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ABRAHAM LINCOLN

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By JOHN McELROY.

CHAPTER L.

Col. Cox and Mr. Jones found Booth's and Herold's presence a terror to them. With the country full of infuriated soldiers and remorseless detectives, eager to avenge the President's death, it could not be expected that the hiding place of the assassin could remain long undiscovered. When it was direful things were inevitable, not merely to the two fugitives, but to all who had given them succor or been privy to their concealment. Every portion of food carried to them, every guidance given them, every concealment of their presence, meant a still deeper implication of the citizens as accessories to the awful crime. Their consciences were unusually sensitive from the fact of their years of complicity in blockade running, spying and carrying contraband goods and military intelligence, all of which were fearful offenses against the stern laws of war. Most of the leading men of that section had far too much complicity in the schemes for abducting the President, and had too much reason for fearing that they should come to light. The presence of Booth and Herold was a magazine of frightful explosives that might be fired by a few words from any negro or some unexpected discovery by a soldier or detective. Consequently they were all in agony to get Booth and Herold out of the country, across the Potomac, and to shift the burden of their presence on some other community.

There appears to have been several attempts made during the week to get the criminals across the Potomac, but these failed for one reason after another. At last, on the night of April 21, Booth and Herold were taken across the river in a fisherman's boat, and made their way to the house of Dr. Stuart, on Mathias Point. Dr. Stuart refused to allow the men to enter his house, but sent them food to his barn. Booth wrote him an indignant letter on the subject of Virginia hospitality. Before leaving their hiding place in the pine thicket in Maryland they had in some way disposed of their horses, the best-supported gossip being that they had shot them to prevent their neighing and thus attracting the attention of searchers. There are other stories that the horses were turned loose, that they were stolen and afterwards found in Baltimore, and still another that the horses were taken into the river and shot down, with the carcasses loaded with stones.

Secret as the crossing had been, an observant negro had noticed and reported it, and the news was sent to Washington.

From Dr. Stuart's barn Booth and Herold went to the log cabin of Wm. Lucas, a colored man, where they remained until some time during the night of April 23. Booth engaged Lucas to take Herold and him in a spring wagon to Port Conway, on the Rappahanock River, paying Lucas $10 for his service. At Fort Conway, while waiting for the ferry, Capt. William M. Jett, Lieut. A. R. Bainbridge and Capt. Ruggles, of Mosby's command, arrived on the spot. Herold told them that Booth was his brother, who had been wounded below Petersburg, and asked them to assist him in getting him across the river and home. Later Herold told the men that they were the assassins of President Lincoln, which information shocked the Confederates very greatly. The ferryboat came across soon, and the five men were taken across the river to Port Royal. When they landed on the other side, Capt. Jett and his party tried to leave Booth and Herold with a lady, but she declined to receive them, and Booth got up on the horse behind Capt. Jett, while Herold climbed up behind Ruggles. Three miles from Port Conway they came to Garrett's farm, where the assassin was left, much to the relief of their Confederate companions. Jett introduced Booth to Mr. Garrett as John William Boyd, a Confederate soldier, who had been wounded in the battles around Richmond, and asked him to take care of him for a few days, to which Garrett consented. This was about 3 o'clock on Monday, April 24. Herold went on with Ruggles to the house of a Mrs. Clark, near Bowling Green, where he spent the night, but the next day went back to the Garrett farm and Booth. Jett and Bainbridge went on to Bowling Green, the first to see his sweetheart, who was the daughter of a tavern keeper at that place. Booth was anxious to proceed on his journey, and offered young Jack Garrett $150 for his horse, but Garrett had gotten the horse at the surrender at Appomattox, and could not sell him for that figure. Booth then offered him $10 to take him to Guiney's Station, 18 miles distant, which Garrett agreed to do, and Booth paid him in advance. Booth said that there was a Maryland Battery at Guiney's Station which had not yet surrendered, and he wished to join it.

The Hot Pursuit.

