

THE CARTOONIST MAKES AND UNMAKES

As a Speaker of Information or Misinformation He Has
the World Beaten—Development of the Cartoon
—Nast, the Greatest of All.

By **FREDERIC J. HASKIN.**
(Copyright, 1908, by Frederic J. Haskin.)

Washington, Nov. 5.—There is an association in your mind between the Republican party and an elephant? The cartoonist did that. Is there a suggestion of the Democratic party in the picture of a donkey? The cartoonist did that. Does mention of Tammany Hall bring before your mind the picture of a tiger? Do you remember Mark Hanna as a man with big ears and a "dollar mark" suit of clothes? When you hear the phrase "common people" do you think of a little man with big eyes and spectacles? Can you think of the president of the United States without his pictorial accompaniment of khaki uniform and his big stick? These are the impressions in your mind. He took an abstract political theory or a conventional personality, and with his pencil he produced a picture which would represent that theory or personality. The ordinary man does not remember abstract politics—he cannot forget the concrete picture.

Politicians recognize the power of the cartoon, recognize it with fear and respect. The last effort made in the United States to impair the freedom of the press was when Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania attempted to curtail the power of cartoonists. He failed, and is doomed to ignominy in the memories of the vast majority of the people of the United States.

Cartoon Gains With Popular Vote.

The cartoon appeared first in American politics at the same time the people first began to vote for president. In the epoch when Andrew Jackson was the dominant figure in national affairs, Jackson was attacked in cartoons which represented him as a murderer. Pictures of six coffins of men whom he had hanged, surrounded by a crowd of his countrymen, were published in the country. The Jackson supporters retaliated with cartoons depicting John Quincy Adams as a murderer. The act of sealing their "corrupt bargain." From that time on the cartoon became more and more important in each presidential campaign. By 1856, the first campaign year in which the Republican party figured, the cartoonist had prepared for the supporters of each candidate an unlimited price of 10 cents each. The influence of the cartoon was marked, but the cartoonist had not yet arrived. The lithographs were made in order to suggestions of politicians. The artist's skill counted for little and the force of the argument was usually in the long speeches connected with the mouths of the speakers by loops.

Signify Terms of Game of Ball.

A famous cartoon of 1860 was published over the line: "The National Game: Three Outs and One Run. Abraham Lincoln Wins the Ball." In the picture Lincoln, with a split rail for a bat, and Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell, whom Lincoln was to beat in the presidency, Lincoln was a ball labeled "wide awake," and from his mouth issued this speech: "Gentlemen, if you should ever take a hand in another match at this game, remember that you must make a clean hit and score a home run." Each of the other three candidates was making a speech equally as long, and with equal success in incorporating baseball lingo. Every detail of the picture was explained and nothing was left to the imagination.

The cartoon by J. H. Donahy in the Cleveland Plain Dealer a few weeks ago showed a baseball game in progress. "Tedy" was on the base, and was ready to smash the ball. Taft was standing on one side, looking down at the ground, and the other was saying: "Say, Tedy, why don't you hit Bill Bat for himself." The cartoonist permitted the picture to tell the whole story, and there was necessity for but one line of explanation.

Was the Greatest of All.

The civil war produced the first and the greatest of cartoonists—Thomas Nast. He was to the cartoon what Greeley and Dana and Bennett were to the newspaper. "Thomas Nast is our best recruiting sergeant," General Grant once said. "The most foremost figure in civil life produced during the war." Great as was his work during the war, his power until several years later.

When Nast began to draw there were but three pictorial symbols in use by cartoonists—Uncle Sam, Miss Columbia and the American eagle. Nast invented and added to them the Republican elephant, the Democratic donkey and the Tammany tiger. In 1870 in Harper's Weekly, he began the great cartoon campaign against Boss Tweed and his corrupt Tammany ring. The ring was broken up, Tweed was disgraced, and the whole game of boodlers and grafters was overturned. Nast was given entire credit by the chief of the party at that time, and he was said: "People read the newspapers and they only half believe them; but when they look at all these pictures day after day, they see that everything in them really happened, just as though they had seen it themselves."

Nast Was His Own Editor, Too.

Nast invented the famous Tweed portrait with the money bags, which has been used over and over again by cartoonists in denunciation of other "money bags." Perhaps the most famous of all Nast cartoons was "Let Us Prey," in which Tweed was depicted as a horrible vulture among his companion birds of prey.

