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Flathead

ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., THURSDAY, APRIL 4, 1907.

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THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION.

No Allotments Made Yet—Not to Open for a Year—Some of the Indian Characteristics.

The Department of the Interior has just issued a statement concerning the Flathead Indian Reservation in Montana which is of general interest just at this time.

The statement from the Land Office is as follows:
By the act of April 23, 1904, it is provided that after the survey of all of the lands within the reservation and allotments to the Indians, the residue to be held in trust for the benefit of the Indians, as first, agricultural land of the first class; second, agricultural land of the second class; third, timber lands, to be more valuable for their timber than for any other purpose; fourth, mineral lands; and fifth, grazing lands. Mineral lands are not to be appraised as to value.

The census of the Indians belonging to this reservation show the total number to be 2,131, viz:
Flathead 557
Kootenai 554
Spokane 135
Upper Pend d'Oreille 640
Kalispel 157
Other tribes who have rights 48
Total 2,131

Males above 18 years of age 642
Females above 14 years of age 675
Children between ages of six and 16 years 518
There have been no allotments made to the Indians on this reservation as yet.

Under classification and appraisement the lands, with the exception of such as may be reserved for school and other purposes, are to be disposed of under the general provisions of the homestead, mineral and town-site laws, and will be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which shall prescribe the time when and the manner in which they shall be settled upon, occupied and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereof, and no person will be permitted to settle upon, occupy or enter any of said lands, except as prescribed in the proclamation of the President.

The act provides that the rights of ex-soldiers and sailors under sections 2304-2305, Revised Statutes, shall not be abridged.
The price to be paid for the lands shall be the appraised value, less one-third of the appraised value at the time of entry, and the remainder in five equal annual payments, and in addition the same fees and commissions at the time of commutation or final entry as are provided by law when the price is \$1.25 per acre, and no further charge of any kind shall be required. If any entryman fails to make the payments or any of them, within the time stated, all rights in and to the land covered by his or her entry shall at once cease, and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry canceled.

The lands entered under the homestead laws shall be subject to commutation under section 2301, Revised Statutes.
Lands classified as mineral are to be disposed of under the mining laws only, but mineral locations and entries may be made upon any of the lands covered, if same are mineral in character, without regard to the classification, it being provided, however, that no mineral locations shall be permitted on any lands allotted to Indians.

Timber lands are to be disposed of under sealed bids, or at public auction, as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, to the highest bidder for cash.
The lands that will be thrown open to settlement and entry will aggregate, approximately, 1,000,000 acres. As a considerable time must elapse before allotments, classification and appraisal can be completed, it is not possible at this time to state approximately the date when the reservation will be opened, but timely notice of the opening will be given to the general public thru the press.

The Flathead Indian Reservation is made up of hills and hollows, some pretty fair streams, a good deal of mesa and some timber lands which the Government has reserved, but not very much mineral land, it is said. It is pretty fair agricultural land taken altogether, but none of it is above the average.

Flattening the Head.
It should be stated that the Indians now known as "Flatheads" do not flatten the heads at all and never did. This custom obtained among other tribes of the Flathead tribes, such as the Chinooks, the Clackitans and the Clatsops. The name is derived from the practice of flattening the skulls of their infants by various mechanical contrivances. The model of the deformity is the same in all tribes and much like that observed in the ancient Peruvian crania. The forehead is depressed and flattened, the upper and middle parts of the face are pushed back so that the orbits are directed a little upward; the head is so elongated that in extreme cases the top



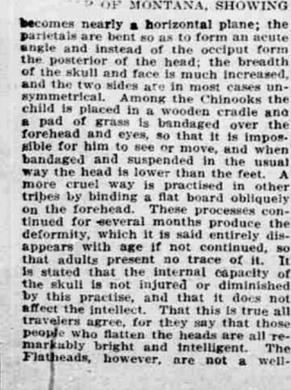
A FLATHEAD FAMILY.