As soon as the intelligence of Booth's crossing the Potomac reached Washington Col. Baker, Chief of Detectives, immediately sent out a party of 25 of the 16th N. Y. Cav., under Capt. E. P. Doherty. The expedition was conducted by Lieut. L. B. Baker, who called to his assistance Lieut.-Col. E. J. Conger, a brother of Congressman O. D. Conger, a fine cavalry officer and a man of the highest courage and who was familiar with that part of the country by long service in scouting it. The party went aboard of the tug John S. Ide, which steamed down to Belle Plain near the mouth of Aquia Creek, landing there about 10 o'clock at night. During the night the country around was searched, and the next morning the party started across the country toward the Rappahannock, reaching Port Conway about noon. Lieut. Baker went to the ferry, where he found a fisherman named Rollins, whom he asked if a party of men, with a lame man among them, had crossed the river recently. Rollins said there had, and upon being shown the photographs of Booth and Herold identified them. The afternoon was spent in getting the party and their horses across the river in the crazy old ferryboat, and it was not until nearly dusk that they were ready to start for Bowling Green, 18 miles distant. They reached this place about midnight, when the cavalrymen dismounted and surrounded the hotel, while Baker and Conger rushed into the tavern, where they found Jett asleep. He was rudely awakened to gaze into the muzzles of the navy revolvers which were presented with the demand that he tell where Booth was. The determined looks of the two officers impressed Jett so that he finally told them that Booth was at the Garrett farm, agreeing to pilot them to it. The poor horses were jaded, yet the knowledge that they were closing in on their prey stimulated the men so much that they forced them to a rapid pace, and arrived at the Garrett farm about 3 o'clock in the morning. The night was very dark, but the buildings were distinctly outlined.

Booth had seen the cavalry pass in the afternoon, and his guilty conscience undoubtedly told him they were in pursuit of him. He and Herold made their way to a thicket back of the barn, where they remained until supper time. This action made Garrett suspicious that they could not be straight Confederate soldiers or they would not hide themselves now that the war was over. The Garrett boys became so distrustful that they told Booth that he must leave at once, and not get their father into trouble. Booth proposed sleeping on the porch, but that was not consented to, and finally the two men were conducted to a tobacco house, in which was stored a lot of furniture belonging to the people of Port Royal. Jack Garrett locked them in this barn for fear that they might during the night steal his horse and get away. He and his brother William were so suspicious that they armed themselves and slept in a shed near the tobacco barn.

THE HOME OF RICHARD GARRETT.

Note.—This view shows the porch to which Booth was carried, and where he died after two hours in terrible agony.

The House Surrounded.

Amid the loud barking of the dogs the cavalrymen were dismounted and stationed around the doors and windows of the Garrett house, while Baker and Conger began battering at the kitchen door. Mr. Garrett awakened, partially dressed himself, and then went to the door. As soon as he made his appearance he was rudely seized and harshly interrogated as to what he meant by harboring Booth, the murderer of the President, which accusation he denied emphatically. His wife and his two-year-old daughter were also awakened, and ran to his side in a frenzy of alarm. He was dragged out of the house, threatened with handcuffs and a rope, and finally set upon a block, where he remained until 8 o'clock. It dawned upon Mr. Garrett as he sat there that the pretended John William Boyd was probably John Wilkes Booth, but before he was able to deliver himself of this suspicion Jack Garrett came out and said to the officers: "Don't injure father, and I will tell you all about it." Lieut. Baker took Jack Garrett by the collar and led him out to the barn, while Col. Conger formed the men to surround the place. Garrett said to Baker: "I have forgotten to get the key. My brother, who is sleeping, in the cornerib, has it." William Garrett soon appeared with the key, handing it to Lieut. Baker, who unlocked the door of the tobacco barn. A rustling was now heard, as if the inmates of the barn were awakened. Lieut. Baker ordered Jack Garrett to go into the barn, demand the men's arms and tell them they must surrender. Garrett did not want to do this, but Baker opened the door and shoved him in, closing the door after him. Baker then called to the men inside that they must surrender or that the barn would be set on fire, so that they would have a bonfire and a shooting match at the same time. Booth cursed Jack Garrett when he appeared and ordered him out, and Garrett begged Baker to let him out, which was done. Baker had a candle in his hands, which Garrett asked him to put down, as Booth would shoot him if he did not. Baker put the candle down on the ground at a little distance from him, where it lighted the whole front of the barn. Baker again ordered Booth to surrender, when Herold begged to be allowed to come out. Baker answered that he could do so if he would bring his arms, but Booth said that the arms were his, and that he should not take them away. Herold begged and whined, and at last the Lieutenant ordered him to put his hands out of the door, and when he did so Baker caught hold of them and pulled him out, immediately closing the door. Again Baker demanded Booth's surrender. Booth said:

