

## Where Battle is Raging

### VERMONT

Montpelier, Vermont, Associated Press dispatch: Four candidates for the republican nomination for governor of Vermont are in the field, while at least two other men are being held in reserve as dark horses for the state convention June 30. The four announced candidates are John A. Meade of Rutland, Frederick G. Fleetwood of Montpelier, James K. Batchelder of Arlington and M. T. Haggood of Peru. A peculiar feature of the situation is that none of the four announced candidates has received the approval of the republican state committee. As organized at present the state committee is favorably disposed toward the candidacy of former Governor Fletcher Proctor for the United States senate and it is said its indorsement will be given the gubernatorial candidate favoring Proctor.

### PENNSYLVANIA

In the republican primaries in Pennsylvania all organization republicans were re-nominated with the exception of Representative Alfred D. Garner, a strong supporter of Speaker Cannon. He was defeated by R. D. Heaton, who ran on an insurgent platform. Representative John Dalzell, Cannon's chief lieutenant, was re-nominated by a small plurality. His republican opponent charges fraud. All of the seven present democratic congressmen were re-nominated.

### IOWA REPUBLICANS

They had a great fight at the Iowa republican primary. It was Senators Cummins and Dolliver and other insurgents arrayed against the Taft administration. Cummins and Dolliver supported Garst, candidate for the nomination for governor, making a particularly hot fight on present Governor Carroll who seeks re-nomination. Carroll was, however, renominated by a majority of 7,000. Cummins and Dolliver directed their fight also against Representatives Hull and Smith. Hull, who is one of Cannon's chief lieutenants, was defeated by Judge Prouty, who carried every county in his district, his majority being 3,100. Two years ago Hull defeated Prouty by forty votes. President Taft spoke early in the campaign at Des Moines, lending his influence to Hull. Smith was, however, re-nominated. Republican nominees for congress were as follows:

- First district—C. A. Kennedy, standpat.
- Second—Charles Grill, progressive.
- Third—C. E. Pickett, progressive.
- Fourth—Gilbert N. Haugen, progressive.
- Fifth—James W. Good, progressive.
- Sixth—N. E. Kendall, progressive.
- Seventh—S. F. Prouty, progressive.
- Eighth—H. M. Towner, standpat.
- Ninth—Walter I. Smith, standpat.
- Tenth—Frank P. Woods, progressive.

Senators Cummins and Dolliver say their victory in Iowa was a great one, but the Taft republicans in Washington are also rejoicing. They say the re-nomination of Governor Carroll and Representative Smith makes the Taft victory emphatic although they regret losing Representative Hull.

### FLORIDA

Governor Napoleon B. Broward was nominated for United States senator against Senator Tallaferro in the Florida democratic primaries by a majority of 1,500.

### WISCONSIN

Republicans met at Milwaukee in state convention. Michael E. Dillon of Ashland, Wis., served as temporary chairman and made a speech praising the Taft administration. He was followed by Vice President James S. Sherman, who paid a glowing tribute to Taft and regular republicanism. The vice president recalled that Congressman Champ Clark recently said the devil himself could not answer the question, "What is a republican?"

"This question may stump the devil, who may naturally be assumed to be a democrat," said Mr. Sherman, "but I'll venture the assertion that every twelve year old boy in Wisconsin can answer it and that the simple, but comprehensive reply would be: 'A man who votes the republican ticket at the polls, and votes for republican measures in congress.'"

The vice president asked that if this was the correct answer, if the converse was not true—"that a man who does not vote the republican

ticket, who does not support republican measures and republican policies is not a republican?" The matter of naming candidates for a state ticket probably will be deferred and left for the primary election in September to decide.

The Wisconsin convention sent a message of felicitation to President Taft and adopted a platform strongly endorsing the national administration. It selected William D. Connor, an anti-LaFollette man, as state chairman. It approved the present tariff law, endorsed Governor Davidson's administration, and declared: "We adhere to the principles of the republican party as outlined in the platform adopted by the republican national convention of 1908.

"We commend the administration of William H. Taft; we admire his character; we recognize his marked ability as a statesman, and we applaud his fidelity to the pledges contained in the party platform and to the principles of good government.

"We approve the present tariff law as a real progressive measure. We especially commend the provisions for maximum and minimum schedules and future scientific revisions.

"To the end that our party may be maintained, high ideals upheld and party efficiency secured, frequent and regular party councils should be held and the necessary party committees and officers should be appointed whose duty it shall be to provide for a re-organization of the party throughout the state and we favor the enactment of such laws as may be necessary to accomplish such ends."

### IOWA DEMOCRATS

A large vote was registered at the Iowa democratic primary. Claude Porter was chosen as the democratic nominee for governor. Democratic nominees for congress were as follows:

- First district—J. A. S. Pollard.
- Second—I. S. Pepper.
- Third—John Dennison.
- Fourth—D. D. Murphy.
- Fifth—S. C. Huber.
- Sixth—Dan Hamilton.
- Seventh—Clint L. Price.
- Eighth—F. Q. Stuart.
- Ninth—W. I. Cleveland.
- Tenth—No candidate.
- Eleventh—Will I. Whiting.