but the surveyors have been at work all Spring and Summer, and have nearly completed their contracts, so that an allotting agent could in all probability make the allotments by this time next year for all the lands indicated thereto. While at first there appeared to be some dissatisfaction among the older Indians when informed that the reservation was to be opened to settlement and the Indians granted their lands in severalty, after the matter had been carefully explained to them in council and the benefits that would accrue to them presented in fair terms this dissatisfaction has almost totally disappeared. A few of the older chiefs and headmen feel that the new state of affairs would deprive them of all semblance of authority. Since the Indians have arrived at a proper understanding of the law there has been great activity on the part of those who had not heretofore taken up land for agricultural purposes to secure good tracts for their future homes.

Reservations on the Opening.
The general act permits the President to reserve and except from said lands, not to exceed 1,250 acres, for Catholic mission schools, church and hospital and such other eleemosynary institutions as may now be maintained by the Catholic Church on said reservation, which lands are hereby granted to those religious organizations of the Catholic Church now occupying the same, known as the Society of Jesus, the Sisters of Charity of Providence and the Ursuline Nuns, the said lands to be granted in the following amounts, namely: To the Society of Jesus, 640 acres; to the Sisters of Charity of Providence, 320 acres, and to the Ursuline Nuns 320 acres, such lands to be reserved and granted for the uses indicated only so long as the same are maintained, used and occupied by said organizations for the purposes indicated, except that 40 acres of the 640 heretofore mentioned as granted to the Society of Jesus are granted in fee simple to said Society of Jesus, its successors and assigns. The President shall further reserve and except from said lands for the use of the University of Montana for biological station purposes 160 acres, which land is granted to the State of Montana for the use of the University of Montana.

Flattening the Head.
The Governor of said State, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, is hereby authorized to locate said last-mentioned lands.
The President is also authorized to reserve lands upon the same conditions and for similar purposes for any other missionary or religious societies that may make application therefor within a year after the passage of this act, in such quantity as he may deem proper. The President may also reserve such of said lands as may be convenient or necessary for the occupation and maintenance of any and all agency buildings, substations, mills and other Governmental institutions now in use on said reservation, or which may be used or occupied by the Government of the United States.
The President is also hereby authorized to reserve not to exceed 5,000 acres of timber lands for the use of said Indians as a fuel supply, under such restrictions and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior.
The Flathead Indian Reservation is

becomes nearly a horizontal plane; the parietals are bent so as to form an acute angle and instead of the occiput form the posterior of the head; the breadth of the skull and face is much increased, and the two sides are in most cases unsymmetrical. Among the Chinooks the child is placed in a wooden cradle and a pad of grass is bunched over the forehead and eyes, so that it is impossible for him to see or move, and when bandaged and suspended in the usual way the head is lower than the feet. A more cruel way is practiced in other tribes by binding a flat board obliquely on the forehead. These processes continued for several months produce the deformity, which it is said entirely disappears with age if not continued, so that adults present no trace of it. It is stated that the internal capacity of the skull is not injured or diminished by this practice and that it does not affect the intellect. That this is true all travelers agree, for they say that those people who flatten the heads are all remarkably bright and intelligent. The Flatheads, however, are not a well-



formed race, being small of stature, very dark and ill-shaped.
Number of the Indians.
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the same now that it was before the white man came to the trouble for the Indians. Of course, in that very early day it was not a "reservation" at all, but the "Salishan" stock, of which the Flathead Indians are the leading family, came to the southern half of British Columbia with the opposite coast of Vancouver Island, together with nearly all of northern and western Washington and northern Montana and Idaho, besides one or two detached tribes along the Oregon coast. They were roughly classed in two groups as the "fishing" family and the "root and berry" eating tribes. Their primitive characteristics were of a low order, but they clung to that spot, and while many families and dialects are now found, the real Flatheads or Salishan are found right around Flathead Lake on the reservation now being opened up to settlement.