"Who are you and what do you want of me? It may be that I am being taken by my friends."

Baker replied: "That makes no difference. We know who you are, and we want you. We are 50 men, armed with carbines and pistols, and you cannot escape."

There was a pause of a few moments, when Booth said: "Captain, this is a hard case, I swear. Give a lame man a chance. Draw up your men 20 yards of the door, and I will fight the whole command." The Lieutenant very properly replied that they were not down there to fight, but to take him, which they would do, dead or alive. Booth then asked for a little time to consider, and was given five minutes. Col. Conger proposed to fire the barn, to which Booth gave a threatening answer, and the next moment Conger, who had been twisting some hay into a wisp, touched a match to it and tossed it thru a crack into the barn. In an instant the inside of the building was a blaze of light. Lieut. Baker had opened the door to give Booth a chance to come out, and, looking in, he saw Booth leaning against a hay mow, supported by his crutch, and holding a carbine in his hand. He looked for an instant at the roaring flames and the open door with the eyes of a wild beast at bay, then he dropped his crutch and started for the door, with a carbine in one hand and a pistol in the other. The sharp report of a navy revolver was heard from the rear of the barn, and Booth reeled and fell, face downward, on the scattered hay on the floor of the barn. Lieut. Baker rushed in, followed by Conger and young Jack Garrett, and seized Booth by the arms to prevent his firing his revolver. On turning Booth over a pistol was found in his left hand, while in his belt was a bowie knife and another revolver. Baker at first accused Conger of the shooting, but Conger denied this, and said that Booth had shot himself. The dying man was carried to the foot of a tree at a little distance and laid down, when he began to show signs of life. Water was dashed in his face and a little poured in his mouth. He tried to whisper some words as consciousness returned. It was then about daybreak, and the heat from the burning barn was so intense that the assassin was carried to the porch of the house, where he was placed on a narrow straw bed. A cloth soaked in ice water and whisky was placed in his mouth, which revived him. When he was able to speak, he begged them to kill him, but Baker told him that he hoped he would recover and be taken to Washington, for he was shot against orders.

A doctor had been sent for, who arrived before Booth's death. As the assassin gradually sank he murmured some words about his mother, and his last whispered utterance was "Useless! Useless!" Col. Conger rushed to the

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BOSTON CORBETT.

DAVID E. HEROLD.

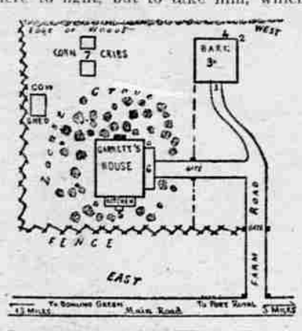

DIAGRAM OF GARRETT'S PLACE.

1. Door of barn thru which Booth was taken.
2. Corner of barn that was fired.
3. Where Booth stood.
4. Where Corbett stood when he shot Booth.
5. Kitchen door where Baker met Garrett.
6. Front porch where Booth died.
7. Corncribs where the Garrett boys slept.

THE BALLINGER-PINCHOT INVESTIGATION

Promises to Be the Big Event of the Winter—A Drastic Resolution and a Strong Committee—Hearings to Be Public.

A Drastic Resolution.