Nast was not only a great cartoonist, but he was his own master. He often did not agree with the political editor of Harper's Weekly, George William Curtis, and he would draw no cartoons unless he believed in them. His genius was not for sale or hire. He had his own opinions and his own individuality. He declined to support Garfield in 1880, but he did attack General Hancock, the opposing Democratic nominee. Four years later he came out squarely against Mr. Blaine and was perhaps the greatest power in the mugwump movement which placed Mr. Cleveland in the White House. But there came a day when there was no place for a cartoonist like Nast, who would not obey orders. He died in 1902 at Guayaquil, Ecuador, where he was United States consul.

Blaine, the Tattooed Man.

In the campaign of 1884 "Puck" printed a cartoon by Bernard Gilliam over the title "The Tattooed Man." It pictured Blaine, the Republican candidate, with the names of the legislative scandals in which he was involved tattooed all over his body. It was a horrible cartoon, and it almost drove Blaine to distraction. But his friends dissuaded him. That cartoon had a great influence, but that time and time changed and cartoonists were doing what they were paid for. Gilliam voted for Blaine, the man whom he helped to destroy.

Beginning in 1884, the so-called comic weeklies, such as Puck and Judge, shared with Harper's and Leslie's and other serious weeklies, the political importance which attached to cartoons. These weeklies employed the best cartoonists in the country and they enjoyed wide circulation based upon their political affiliations. Those were the days when politicians still refer to as "journal times" because of the almost even division of the parties. Every Republican looked to Judge and every Democrat to Puck for the weekly cartoon which put the laugh on the other fellow.

Maligamy on the Wave.

This cartoon is more effective as a weapon of attack than of defense as a cartoonist who hates is more powerful than one who loves. Most regular last night

is the one which is mild in tone, humorous and not too partisan. Neither Mr. Bryan nor Mr. Taft has been wickedly assailed by any cartoonist of standing, although both have been subjected to more or less ridicule.

However, it is due to the influence of the cartoon that the average man thinks of Mr. Bryan as always talking, Mr. Taft as always smiling, "Uncle Joe" Cannon as always smoking a high-lit pipe, Governor Hedges as "an animated feather duster," Senator Tillman as always carrying a pitchfork, Mr. Rockefeller as always playing golf with his wig askew, and Mr. Waterhouse as always drinking a mint julep. While he comments on every phase of American life, the cartoonist is more at home in the field of politics than elsewhere. And in politics he is more influential than in any other field. He can make a politician who has been cartooned.

PROSPERITY FOR OPERA INTERESTS

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New York, Nov. 5.—Because the subscriptions for advance seats at the Metropolitan opera house have poured in so fast the management of the opera house announces that its subscription has been closed for the season. The Metropolitan management also announces that more subscriptions have been received to date than in any previous year.

BISHOP FOLEY 75 YEARS OLD TODAY

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Detroit, Mich., Nov. 5.—Bishop John S. Foley of the Catholic diocese of Detroit was 75 years old today, and was the recipient of numerous testimonials presented by the priesthood, the laity and others. Bishop Foley this month will also celebrate the twentieth anniversary of his elevation to the bishopric.

Bishop Foley is a native of Baltimore, and his education was begun in St. Mary's college in that city. He was only 15 years old when he graduated from the college with the degree of bachelor of arts. In three years more he was prepared for the minor orders, which were administered by the late Archbishop Kenrick. He was too young for priestly orders, so the archbishop sent him to Rome for further studies. Two years later, in the church of St. John Lateran in Rome, he was ordained priest. Upon returning to the United States he became rector of a church in Baltimore and remained in that city until he became bishop of Detroit in 1888.

To Honor Wilbur Wright.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Paris, Nov. 5.—Cabinet ministers, senators and many other men of distinction have accepted the invitation of the Aero club of France to attend the banquet to be given by that body tonight in honor of Wilbur Wright, the American aeronaut whose successful flights at Le Mans during the past summer have attracted the attention of the entire world. Mr. Wright is to be presented with a medal in testimony of his marvelous achievements in solving the problem of aviation.

Wisconsin Dairy School Opens.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Madison, Wis., Nov. 5.—The winter dairy course for cheese and butter makers at the University of Wisconsin Dairy school opened here today with a surprisingly large enrollment of students. The course will last 12 weeks and will end on January 25, shortly before the ten days' general course for farmers opens. Professor E. H. Farrington, who spent the past year in Europe, studying the various methods of dairy work, is one of the principal lecturers of the course.

CURES ECZEMA QUICKLY FOR MURDER OF OLD TOM'S TOGA TO WRAP REID

Ray Lamphere Will Be Put on Trial at Laporte, Ind., Next Week.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
Laporte, Ind., Nov. 5.—Interest in the Guinness murder case, which excited the attention of the entire country last spring, will be revived next week when Ray Lamphere, alleged to have been the right hand man of Mrs. Belle Guinness in conducting her murder farm, is placed on trial. Lamphere is under indictment for the murder of Mrs. Guinness and her three children by burning her farm house and is charged with complicity in the killing of several of the woman's victims.