The Indians and Their Characteristics.
The primitive Flatheads had almost no form of Government, and the "clan" system was unknown. The houses were large communal dwellings made of split cedar shingles. The dead were laid away in canoes set upon posts in the woods, and slaves were sacrificed with those.

Only those who were the completion of the Presidential situation as pertaining to the next campaign and familiar with the Ohio situation can fully appreciate the significance of the Senator's move. Senator Foraker, who shall at the proper time request the Republican State Central Committee to issue a call for a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates to be chosen by the Republicans of the State at duly authorized primary elections, for the purpose not only of nominating candidates for State offices, but also to determine the preferences of Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States Senator and President.
The Senator was fairly given to this step. He would have been willing to compromise. There were excellent prospects that he would step aside and allow another nomination if it were within the Ohio situation. He would not be opposed within his own party for the Senatorship. Friends were arranging a peace party meeting at the Hotel Elgin, Dove of Ohio, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was here a little more than a week ago working to that end. Senator Winthrop Elliott, Dove of Ohio, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was here a little more than a week ago working to that end. Senator Winthrop Elliott, Dove of Ohio, Secretary of the Republican National Committee, was here a little more than a week ago working to that end.

who died by being bound in the vicinity to starve to death. There was a constant and petty warfare going on, the primitive weapons being clubs and bows and arrows.
It is a strange fact that very few baldheaded Indians are ever seen, and the Flatheads have magnificent heads of hair even when they have reached a very great age. These Indians take excellent care of their hair as a general thing.
Among the superstitions of nearly every aboriginal tribe is a firm belief that no brave can enter the happy hunting ground if his hair is gone. No one ever saw a baldheaded Indian, for, as a rule, the bucks are more careful of their scalp locks than they are of their squaws, paddles or any other earthly possessions. The hair is worn long in a spirit of bravado—a sort of challenge to a foe to come and take it if he can—and it is usually braided with strings of buckskin or red flannel, and ornamented with beads, shells and other trinkets so as to make it look particularly inviting. A red man can never be dishonored in



SKULLS OF FLATHEAD INDIANS.

life or in death, provided he does not lose his scalp lock. If dead and scalped he has no future in the next world; if alive and bereft of hair his prestige as a chief or warrior is gone forever.
There was a curious example of this later, unfortunate contingency living high up among the Bitter Root Mountains of Montana, about 80 miles northwest of Flathead Lake. He was Chief Blinking Bear, once a powerful and valiant leader of the Flatheads, but long since deposed from rule. The story of this poor old Indian, now nearly 75 years of age, if indeed he is alive—I have not heard of him in 15 years—is peculiarly a sad one. The crown of his head is almost as bare as a polished bone, and the remarkable condition of his cranium has been the cause of much grave consideration among the missionaries and councils of his people.
Unfortunate "Blinking Bear."
Many years ago the Flatheads and their cousins, the Nez Percés, united for a grand Fall hunt of buffaloes, and while skyrating around among the blizzards killing calves, women, children and slaughtering cows, they were suddenly pounced upon by an overwhelming force of their old-time enemies, the Blackfoot Sioux, and a bloody fight was the consequence. The Flatheads were routed, and among others left on the field was Blinking Bear, who was first shot full of arrows and then mercilessly scalped. That night while the survivors were gathered in a secure place nursing their wounds and eating roasted buffalo hump, who should suddenly appear in the midst but old Blinking Bear himself with half a score of Blackfoot arrows protruding from his anatomy and the whole top of his head missing. His friends took to their heels in absolute terror, but from behind trees and other safe hiding places, thru the gloom and darkness they soon recognized their beloved chief and hastened back to his assistance. A "revolver" was hastily improvised, and upon the shoulders of his faithful followers the wounded chief was tenderly borne back to the village. There his wounds were dressed, and then the medicine men of the tribe were called upon to devise means for making his hair grow again. They beat many tom-toms, industriously rattled gourds and chanted their best incantations, but somehow their medicine wouldn't work. The poultice of herbs which had been applied healed the wound nicely, but not a hair would grow, and poor old Blinking Bear remained as bald as ever. As a good crop of hair was the very essence of a warrior, and especially of a chief, the Flathead head following the usual custom, after several pow-wows and big talks

OHIO AS A BATTLEGROUND.