The joint resolution authorizing the Committee, will be passed by Senate and House and signed by the President. No more drastic resolution for an investigation has ever been drawn in Congress. Its provisions will have the full effect of law. Not only will the Committee be "authorized and empowered to make any further investigation touching said Department, its bureaus, officers and employes, and of said Bureau of Forestry, its officers and employes as it may deem advisable," but it is empowered to sit and act during the recesses of Congress and during the sessions of either or both Houses of Congress, to require the attendance papers by subpoena or otherwise, to of witnesses and the production of swear such witnesses and take their testimony under oath or in writing, to obtain documents, papers and other information from the several Departments of Government, or any bureau thereof.

While much of this is the usual verbiage of a resolution for investigation by Congress, some of it is unusual. Every possible loophole, which experience has shown to exist in investigating resolutions, has been closed as far as the President and the leaders in Congress could. Heretofore there has been occasional trouble at Congressional investigations about contumacious witnesses. Fine legal points about authority to punish refusal to testify or to produce documents have been raised, notably during the investigation of the sugar scandals nearly 20 years ago. Any recurrence of such a difficulty is precluded by the specific provision in the joint resolution that "any person refusing to obey the process of said Committee or refusing to answer any questions propounded by or under the direction of said Committee, shall be deemed guilty of contempt, and jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia to try and determine any such charges of contempt."

This means that the three Judges of the Court of Appeals of the District will take up immediately any cases of contumacious witnesses and that a speedy determination will be assured. It means also that anyone found guilty of contempt for refusing to answer or to produce papers will probably be sent promptly to the District jail.

An Open Hearing.

From the standpoint of outsiders a most interesting feature in the resolution is a provision that "all hearings of said Committee shall be open to the public." It does not signify that all who apply at the doors will be allowed to enter. There is not a meeting room at the Capitol large enough to accommodate the public in that sense. But the investigations will be held in a large room, perhaps in the big room of the House Office Building which the Ways and Means Committee occupied during the hearings a year ago and more on the tariff bill, or perhaps in the spacious new marble room of the Senate Office Building, if a way can be found to still the confusing echoes there. And while very many of the general public will be admitted, particular pains will be taken to furnish accommodations for the newspaper correspondents, so that the fullest reports desired may be sent broadcast daily to the different newspapers of the country.

There will be an array of stenographers to take down every word spoken in the course of the hearings and probably some legal talent, for the joint resolution provides that the Committee is authorized to "employ stenographers to take and make a record of all evidence received by the Committee, and to keep a record of its proceedings and to employ such assistance, legal or otherwise, as may be deemed necessary. All the costs and expenses of said investigation shall be paid one-half from the contingent fund of the Senate and one-half from the contingent fund of the House of Representatives."

The possibility of the investigation being protracted beyond the present session of Congress is suggested by the language of the joint resolution. It is not unlikely that the report of Congress, which the Joint Committee is charged with making, will not be completed till after the next Congressional election.

Of course, the two most distinguished witnesses will be the principals in the big controversy—Secretary Ballinger and Chief Forester Pinchot. Both will undoubtedly be on the witness stand at some stage of the proceedings at considerable length. They will also be two very important factors in the investigation, because both will feel that they are on trial, and will strain all their energies toward developing evidence favorable to their respective sides. Chief Pinchot will be especially active, because of the sentiment, of which he is himself aware, that the natural tendency of the Special Committee will be friendly toward the Cabinet officer of President Taft, whom the President himself has exonerated in and exhaustive letter. Then there is a great hostility to Chief Pinchot among numerous Senators and Representatives. That contingent, beyond question, will have some representation on the Investigating Committee. Presumably Mr. Pinchot will employ counsel to advise him and also to be present at as least a portion of the hearings.

Personnel of the Committee.

The personnel of the Committee has been the subject of much consultation by the President and others. The list will be agreed upon with the Speaker and the Vice President by the time the joint resolution is signed by President Taft. It has been taken for granted from the start that Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, will be the Chairman. He is a sturdy and an able man of unimpeachable honesty and good sense. He has been an Orthodox Republican with some leanings toward the progressives, is familiar with public land questions and policies, and is Chairman of the Public Lands Committee of the Senate. He is also a lawyer of good standing, an essential qualification for the head of such an important investigating committee.

