

**EUGENE N. FOSS—SKETCH OF HIS CAREER.**



**FRANK P. VROMAN (Inset) EUGENE NOBLE FOSS.**

**BY FRANK P. VROMAN.**

Eugene Noble Foss was born at West Berkshire, Vt., Sept. 24, 1854. His one brother, Hon. George E. Foss, is a member of congress from the Eleventh Illinois district (Chicago). At nine Mr. Foss removed with his parents to St. Albans, Vt., where he attended school and academy and later entered the University of Vermont, which he left to read law with his uncle. Mr. Foss' desire to be self-supporting led him to abandon the law and become a salesman.

His remarkable success in this work attracted the attention of B. F. Sturtevant, a Boston millionaire manufacturer, who employed him. He rose rapidly through successive promotions until he is today president of the company, which has grown under his direction to be the largest business of its kind in the world.

Thus for over thirty years Mr. Foss has been a practical manufacturer and business man and his business activities have broadened from year to year until he is today one of the most successful and widely known of American business men, with extensive interests in textile mills, railroads, steamships and banks.

Mr. Foss represents in a marked degree the practical side of business life and from experience understands the needs of modern business industry. Unlike the majority of our public men Mr. Foss has this wide business experience to take with him into the political field.

His public life now is more widely known than his business life, but it is of interest that he did not seek political honors but was forced into politics because he knew, as a business man, what the people had a right to expect from those who administer public affairs.

Mr. Foss had long been a member of the Republican party, but in 1901 he repudiated the high tariff doctrine of his party because he believed that New England was being hampered by it. His political career was the outcome of his interest in reciprocity, especially with Canada. When the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was adopted he left the party and accepted the Democratic nomination for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts on a lower tariff platform. He reduced the Republican majority of 96,000 to a little over 8,000.

In the following spring he was elected to congress, turning a Republican majority of 14,250 into a Democratic majority of 5,640 in a total vote of 24,320. In congress he made a powerful speech on tariff reform and reciprocity and demanded a removal of all duties on the necessities of life and a reduction on all.

In the same year (1910) he was nominated for governor on the Democratic ticket and resigned his seat in congress. He was elected against powerful opposition by a plurality of 36,000 in a state which the year before had gone Republican by 110,000. He was re-elected in 1911 and 1912.

Eugene N. Foss' record as chief executive of Massachusetts has placed him prominently before the eyes of the nation. During his terms the legislature passed a presidential primary law, a minimum wage law, laws restricting the hours of work for women and minors (urged by him, although he is a large employer of men, and

women as well), and providing for mothers' pensions. While governor he visited the various institutions of the state and became impressed with the vast expense, directly and indirectly, the state was forced to incur because of intoxicants. He appointed a commission on drunkenness whose report is a powerful arraignment of the liquor traffic, and is widely quoted as a modern authority.

In the fall of 1915, Mr. Foss being convinced that national prohibition was the only ultimate solution of the evil of the liquor traffic and believing that this issue should be taken up by the Republican party made a strenuous fight toward this end and was finally compelled to announce his own candidacy for governor on the Republican ticket with national prohibition as the paramount issue. He was defeated, but undaunted he went before the Republican state convention and made an appeal for a prohibition plank in the platform, but was again turned down.

Firmly convinced that prohibition is a necessity as a business, moral and political policy, and impressed with the wonderful results obtained in prohibition states here and abroad, Mr. Foss is still working in every way possible to promote the cause. To this end he is a candidate for the presidential nomination on the Prohibition party ticket because he realizes that prohibition without an administration organized for its enforcement would fail of the results desired. He stands for prohibition enthroned as a principle of administrative government.

Broadly active in religious, educational and charitable work he has served as trustee of the University of Vermont, Newton Theological Institution, Colby College, Hebron Academy, Vermont Academy, Boston Baptist Hospital, Moody School at Northfield, and many other similar institutions. He is a trustee of the Boston Y. M. C. A., and a director of the R. B. Sturtevant company, Becker Milling Machine company, Mead-Morrison Manufacturing company, and the Bridgewater Water company, vice president and director of the Maverick Mills, vice president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, director of the East Boston Land company, the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company, Brooklyn Heights Railroad company, the Hyde Park National bank, and other successful enterprises. He is a member of the Boston chamber of commerce, besides several of Boston's clubs.