The Trumpets Sounded for a Fight to a Finish Between Senator Foraker and the Administration.

There is perhaps peculiar fitness that the great political battle for the Presidency should open in Ohio. For Ohio is the most political of States. And the battle has opened in Ohio in earnest. It opened sooner than the wise men had dreamed, and in a way none of them dreamed. Taft and Foraker have buckled on their armor. There is to be a fight to the finish—unless the olive branch should prevail, which now seems impossible. The test of strength is to be at a popular primary, and apparently is to come next November.

These surprising developments came with suddenness. Secretary Taft was sailing complacently away to Panama. Senator Foraker was grappling with the Brownsville investigation, he being a member of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. There had been some sharp work between the leaders of their respective factions in Ohio. It was supposed that the gone honked high Secretary Taft, the President-elect, was virtually, although not in fact, out in the open for him, but nevertheless pulling as hard as he could to control the next National Convention, and to nominate his Secretary of War as his successor.

A Brilliant Foraker Move.
Then there came one of those brilliant Foraker moves. It startled friends and opponents alike. Wednesday evening the Senator sent around to the newspapers a statement, which was a very informal statement. It made no mention of Secretary Taft by name. The meat of it was all in one paragraph, which said: "In order that I may have no doubt as to their preferences, I shall at the proper time request the Republican State Central Committee to issue a call for a Republican State Convention, to be composed of delegates to be chosen by the Republicans of the State at duly authorized primary elections, for the purpose not only of nominating candidates for State offices, but also to determine the preferences of Republicans of Ohio as to candidates for United States Senator and President."

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President Roosevelt, however, intervened, and said there should be no peace. He is insistent on crushing Senator Foraker, is determined that he shall have no future in the next world, if less a fact that he is very intolerant of men who oppose his plans and his policies. He will fight any such men to the bitter end and will fight for their extermination. He wishes to see the Senator Foraker for disagreeing with him on the rate bill and for opposing his action in discharging the entire battalion of the 10th Cavalry, which was concerned in the affray at Brownville.
With the announcement from Senator Foraker both sides began to prepare for the struggle, and the preparations have been going on ever since. Secretary Taft is absent and therefore can give no personal attention to the matter. His friends have rushed to his support. The Administration has passed out the word. Every Roosevelt organ has begun to pound Senator Foraker. The Taft organization in Ohio was in working order before the Senator's declaration of Senator Foraker appeared. Since then it has been working as never before to hold every possible advantage. Senator Foraker and his friends are busy in the Ohio machine, have been conferring here. Mr. Foraker will go to Ohio as soon as he can be spared from the Brownsville investigation. It is presently expected that he will be in the 88 Counties of the State at an early day, for he has promised to go into every County. The understanding is that the request for a primary will be made to the State Central Committee within a few weeks, and that the primary will be held at the same time as the Fall municipal elections, altho separately.
Just what Secretary Taft will do is not known. He has planned a long tour to the Philippines this Summer. Some think he will have to cancel that trip and devote himself to the preliminary campaign. He had planned to spend two or three months at his leisure, perhaps as he was going back and forth between Washington and the Orient. It was intended that he should voice some of the President's opinions and policies. It is believed here that Secretary Taft will refuse to make an appearance in Ohio, and will go to meet Senator Foraker in joint debate. If he goes to the Orient, as he originally intended, he must be absent during the campaign. It is believed that he might be dangerous expedient. If he does not care enough about the outcome to stay and look after matters the voters might not care to support him at the polls. On the other hand, it has been suggested that the Secretary can well go on his mission undisturbed, announcing that it is on business the President wanted him to look after, and that he is willing to leave his fate in the hands of the Republicans of Ohio.

