

# THE BIGGEST RIZZLE-A-PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

## 'Until the Smoke of the Final Fight Clears Away, None Can Foresee the Result—The Campaign of 1904.

By FREDERIC J. HASKIN.  
(Copyright 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)  
Washington, D. C., Sept. 19.—Five times in the history of the United States has the vice-president been called upon to assume the office of president.

Each time the "president by accident" has endeavored to obtain election to the highest office in his own right. John Tyler, elected vice-president as a Whig, broke with his party and attempted to get the Democratic nomination. Millard Fillmore fought hard for the Whig nomination in 1852. Andrew Johnson, elected with Lincoln on the Union ticket in 1864, was an avowed candidate for the regular Democratic nomination in 1868. Chester A. Arthur used all the force of the administration to bring about his nomination in 1880, but was defeated by Blaine's great popularity.

These were the precedents which men called to mind when Theodore Roosevelt became president of the United States upon the death of William McKinley. If there is anything in the world which Theodore Roosevelt does not respect it is a precedent. From the beginning of his administration he has broken the bonds of the vice-presidential hood. No less a captain than Senator Hanna began to plot for the defeat of Roosevelt in the Republican convention of 1904. The old line Republican leaders feared Roosevelt and he hoped to stop his progress. But Mr. Bryan and the anti-Roosevelt politicians could find no leader willing to be sacrificed.

"Teddy" was popular all over the country. The nation was more prosperous than ever before in its history and everybody was saying "Let well enough alone." So it came about that the Republican convention which met in Chicago was the most momentous national convention ever held by that party. The nomination of Mr. Roosevelt was assured, and every body had agreed on the banks for second place before the convention was well organized. It was the only Republican national convention which not one single question was contested on the floor. The national committee had promised to give Chicago the three-day convention, and it was only to fulfill that promise that the convention lasted more than two days.

Such harmony was not the portion of the poor Democrats. While Mr. Bryan still held a great personal following among the voters of his party, the politicians looked upon him as a sure loser. He was not a candidate for the nomination, nor would he espouse the cause of any other candidate. He did, however, insist that the nominee should not be taken from that faction of the party which he had been in accord with the majority of Democrats since the Cleveland days.

**The Parker Anti-Heart Boom.**  
Alton B. Parker had been elected chief justice of the state by a great majority in the very year after McKinley had swept the state. A year later he was elected to the bench and in politics, the politicians looked to him as a Democratic lion. Sentiment did not run in the southern and western leaders saw that it was necessary to agree upon one candidate to head off the stampede for William Randolph Hearst. Mr. Hearst was making an earnest campaign for the nomination, and was spending money and spilling printers' ink without stint. A coterie of New York Democrats at Belmont backed the Parker boom with plenty of money.

When the convention met at St. Louis it was practically certain that Parker would be nominated, but it was also certain that there would be a fight in the platform. The committee on resolutions and the conservatives once more met in pitched battle. Mr. Bryan again spoke for David Bennett Hill, while the general of the opposing forces. After a long drawn out fight it was agreed that the question of the gold standard. A tariff plank prepared by Mr. Bryan was inserted in the report. Out of what seemed to be impleasible enmity there had come perfect peace.

Next day the peace and tranquility turned into anger and chagrin. The convention was preparing to nominate its candidate for vice-president when it was thrown into a whirl by the rumor that Judge Parker had telegraphed that he would not accept the nomination unless the platform declared for the gold standard. A group of leaders were conferring excitedly when a newspaper extra with an imperfect account of the Parker telegram was scattered over the hall. In the moment the place was bedlam. Champ Clark was chairman and he proved equal to the emergency. The gentleman from Texas moves that the convention stand adjourned until 9 o'clock tonight," he screamed, "those in favor of the motion say aye." There was not an aye. "Those who oppose say no." There was a thunder of noes like the thunder of Niagara. The ayes had it and the convention stands adjourned." It was arbitrary and unfair, perhaps, but it was the only thing on which the convention presented a riot.

The convention soon found that Judge Parker had only declared his own position in favor of the gold standard and that if his views should be unsatisfactory to the majority of the convention, he authorized William F. Sheehan to decline the nomination in his name. Peace was patched up among the leaders and it was agreed to send a telegram to Judge Parker saying that the convention did not regard the money question as an issue in the campaign.

and that his views did not preclude his taking the nomination on the platform already adopted.