Hundreds of witnesses will probably be heard in the course of the investigation. Unless all signs fail, the daily meetings of the Committee will rival in interest the daily meetings of the Senate and House. Editors and writers of muckraking magazines, that have assailed Secretary Ballinger repeatedly, will also be put in the witness box. There are many claims of the interesting matter that will be brought out from those witnesses. From all indications the lid is to be taken clear off, without regard to who may be hurt in or out of office.

The Ballinger-Pinchot investigation now promises to be the distinctive event of the Winter's session. One immediate effect of that will be to delay deliberation on several conservation matters, on which the President has recommended action. Meanwhile the House of Representatives will be working on the appropriation bills. Whatever is accomplished in the House on the President's program will apparently be toward the close of the session. That will probably be what the President and the leaders agree upon as essential.

The language of the joint resolution which Senator W. L. Jones, of Washington, has drawn, declares that the purpose is a "thorough and complete investigation of the administration and conduct of the Interior Department, its several bureaus, officers and employes, and of the Bureau of Forestry in the Agricultural Department, its officers and employes, touching or relating to the reclamation, conservation, management and disposal of the public lands of the United States or any lands held in trust by the United States for any purpose, including all the natural resources of such lands;" but the investigation in its broadest sense is to be one of the now famous controversies in nearly all of its aspects.

The special committee of 12 will be drawn from the Senate and House in equal numbers. The Speaker will nominate six members and Vice President Sherman, as the President of the Senate, will nominate the other six. Probably there will be four Republican and two Democratic Senators and the same political proportion of Representatives. Members of the Public Lands Committees of Senate and House will be represented on the joint committee, but as the Public Lands Committees are made up almost entirely of Western men there will also be some Eastern representation for political and other reasons.

SHIP SUBSIDY.

An Important Bill to Resurrect Our Ocean Carrying Trade. Strong Encouragement to American Ships and Sailors.

The ship subsidy bill, which Representative Humphrey, of Washington, has perfected after many conferences, promises to crystalize sentiment in the House speedily for or against legislation. It proposes to increase tonnage dues on vessels in the trans-oceanic trade, to admit ships of foreign build to American register for the foreign trade and to make the subsidy of American vessels carrying mails on an outward voyage of 4,000 miles or more to $4 a mile. This mail subvention feature is to apply to ships sailing to China, Japan, Australia, the Philippines and South America.

It thus embodies the more important provisions of the mail subsidy or subvention bills which have been considered by Senate and House Postoffice Committees during the last two regular sessions of Congress. That provision is counted upon to give the major portion of whatever popularity it may gain. Representative Humphrey concedes that this rate of $4 a mile on the outward voyage shall be paid to second-class ships, that being the rate now paid to ships of the first class.

Classification of Ships.

The subvention law of 1891 defined a first-class vessel as being of 8,000 tons burden or more and as having a speed of 20 knots. A second-class ship is defined by that law as of 5,000 tons or more burden and having a speed of 16 knots. It is claimed that 18 years of experience under that law has demonstrated inability to persuade the owners of vessels of the first class to embark upon long voyages to the Orient and South America. It costs considerably more to run a ship 20 knots than at 16 knots. The Humphrey bill, if it becomes a law, is expected to encourage the lighter and slower ships to make the long runs thru the payment by the Postmaster-General of the $4 a mile subsidy, which they cannot now claim. The bill contains provisions that these second-class ships must be of iron or steel and have the highest rating known under maratime regulations.

The military feature has also been included in the subvention bill as framed by Mr. Humphrey. In consideration of the subsidy the favored ships must be built on lines approved by the Secretary of the Navy, be strong enough to carry at least four six-inch guns, and must have American citizens as officers. A certain percentage of the sailors must also be Americans, 50 per cent after five years. Provision is made for the training of American boys on board as practical seamen. The ships are to be subject to Government demands at all times.