### SOUTH DAKOTA

There was general surprise when it was announced that as a result of the South Dakota republican primaries George W. Egan was nominated as republican candidate for governor. Egan has lived in South Dakota only three years, going there from Logan, Iowa. He prosecuted Mrs. Emma Kaufman when she was charged with being responsible for the death of a young servant. Later he was disbarred for his conduct in another case and he has claimed that he was the victim of conspiracy. He became a candidate for governor in order to obtain vindication from the people. Later returns showed the re-nomination of Governor Vessey.

### ARKANSAS

Democratic congressional conventions in Arkansas made these nominations:

- First district—Bruce Macon, Helena.
- Second district—W. A. Oldfield, Batesville.
- Third district—J. C. Floyd, Yellville.
- Fourth district—Ben Cravens, Fort Smith.
- Fifth district—H. M. Jacoway, Dardanelle.
- Sixth district—Joseph T. Robinson.
- Seventh district—W. S. Goodwin, Warren.

### ARKANSAS REPUBLICANS

A Little Rock, Ark., dispatch carried by the Associated Press says: "After adopting resolutions pledging loyalty to the administration of President Taft, denouncing the democratic party of Arkansas, and naming a complete state ticket, the Arkansas state republican convention adjourned sine die late this afternoon after a one-day's session. A. I. Roland of Hot Springs county, was named as the gubernatorial nominee. H. I. Rimmel of Little Rock, was elected chairman of the state central committee."

### MAINE

An Associated Press dispatch from Portland, Maine, says: "The republican candidates for the United States senate are former Associate Justice of the Supreme Court Frederick A. Powers and former Governor William T. Cobb. It is claimed that Judge Powers' activity in opposing Senator Hale caused the latter to announce his retirement. Before the democratic convention at Augusta there will be two candi-

dates seeking the gubernatorial nomination, O. Gardner of Rockland, and Frederick W. Plaster, the present mayor of Augusta. No democratic candidates for senator have been named. The high cost of living and alleged extravagance are urged by democratic leaders as the chief issues of the coming campaign."

### AN INTERESTING TRIP

This has been a most instructive trip. Across the Isthmus, down the west coast, up, through Irequipa to the summit of the Andes and over to Cuzco, the capital of the Inca empire, then by Lake Filicoca to La Pas, the administration capital of Bolivia. From that point we journeyed down by the Borat lake and the nitrate fields to the Pacific at Autofaquostu. After that Valparaiso, Santiago and the valleys of Chili, then another trip across the Andes, past the peace states and over the prairies of Argentina to Buenos Aires. At this point we turn toward home, stopping for a day at Montivedio, the capital of Uruquay on our way to Brazil. As all my former letters have described the other countries visited I shall in this give the readers of The Commoner a glimpse of this little republic. It is about the size of the state of Nebraska, but does not contain quite so many people. It is an agricultural and pastoral country. It exports meat to Brazil and beef extract all over the world—the Lubig company have an exclusive plant here. Its capital is its chief city and is the home of nearly one-third of the nation's population. It has an excellent harbor and the city, being built on rolling ground, presents an attractive appearance. A little mountain, or more properly a hill, near the shore gave the city its name.

There is a splendid beach here and the bathing houses are numerous, certain sections of the beach being set apart for the men and other sections for the women, as is the custom in Spanish America.

The public buildings are very creditable, and there are substantial store buildings and many handsome residences—each house having its garden. The streets of the new part of the city are wide and the numerous parks are well kept. Mayor Munoz has given much attention to the park system. In the largest park there is a green house in which he has collected several varieties of ferns—special attention having been given to a sort of tree-fern which is credited with being one of the sources of coal.

President Willman is a very intellectual man. He combines law and teaching and still visits the classroom. The cabinet officers and judges all impress one as men of education and capacity. Besides the officials I met several men who give one a favorable impression of the people. Senor Frias is not only an able lawyer but a successful diplomat and Senor Nin has traveled extensively and brought back to his country a large knowledge of the outside world.

Montivedio has the best agricultural college I have seen. The buildings are handsome and fitted up with modern appliances; the grounds are laid off with taste and the two hundred students can not but make progress under the instruction of the German professor in charge.

I visited one of the public schools and it is only fair to say that I never saw a brighter looking lot of children. One little girl delivered an address of welcome in Spanish and another in English. It interested me to learn that one of their public men visited the United States some years ago and was so impressed with our school system that he returned home and secured its adoption in Uruquay. It has worked very satisfactorily, and the superintendent of instruction assured me that his country has a lower percentage of illiteracy among those between the ages of six and fourteen than any other country in South America.

There is an American school for girls here with an attendance of some two hundred. It has been established for twenty-five years and has a wide influence. There is also an American school for boys.

An American branch of the Y. M. C. A. is located at Montivedio with Mr. Conard, an American in charge.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN.

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