What Will Be the Outcome?
No one undertakes to say just what the outcome of the contest will be. All

reports from Ohio indicate that the State is with President Roosevelt, and presumably will be with Secretary Taft, his choice for the nomination. If the primary were to be on the question of Secretary Taft, there is little doubt that Senator Foraker would win as against Representative Theodore A. Burton, of Cleveland, who is grooming Foraker's seat. But Senators Foraker and Senator Dick, controlling the State Committee, have the say as to how the primary shall be conducted, and that is a tremendous advantage. They propose to elect two delegates, and to name the candidates for Governor and State offices as well as the four delegates at large to the National Convention, and who shall also designate the name of the Senator for Secretary Taft. That complicates the situation greatly, and is far different than it would be if the primary were to be simply for Taft or Foraker as a personal choice. The voters must apparently make one decision to cover the Senatorship, the Presidency and State offices. It is a matter of the control of the State Convention. It is in the hands of the two delegates in the State will be for any one candidate. The State Convention elects only the four at large. Each of the 21 Congressional Districts elects two delegates, and the candidate who has the four delegates at large will very probably have a majority of the 46. Republican National Conventions, however, do not enforce the result.

Of course, neither side is going to yield any possible advantage. The President may train his heavy guns upon Senator Foraker, but Senator Foraker will train heavy guns upon Secretary Taft. He will attack the Secretary's record in granting injunctions against labor organizations, while he was a United States Circuit Judge. He will arraign the Secretary for siding with the President on the Brownsville issue and against the negroes, as there is a large voting population of negroes in Ohio. He will pummel the Secretary for advocating the Philippine tariff, as Ohio is a high tariff State and not in sympathy with any program for tariff reduction. The Senator will also want to know whether the Secretary is a stalling horse for President Roosevelt or whether he wants the nomination for himself. Notwithstanding assurances, sufficient for most observers in Washington, that he will not be a candidate again or accept another nomination, there are lots of people in the country who think the President would take another nomination if it were thrust upon him in such a manner that he could make excuses for accepting it. Then the Senator will want to know why Secretary Taft went into Ohio two years ago and made his Akron speech, which is generally conceded, resulted in the defeat of Gov. Herrick for reelection. These and a score of other matters pertaining to Secretary Taft's record will be discussed in the Ohio campaign now approaching.

Both Sides Girding Up Their Loins.
And while President Roosevelt is determined to put Senator Foraker out of public life, Senator Foraker and his friends are girding up their loins. Secretary Taft is not a candidate again or accept another nomination, there are lots of people in the country who think the President would take another nomination if it were thrust upon him in such a manner that he could make excuses for accepting it. Then the Senator will want to know why Secretary Taft went into Ohio two years ago and made his Akron speech, which is generally conceded, resulted in the defeat of Gov. Herrick for reelection. These and a score of other matters pertaining to Secretary Taft's record will be discussed in the Ohio campaign now approaching.

It is rather unique that the men fighting Senator Foraker in this great preliminary to the Presidential struggle are the very men who have been so successful in resisting a President of their own party. The people are inclined to remember that kind of opposition. At the same time there is a forced local spirit in most States against Presidential interference in local affairs.
Foraker Fighting Old Friends.
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SECRETARY WILLIAM H. TAFT.

When he was Governor of Ohio Mr. Foraker appointed Mr. Taft as Judge of the Superior Court of Cincinnati, and thus gave him his start in official life. The two have remained personal friends. Their differences at present are purely political. When Secretary Taft came here as head of the War Department, having relinquished his office as Governor-General of the Philippines, Senator Foraker gave a beautiful reception in his honor, and invited the notable men of Washington to meet him.
Representative Burton, of Cleveland, Chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee, who has been in the political right bower in Ohio, and who is

leutenants are determined to so cripple Secretary Taft, even if they cannot beat him, that he will have a hard road as a Presidential candidate thereafter. If, for example, the case in hand is hard to do, support the Secretary in the Ohio campaign. The National leaders will be slow about nominating him next Summer at the great convention. Next year, when the case in hand is hard to do, support the Secretary in the Ohio campaign. The National leaders will be slow about nominating him next Summer at the great convention. Next year, when the case in hand is hard to do, support the Secretary in the Ohio campaign. The National leaders will be slow about nominating him next Summer at the great convention.



