	4500
H. Earl Jackson, Forest Grove, Or.	4175
G. Adrian Smith, 142 Curry street	3735
Olive Williams, Monmouth, Or.	3495
Freda Launer, Dallas, Or.	2505
Clyde Cooley, 497 Tenino street	1945
Frank Connell, 331 N. Grand ave.	1775
Julia B. Hylander, 260 Cook ave.	1540
Etta Shelton, Union, Or.	1510
Lenna B. Melton, 815 N. Grand ave.	1400
Gladys Nelson, Oswego, Or.	1370
Charles Hibbard, Silverton, Or.	930
Lloyd Henry, Lafayette, Or.	600
Melda Williams, Baker City, Or.	565
Adella Vollstedt, Albany, Or.	400
Myrtle Rogers, 1931 Endicott st.	125
Marcella Boone, 64 Midburn, Kern Park	65

Good Work Evident.

While the vote at first does not seem very large, it shows some remarkable work on the part of the contestants for the short time they devoted to canvassing for subscriptions.

Miss Grayce McKinney of Bialock, Or., leads. Although this young lady resides in a small town she has started at once to take advantage of the extremely productive surrounding towns and will extend her canvass as far as is necessary to lead in her district. We hope to see Miss McKinney do even better work as the contest progresses and she will no doubt make a first rate run.

Ralph Bobnett, second in the list, has done some very hard work considering the fact that he entered some few days later than other contestants. He is making a very strong and active canvass throughout the city of Portland and is meeting with good success. He tells us that everyone wants to help a Journal scholarship contestant, and he expects that some of his promises will a little later run up his score so that he will lead over all other contestants.

Coos County Contestant.

Ray Haines of Myrtle Point makes a good showing in third place and has a backing of the southern part of Coos county. He will also draw considerable from Curry county.

The low vote polled by some of the contestants is no criterion of the result of the contest, as some of the workers had only started in the campaign a few days before. The next score may change the aspect of the whole standing. The great interest shown in this year's contest assures a very hot fight for leadership and the contestants themselves may be the most surprised at the standing of the next ballot taken.

The above score includes the subscriptions received up to July 6. Publication will be made every few days. The next score will no doubt show some remarkable changes. Who will lead? Watch the score closely and help your favorite to head the poll. Now is the time to enter the contest. The most strenuous work will be put in by contestants and their friends towards the end. By making a determined effort early, clever boys and girls will get a good impetus which will carry them through a quiet period.

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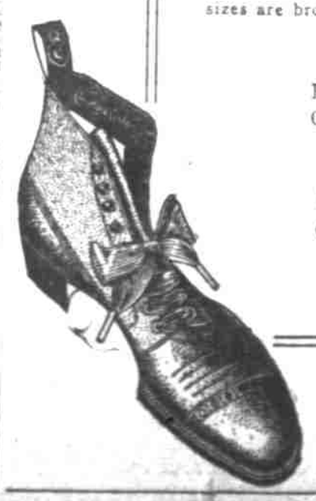

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