Mr. Foss has shown by his record that he puts principle above party and right above expediency. He combines the qualities most to be desired in a man seeking the highest office within the gift of the American people, broad business training, practical political experience, and unflinching allegiance to principle.

Mr. Foss, or the "Old Boy," as he is affectionately known throughout New England, commends himself to every voter in Minnesota who wants to make his vote, on the 14th of March, count towards the destruction of the liquor traffic. If your will is that John Barleycorn must die, a vote for Eugene Noble Foss will express that will in effective political action. He is the candidate who completely fills the requirements.

Burton L. Rockwood, at one time chairman of the Pennsylvania Prohibition committee, has become executive secretary of the Michigan committee.

The Indiana state committee has joined the column of states which publishes a Prohibition press bulletin.

**FRANK B. KELLOGG.**

St. Paul Man Consents to Become Candidate for Senator.



Frank B. Kellogg of St. Paul has consented to become a candidate for United States senator for the seat now held down by Moses E. Clapp. Mr. Kellogg made this announcement in a telegram from Santa Barbara, Cal., to R. C. Dunn of Princeton, following his receipt of a petition signed by seventy-two Minnesota editors urging him to make the race on the Republican ticket.

Total earnings of the railroads of Minnesota for the second half of 1915 were \$66,942,145, as compared to \$56,738,787 for the last six months of 1914. The state will realize \$3,347,107 as a 5 per cent tax on the earnings of all the roads.

An inheritance tax of \$30,000 has been paid to the state by the heirs of J. C. Osborne, who died in Minneapolis nine years ago. The state has been endeavoring to collect this tax ever since, the case being carried to the supreme court twice.

Mrs. Frances Tillotson, instructor in Central high school at St. Paul for nine years and daughter of Mrs. Mary Durkin Tillotson How, and Benjamin Willis How, son of the late C. F. How, who was Mrs. How's second husband, were married at St. Paul.

In the third daylight bank holdup of the winter in the Twin Cities a lone gunman entered the Camden Park State bank at Minneapolis, locked two men in the vault and fled with \$700. This bank was robbed in a similar manner three months ago.

Stephen Jewett, a resident of Faribault since 1865 and widely known in the Northwest, is dead at Albuquerque, N. M. Mr. Jewett had been treasurer of the Seabury mission at Faribault for nearly fifty years and was mayor of that city in 1888 and 1889.

Mrs. Mary Halsted, aged ninety-two, mother of Colonel A. J. Halsted, editor of the Brainerd Tribune, is dead at Brainerd. Her father, Jacob Grubb, was a soldier in the war of 1812 and her husband, Urial W. Halsted, was killed at Richmond in the Civil war.

Directors of the St. Paul Union Depot company, in session at Chicago, adopted general working plans for the new \$15,000,000 passenger terminal in St. Paul and authorized the executive and engineering committees to proceed to construct as fast as possible.

Mayor Victor Power of Hibbing has filed as a candidate for re-election to that office. Mr. Power has been prominently mentioned in the range country as a candidate for governor, but this gubernatorial boom is halted by his decision to run again for his old position.

Simon Morgan, nineteen years old, a messenger boy employed by the Western Union Telegraph company at Duluth, was chased by two large timber wolves while engaged in messenger duty. He broke all records for speed in that line in making his escape from the animals.

Laborers in the granite quarries around St. Cloud will don goggles during working hours, according to a plan of W. F. Houk, state labor commissioner. Mr. Houk asks employers to co-operate with him in enforcing their use in an effort to reduce the percentage of eye injuries.

One of the most brilliant functions of the year in the Northwest marked the celebration of the twenty-fifth anniversary of E. H. Hobe's service as Norwegian consul at St. Paul. The function took place at the Saint Paul hotel and was attended by leading Norwegian-Americans of the entire Northwest.