**Bryan's Fight Against Odds.**  
Mr. Bryan lost the fight against sending the Williams telegram to Judge Parker. He rose from a sick bed, eluded his nurse and appeared in the convention in the wee sma' hours of the morning. His voice was husky and his face was ashen, but he fought to the last. He was voted down, as he had been on every test in the whole convention. But the thousands of applause from the galleries which greeted his every utterance, the fact that no one but Bryan could get the respectful hearing and the mutterings of the men who feared to speak aloud—all showed that Bryan was still beloved by the rank and file of the party. Although defeated on every vote, Mr. Bryan left the St. Louis convention a bigger man than he was when he entered it.

By Hon. John Barrett, Director of the Bureau of American Republics.  
Uruguay has an area of 72,210 square miles and is almost as large as New York and West Virginia, or is almost twice the size of Pennsylvania or Cuba. The population is 1,102,000, and in proportion to size Uruguay is the most thickly settled of the South American republics. It may be also added that the little country has its population more dispersed throughout its area than the other states of the continent. Montevideo, has a population of about 210,000, but the remainder of the people are comparatively well scattered from one frontier to the other. In the north on the Brazilian border, is the pretty town of Rivera, and a railway runs right across the country, 276 miles to Montevideo. All the way are towns and villages, centers of local trade and farming industry. In fact, Uruguay in itself is an enormous agricultural establishment, its wheat fields and cattle being raised for other reasons, agriculture is as usual, as in those of Kansas. The rolling hills, the wooded valleys and the numerous streams give the traveler a picture that can be most easily compared to the states of Iowa or Kentucky or the uplands of Georgia.

In the southern continent almost in the same latitude as the state of Alabama, between 30 and 32 degrees from the equator. But climatically the advantage lies with Uruguay, because extremes of heat and cold are almost unknown, unusual as sunstroke, and cattle can live out of doors unprotected all the year round. For this reason, and because of the fact that the industry has been peculiarly the industry of the country, nearly 40,000,000 acres are devoted to pastoral purposes, and about 2,000,000 to grains. There are over 7,000,000 head of cattle, 650,000-000 horses, \$3,000,000 sheep, together with a good quota of mules, goats and pigs. There were produced in the republic last year 186,884 tons of wheat, 21,031 tons of barley, 1,576 tons and of maize (corn) 136,138 tons. Proportionately not so much of the grain is exported, but of the cattle the foreign commerce took in livestock \$1,099,001, and animal products \$30,495,950. This item of commerce is composed largely of beef extracts, hides, tallow, fresh beef and frozen meats. The United States received \$2,902,085 of exports, or a total of 8.5 per cent, an increase over the preceding year, but Great Britain, France, Germany and Belgium have by far the largest share of Uruguay's foreign commerce. Of the imports into Uruguay those of nearly every kind are valued at \$3,971,001, or 11.5 per cent of the whole; also an increase over the preceding year, a creditable thing for our foreign trade. Altogether Uruguay's commerce abroad represented practically \$7,000,000, which is about 40 per cent of the total. This indicates a noteworthy achievement in the line of industry.

The republic is financially in a prosperous condition. Peace has now been preserved for several years, and as a consequence the amount to \$2,149,984. Of this sum \$1,000,000 has been put aside to increase the capital of the Bank of the Republic, with the special object of enabling it to augment its note issue, while a greater part of the remainder is expended upon public works and services. When it is considered that the budget aggregates only \$20,000,000 for expenses, such a government action is indeed praiseworthy. The item above mentioned is a public work and clean well kept and orderly. The squares and parks are models of excellence, the shops full of the latest and best goods, all passengers, every kind of traffic to this gateway on the Rio de la Plata, pays tribute to a foreign flag.

Montevideo is an interesting city, quite apart from the international commerce centering there. The streets are broad and clean, well kept and orderly. The people, too, are very kindly and hospitable, taking life with a simple pleasure and showing a charm in social intercourse which is surpassed in no part of the world. The North American who visits South America for the first time may be considered fortunate if he finds his introduction to the peoples there through the oriental republic of Uruguay.

## Politics and Politicians

The Independence League club of Ohio has nominated a state ticket headed by A. F. Otte of Cincinnati as candidate for governor.