There are safeguards about the awarding of contracts, which can be entered into only after advertising in leading newspapers for three months or more, and then to the lowest bidder. Mr. Humphrey believes that no ship now in commission can take advantage of the subsidy provisions of the bill. The amount to be expended in any one year shall not exceed the estimated revenue for that period from foreign mails.

The excuse for increasing tonnage taxes is that those taxes, on vessels engaged in trade across oceans, are among the lowest charged by any nation in the world. But a rebate is to be allowed at the rate of 80 per cent to those ships that carry one American boy for every 1,000 tons of registry. American vessels now in this trans-oceanic trade are now paying less than $40,000 in tonnage taxes a year. It is claimed that the enactment of the increased tonnage tax into law would greatly increase the revenues of the National Treasury.

Foreign Ships.

Ships that would be brought under the American Flag by the free ship provision are not to receive any Government aid, but they would have to employ American officers. It is argued in behalf of that provision that it would work no material injury to American ships now in the foreign trade, as there are very few of them. No ships are now being built in the United States at present for the foreign trade.

With the introduction of the bill in the House Tuesday Representative Humphrey gave out a statement about its provisions. "Foreign ships," said he among other things, "are carrying 95 per cent of our commerce. They are receiving $200,000,000 a year from the American people for this service. For these foreign ships very largely we maintain our lighthouses and other aids to navigation. For them we improve our rivers and harbors at an expense of $50,000,000 a year. We pay German ships a subsidy for the carrying of the mails more than two and a half times as much as they pay us in tonnage taxes. We pay Japan a subsidy for carrying the mails four times as great as the tonnage taxes their vessels pay us. Why should not these foreign vessels receiving so many favors help bear the burdens.

"On both oceans foreign shipping combines have been formed and are preying on our commerce," continues Mr. Humphrey. On the Atlantic within the last three years these combines have raised freight rates between here and Europe more than 30 per cent. There has been a much greater increase at times between here and South America. On the Pacific these combines at one time raised freight rates more than 500 per cent. A few days ago a vessel came into Seattle harbor from Europe. She brought a cargo for $1.25 a ton. She refused a return cargo over the same course for less than $6.90 a ton. She dare not take it for less than this amount for fear of the heavy fines that would be assessed by the trust to which she belongs, so she sailed away in ballast. When the Panama Canal is completed, it will be used almost entirely by foreign ships. We will get the glory and foreign ships the commerce."

"Go Forth and Multiply

THE NEXT CONGRESS.

The Campaign for Its Control Already Begun—Belief That the Republicans Will Maintain Themselves.

Very soon after Congress convenes there will be activity in making ready for the next campaign. Whether or not there be danger of Republicans losing the next House of Representatives, the leaders are apprehensive. They propose to perfect their organization, get into the field early, aid as much as may be in bringing about the nomination of strong men and, as far as possible, shape the campaign toward popularity with the constituencies where the vote margins are narrow.

The Republicans have long had a coterie of well-seasoned politicians for this work. They will be continued in power for another two years, with some minor changes. All are men who have the confidence of Speaker Cannon, and whatever be his attitude toward another term as presiding officer the Speaker doubtless will be the directing power behind this organization. It has come to be a part of the responsibility of a Republican Speaker to look closely after the success of his party in Congressional contests. He not only sees to it that acceptable men are kept in the chief positions of the Republican Congressional Committee, but he watches every important move made in the campaign and generally goes upon the stump himself.

Democratic Leadership.

During the last decade, at least, the Democrats have been pitifully weak in their Congressional organization, which is very like that of the Republicans. There are only a few unimportant differences. They have been without funds and, often, without competent men to put in charge. But in the coming campaign they promise to keep up a more effective supervision. Representative James T. Lloyd, of Missouri, who has been a member of the House for more than a dozen years and has standing as a good practical politician, will be re-elected Chairman. He gives a deal of time to acquainting himself with conditions in close districts and to the preparation of useful campaign literature. He is also familiar with the divers forces that are brought into play to sway voters. Representative William B. McKinley, of Illinois, the street traction magnate, who became Chairman in the last campaign in succession to James S. Sherman, when the latter was nominated for Vice President, will probably be re-elected.