John Henning of St. Paul has brought suit for his four-year-old daughter for \$50,000 damages from the St. Paul City Railway company, charging that the child is mentally and physically defective as the result of boisterous conduct on a street car on which his wife was a passenger two months before the birth of the baby.

As a direct descendant of Pocahontas Mrs. Woodrow Wilson was presented with a pair of real Indian moccasins by Kah-Ga-Geh-Eash, chief of the Mississippi Chippewa Indians of Minnesota. The chief said they had been made for Mrs. Wilson by his squaw. Kah-Ga-Geh-Eash also presented the president with two handsome Indian pillows.

**RESOLUTION IS LAID ON TABLE**

Senate Disposes of Gore's Sea Travel Warning.

**SCENE CHANGES TO HOUSE**

Foreign Affairs Committee to Report McLemore Resolution With Recommendation o Kill.

Washington, March 4.—Following rejection by the senate of a resolution warning Americans not to travel on belligerent ships the house foreign affairs committee, by a vote of 17 to 2, took a longer step toward fully meeting the president's wishes and voted to report the McLemore warning resolution with the recommendation that it be tabled.

In a turbulent scene, such as is seldom witnessed in the senate, the voting on Senator Gore's resolution proceeded, with senators shouting objections, futilely demanding recognition to explain their position and making hot retorts to each other, all of which were out of order.

At one time so many senators were shouting for the vice president's recognition that the sergeant-at-arms was called to restore quiet.

After having maneuvered for two days to get the resolution in such parliamentary position that it was disposed of without debate the senate then proceeded to a general discussion of the subject, to the dismay of administration supporters.

Some Call it "Scotch Verdict."

There were free expressions of opinion that the senate's action, because the vote actually was taken on a motion to table the Gore resolution, with a correction by the author and a substitute by Senator McCumber, was in effect a "Scotch verdict," and had not actually accomplished the purpose of the president.

Such statements aroused the president's friends, who feared they would produce an effect exactly opposite to that intended, a notice to the world that the senate stands behind the president in his demands on Germany for the rights of Americans traveling the seas.

In its report the house foreign affairs committee asserts that the constitution imposed the conduct of diplomatic negotiations on the president and "with this practice the committee does not feel it proper for the house of representatives to interfere."

Senator Gore voted for the motion to table and declared he considered the administration victory a mixed one.

**IOWA BANKER ENDS LIFE**

M. M. Reynolds Reputed to Be Worth Half Million.

Panora, Ia., Feb. 11.—M. M. Reynolds, brother of George M. Reynolds and Arthur Reynolds, Chicago bankers, shot himself through the heart at his home here because of ill health and family troubles.

He was found by his housekeeper the revolver by his side. Mr. Reynolds was president of the Guthrie County National bank and was reputed worth \$500,000.

**MINERS ARE DENIED RAISE**

Operators Claim Their Margin is Small Enough Now.

Mobile, Ala., Feb. 10.—Operators in the bituminous coal fields of Western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois have decided that they cannot grant an increase in wages asked by the miners.

The reason given is that the mine owners are not sharing the general prosperity.

**REPORTS ARE GROUNDLESS**

Germans Deny Stories of Bank Failures and Other "Disasters."

Berlin, March 6.—Reports of financial wrecks such as the closing of the Esen bank and other "disasters" in London newspapers indicate that facts are being distorted.

That is what the Overseas News agency has to say concerning the reports of changes and liquidations in some of the larger German financial institutions.

There is no truth in any of the reports except that some changes were made in the control of the Middle Rhenish bank last August.

**Hard Fighting Near Verdun.**

Paris, March 6.—Fighting of great violence continues in the Verdun region, particularly at Douaumont, the war office announces. The Germans made a violent attack over the front extending from the Hardemont wood to the fort of Douaumont. This assault the statement says, was repulsed.

**Married Men to Be Called.**

London, March 3.—Married men between nineteen and twenty-seven attested under the Derby recruiting campaign will be called for service within a few days. Preparations are being made for calling to the services at once all eligible bachelors and widowers.

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