David W. Hill, former speaker of the Missouri house of representatives, has announced his candidacy for United States senator on the Republican side.

The Massachusetts Socialists have nominated a complete state ticket headed by James F. Carey of Haverhill for governor.

Ellihu Root, secretary of state, has been chosen as a delegate to the Republican national convention which is to meet in Saratoga next week.

Congressman W. Bourke Cockran of New York has received an invitation from the Democratic campaign committee to deliver a series of speeches in the middle west.

The Iowa "standpatters" are said to favor Congressman Gilbert N. Haugen of the "outhwest as the best man to make the race against Governor Cummins for the United States senate.

Republicans of New England are to hold a big barbecue at Point of Pines, near Boston, on September 15. Congressman Nicholas Longworth is expected to be the speaker.

The Republican state committee of Missouri is to have the services of Arnold Shankila, United States consul general to Panama, for a speaking tour of the state in September and October.

The Association of Southern Democrats, composed of former residents of the south now living in New York city, which was quite prominent in the presidential election of 1892, has been reorganized to campaign for the Bryan and Kern ticket.

Editors of 46 trade union journals published in various parts of the country met in Chicago last week to discuss the formation of a permanent organization to support for Bryan and Kern.

J. Elwood Cox, who has been nominated for governor of North Carolina by the "Bobbins King" from the fact that his factories make more bobbins for spinning cotton than any other concern in the world.

John Hays Hammond, the new chairman of the executive committee of the National League of Republican clubs, is probably the most famous mining engineer in the world. Only within the last year or two has he been active in politics.

For a few weeks prior to the Republican national convention the nomination for vice-president, Mr. Hammond is a native of San Francisco and was a classmate of William H. Taft at Stanford university.

## TRAVELING IN URUGUAY



River Scene at the Capital of Uruguay.

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## NEW BOOKS FOR THE LIBRARY

- The following books at the public library will go into circulation on September 21:
- BIOGRAPHY.**  
Cavour—Life of Cavour; by Edward Godeaux. 1907.  
Goethe—Life of Goethe; by Albert Blachowsky; tr. by W. A. Cooper, v. r. 1905.  
**BOOKS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES.**  
Amleto—Sull'Oceano.  
Ganghofer—Das Gottesleben.  
Heer—Felix Novus; roman.  
**FICTION.**  
Austin—Santa Lucia.  
Clemens—A horse's Tale.  
De la Pasture—The Unlucky Family.  
Kinkaid—Man of yesterday.  
**FINE ARTS.**  
Gainsborough—Thomas Gainsborough; by W. B. Boulton, 1907.  
Holroyd—The National Gallery, London; the central Italian schools, 1904.  
Holroyd—The National Gallery, London; the North Italian schools, 1904.  
Kobbe—The pianist; a guide for pianola players. 1907.  
**HISTORY.**  
Crawford—The romance of old New England Churches, 1902.  
Francos—From almy to Waterloo; extracts from the diary of a soldier in the revolution and the empire; tr. by R. B. Douglas, 1904.  
Hume—Queen of old Spain, 1904.  
Rouse, ed.—National Documents; state papers so arranged as to illustrate the growth of our country from 1607 to the present day, 1904.  
**LITERATURE.**  
Cooper, ed.—Theories of Style, with Special Reference to Prose Composition. 1907.  
Lockwood & Emerson—Composition and Rhetoric for Higher Schools, 1901.  
Nichols—Old German Law; roman, tr. from the Minnesingers of the Twelfth to the Fourteenth Centuries, 1907.  
**SCIENCE.**  
Arrhenius—Theories of Chemistry; Being Lectures Delivered at the University of California, 1907.  
Glazebrook—Mechanics; an Elementary Text-book, 1904.  
**SOCIOLOGY.**  
Compayre—Herbert and Education by Instruction; tr. by M. E. Flindley, 1907.  
Compayre—Horace Mann and the Public School in the United States; tr. by M. D. Frost, 1907.  
Compayre—Jean Jacques Rousseau and his Theory of Nature; tr. by R. P. Jago, 1907.  
**USEFUL ARTS.**  
Beach and Others—The Apples of New York, 2v., 1905.  
Donaldson—Modern Hot Water Heating, Steam and Gas Fitting, 1906.

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Parrot Bitters, per bottle. .... 25¢  
Bird Tonic, per bottle ..... 25¢  
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