The reorganization of both the Congressional Committees will begin with the choice of one member from each State for each Committee. The Republican members are practically all Representatives in the House. The Democrats sometimes choose Senators. When the committees have been completed, the next step, with both Democrats and Republicans, is the choice of an executive body of a few men. They virtually run the respective campaigns. The other members are largely figureheads.

The big progressive agitation in the West has encouraged the impression that the Congressional campaign will be fought mainly in that section. The farsighted politicians are already doubtful on that point. While there will be great strife in districts thruout the Mississippi Valley, from Minnesota to Missouri and from Ohio to Nebraska, it seems improbable that Democrats can possibly gain enough seats there to overcome the present Republican majority of about 50. In round numbers the Democrats must make a net gain of 25 votes to win. They have nearly all of the Indiana delegation in the present House and unusual representation in the Ohio delegation. Such States as Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and the Dakotas, under most favorable circumstances, could hardly yield a Democratic gain of more than 8 or 10 vot s.

There is no opportunity for Democratic gains in the solid South, where the Democrats now have all the Congressmen except in a few mountain districts that have been Republican strongholds for a generation. Some ground might be gained in border States like Maryland, West Virginia and Kentucky, but at best it would amount to but three or four votes in the next House. There are comparatively few Congressmen from the far West and most of them are from districts that Democrats can not hope to carry, except in a landslide of tremendous proportions.

Looking to the Eastern States.

Accordingly the campaign managers will look to the East, to States like New York, New Jersey, and Pensylvania. In Democratic years New York has always sent large Democratic delegations to the House. In all probability it will be the pivotal State next November in deciding whether the Democrats shall come into control of the popular legislative branch after an interim of 16 years. The Democrats are counting upon the agitation for tariff revision and the somewhat kindred agitation over the high prices of living to alienate considerable numbers of Republicans in the large cities, especially among salaried workers and among the laboring classes. Great efforts will be made to reach all these voters. It is forecasted in the movements begun by the Republicans from divers quarters to meet criticisms about the high prices for all household commodities. The Secretary of Agriculture, Mr. Wilson, was a pioneer in that line when he devoted about a third of his annual report in putting the onus of the high cost of meats upon the retailers and thus shifting it from the beef trust. The suggestions for an inquiry by a special committee of Congress into the cost of living has the same political end in view.

The slump in the Republican vote of Massachusetts at the last election, which Senator Lodge attributes largely to the defection of salaried men, has opened the eyes of the Congressional managers of both parties to the possibilities of the next campaign. They reason that the influences which were at work in Massachusetts will be influential in the manufacturing States and in large industrial centers generally. The Democrats used to win their victories in just those localities, for the major portion of the agricultural districts clear across the northern tier of States has been steadily Republican.

Before the Congressional primaries begin in the early Summer, the Republicans propose to have their educational campaign well under way. There will be plenty of material available for showing that the tariff law is not to blame. Efforts will be made in the meantime to encourage sentiment to that effect thru the delivery of speeches in Senate and House, supporting the tariff law and enlarging upon its beneficial results as viewed by orthodox Republicans. Of course, such speeches will be combatted staunchly by the Democrats, who are thoroly alive to the importance of high prices as an issue. Champ Clark, of Missouri, is very anxious to be Speaker and Chairman Lloyd is equally anxious to cap his Congressional career by managing a successful Congressional campaign.

Prospects Favor the Republicans.

The more careful observers around the Capitol do not believe the next House will be Democratic. They know this is the time of year when the Democrats win their campaigns. The same sort of talk about Democratic victories has been voiced biennially for a long, long time. Only at present it is a little stronger and the Democratic hopes seem to be a little higher than usual. It may be the old story over again. The Republican organization will get