The Battle in Ohio.

brought Hanna to his knees. The contest did not endorse Roosevelt, and Ohio was one of the States that led in demanding his continuance in the Presidential office. Altho this machine, which the late Senator Hanna headed and which fought Senator Foraker and everything he wanted, has now become his friend and is with him thru thick and thin, its very life depends upon the outcome of the fight, for if Secretary Taft wins it will be the doom of the old machine. Secretary Taft will then be the recognized boss of the State of Ohio, and the politicians will make pilgrimages to him.

The Two Tafts.
It should be said, however, that Secretary Taft has refused to interest himself in State politics. He has declined to help pull the strings, altho acquiescing in what his half-brother, ex-Representative Charles P. Taft, of Cincinnati, is now doing for him. As illustrating the strange mix-up in Ohio and the kaleidoscopic political changes, it is interesting to recall that only a few months ago the Cincinnati Times-Star, which ex-Representative Taft owns, came out in a forceful article, declaring unequivocally for Senator Foraker for President. They wrote a headline clear across one page of that issue that Ohio was for Senator Foraker. It was made so prominent no reader of the paper could miss it. This declaration was much commented upon, and taken as an indication that Secretary Taft would not run. Since then the Times-Star has executed a right-about-face, and ex-Representative Taft is now actively working for the indorsement of his brother in Ohio.

It is also interesting in that the proposed primary is the first in which Presidential candidates as such have participated. There have been primaries galore for members of the National House and also many primaries for United States Senator. There have also been a few primaries in the South for the selection of delegates to State Conventions to nominate delegates to a National Convention. But never before have aspirants come together in such a primary fight for the support of their home State.
Senator Foraker no longer makes any concealment of his candidacy for the Presidency, altho he has made no direct statement for publication. Much as he is regarded for his ability, few people in Washington have thought he had much of a show for the nomination. But if he can win the indorsement of Ohio in the face of such an overwhelming fight he will find himself a powerful factor in the situation of the next year before. And the nomination might not be beyond his reach. Such a victory for him would almost certainly put Secretary Taft out of the running.

BIG ISTHMIAN QUARRELS.
Incurable Jealousies and Fights Between High Officials—Hopes That These Are Now Ended—Large Salaries Did Not Bring Peace—Visit of the Law Makers.

A dynasty of big quarrels will come to an end, the Administration hopes, when ex-Senator Joseph Stiles Clay Blackburn, of Kentucky, assumes the office of Governor of the Isthmian Canal Zone. Mr. Blackburn has been in public life long enough, it is thought, to be free from official jealousies. The salary of \$14,000 a year will look large to him in his declining years, and he may be content to reside on the Isthmus and administer the civil affairs of the Zone without participating in interminable wrangles.
The appointment of Army engineers and one Navy engineer to dominating positions on the Canal Commission and the supervision of construction was calculated to eliminate the quarrelling in that branch of the great project. The Army engineers may possibly be unable to work without some personal friction, but there will hardly be the fierce jealousies that have raged among their predecessors ever since dirt began to fly on the Isthmus.
Chief Engineer John F. Wallace had the first big quarrel, altho it occurred after he had virtually quit his job. It is not generally known that Mr. Wallace left the Isthmus primarily because of his quarrel with the Navy engineer, but that he probably would have put up with other annoyances, for a time at least, and would not have come home in time for a big wrangle with Secretary Taft on the eve of the latter's departure



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(Continued on page three.)