It is probable the youth will be tried first for the murder of Mrs. Guinness, although the prosecuting attorney claims to have a very strong case against him on the charge of complicity in the murder of Andrew Heiglein.

Got Alexander's \$2,900.

Heiglein, who was a South Dakota farmer, came here with \$2,900 after a correspondence with Mrs. Guinness and never more heard of. He was but one of a dozen or more men who are believed to have fallen victims to the "woman's application."

In addition to the murder of Heiglein, Lamphere is charged with complicity in the killing of several others, but the killing of Heiglein, which is said to have occurred January 14 last, is said to furnish the strongest case against him.

The destruction of the Guinness house and the burning of the widow and her three children occurred on the night of April 28. It came as a climax to a strenuous investigation by a brother as to the whereabouts of Albert Heiglein, who is believed to have been the last victim of Mrs. Guinness.

Heiglein was lured to the Guinness farm through a matrimonial advertisement. After his arrival he was induced to turn into the woman's hands nearly \$3,000, which he had earned as a rancher on his section of land near Aberdeen, S. D.

The theory of the state is that it is the accepted belief of the authorities that the activity of Heiglein's brother in investigating the mystery of the former's disappearance, led Lamphere to put the widow and her children out of the way in order to save himself.

Lamphere had been employed for some years on the Guinness farm and that he had guilty knowledge of the nefarious traffic carried on by the widow seems certain. Considerable doubt exists, however, as to the extent of his complicity in the wholesale murders. He is believed to have done her bidding alone. However, his apparent willingness to talk, coupled with the respectability of his antecedents, led Lamphere to believe that he could not be convicted of the crime.

Receiving no reply, Astor cabled for aid to Miss Marjorie Waterlow, daughter of a millionaire prior to a President Court, London. It is hinted that a romance lies behind the appeal to Miss Waterlow.

Although Astor is said to have uttered a fictitious check, no charge of perjury is made against him, and both men will be released when the bills are paid.

KINETOSCOPE STARTS SHOWHOUSE PANIC

(United Press Leased Wire.)
San Francisco, Nov. 5.—At the Arcade Nickelodeon, one of the largest cheap amusement houses of the city, an explosion of a kinetoscope last night precipitated a panic in which many women and children were injured. The operator of the machine was severely burned. The auditorium was damaged. The building was packed when the explosion occurred. The picture machine was located in the gallery and the occupants rushed in a panic for the exits. Women fainted and fell. The noise of the stampede upstairs started those in the parquette in a mad rush for the doors. At that instant the stage manager ordered the house lights turned on and the auditorium was illuminated. This somewhat reassured the frightened audience.

Root-De Acosta Wedding.

(Special Dispatch to The Journal.)
New York, Nov. 5.—Oren Root, manager of the Metropolitan Street railroad system, a son of Professor Oren Root of Hamilton college, and a nephew of Secretary Elihu Root, and Miss Ada De Acosta, a daughter of Mrs. Ricardo de Acosta, and a sister of Mrs. Philip Lydig, were married today at the residence of the bride's mother on Madison avenue. Only the relatives of the two families were present at the ceremony, which was followed by a small reception to which about 150 intimate friends of the two families had been invited. As both the bride and the groom were bridesmaids and the groom wore a tuxedo, Mr. de Rahm acted as Mr. Root's best man.

Companies Incorporated.

(Salem Bureau of The Journal.)
Salem, Ore., Nov. 5.—Articles of incorporation have been filed in the office of the secretary of state as follows: Oregon Engineering company, principal office Portland; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, M. A. Beardsworth, John R. Hain and Anthony Hower. C. C. Hickok company, principal office Portland; capital stock, \$100; incorporators, C. C. Hickok, Jennie M. Hickok and John C. Shillock. McCully Mercantile company, Inc., principal office Joseph; capital stock, \$40,000; incorporators, Wade Siler, Ed S. Saunders and J. B. Hamblen.

the post at King Edward's court. He was opposed by Senator Platt, who succeeded in preventing his selection. Reid was named as ambassador to Great Britain by Roosevelt. Since the Platt incident he has had little love for New York's senior member of the upper house.

Among the candidates for the senate besides Reid are former Governor Frank S. Black, Congressman J. Stout Fassett and Timothy L. Woodruff, chairman of the Republican state committee. The Republican caucus will select Senator Platt's successor promises to be a lively gathering.

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