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STIMSON AND ROOSEVELT SEEK A STATE CHAIRMAN.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Oct. 3.—There was only one political visitor at Sagamore Hill to-day. Henry L. Stimson, Republican candidate for governor, came down early in the morning to discuss various matters with Col. Roosevelt. They went over the names of possibilities for the job of chairman of the Republican State committee. Both the colonel and Mr. Stimson are very much interested in this, because the State chairman will conduct the campaign against the Democrats, and that is not going to be an easy matter.

The name of Charles S. Francis, owner of the Troy Times, was taken up more seriously than most of the others, although more than a dozen were discussed. Mr. Stimson and Col. Roosevelt want to get an up-State man if they can.

Mr. Francis has had a good deal of experience in the politics of New York State. At the Saratoga convention he was on the job constantly doing all that he was able to help the cause of the progressives. Among the possibilities for the State chairmanship, Representative Calder, Naval Officer Kracke, and Representatives Dwight and Fassett are mentioned to-night. It is understood that neither Herbert Parsons, Cornelius V. Collins, nor Otto T. Bannard would accept the position.

The colonel motored this afternoon. Mr. and Mrs. Longworth, who spent Sunday at the Hill, went away this morning. To-morrow Mr. Roosevelt will take a run over to Freeport to address the Southern New York Firemen's Association. It will be a short trip in the afternoon.

At luncheon several political visitors are expected. Judge C. W. Raymond, of Guthrie, Okla., is coming to ask the colonel to make some rear platform speeches in Oklahoma, as he passes through the State to Hot Springs on his Southern trip. There have been so many demands for extra speeches that the colonel probably won't accede to all of Judge Raymond's demands.

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VIEWS ROOSEVELT AS PARTY MENACE

New York Republican Will Vote for Dix.

RESIGNS FROM G. O. P. CLUB

Charles H. Young, Prominent in Party Affairs for Twenty Years, After Quitting Organization, Says Roosevelt Will Be President in 1912 if Stimson Is Made Governor.

New York, Oct. 3.—Charles H. Young, president of the Republican Club in 1907 and 1908, a model of party regularity since he entered politics in 1887, and a consistant supporter of President Taft and Gov. Hughes, resigned from the Republican Club to-day and announced his intention to support John A. Dix and the Democratic State ticket.

Mr. Young has made up his mind that if Henry L. Stimson is elected governor Theodore Roosevelt will be nominated for President in 1912.

"And if that man ever becomes President again," said Mr. Young, "we will never get him out of the White House. He is the most dangerous man in the history of the republic, the gravest menace to liberty, and the most alarming figure who has risen in world politics since Waterloo."

In a letter to President Seth Low, of the Republican Club, Mr. Young said that it was painful to him to sever his connection with the organization, but that he could not continue a member of the club without being a hypocrite. He said that he remains a Republican, and that he will work two years hence for the re-election of William H. Taft, or for any other candidate of "equal balance." Here is his letter to Seth Low:

Letter to Seth Low.

"While I have voted the Republican ticket for twenty years without splitting it, I feel that as I cannot do so this year, my continued membership in the Republican Club will be a species of hypocrisy, very popular at present to a portion of the general public, but to me abhorrent. It costs me a pang to sever those club relations, as you may realize, but it must be.

"I hope to be with the club in sentiment after this election, as nationally my politics are sounder Republicanism than those of many who will remain in the club; and I trust that we all may be working shoulder to shoulder for the re-election of William H. Taft or for a candidate of equal balance two years hence."

Mr. Young prepared for publication the following statement of his reasons for voting the Democratic State ticket this fall:

"First—We need a State house cleaning. We have been in power too long, just as the Democrats were seventeen years ago, when they were put out.

"Second—We need a thorough purging before we make another national fight.

"Third—We need more economy in State management and the abolition of useless and extravagant frills. For example, the public service commission costs the taxpayers more than $1,000,000 a year and does nothing. It has not given us new transportation lines; it has not honestly compelled a reorganization of the old ones, and it has done nothing to relieve the minor annoyances from which the public has suffered. Its statements are buncombe and its members are inefficient.

Would Defeat Bosses.

"Fourth—We need to defeat Stimson to put out of power immediately the most arrogant boss in the history of the party. Two years ago we were decrying the Democracy because they made up a State committee that was opposed by the delegates who came from the districts in which the committeemen lived. We called that an outrageous usurpation of power. It was, but not more so than the larceny in the Republican State convention, performed in the name of reform. At Saratoga the king, against the will of the delegates, named a committee to frame the platform.

"Fifth—Because the party under the present boss is an anti-Supreme Court party; an anti-law and order party, and because it has permitted Theodore Roosevelt to abolish representative government.

"Sixth—If Stimson is elected, I feel that Roosevelt would be President again, and that we should have nothing but windstorms for four years—if we ever got him out. I am not alone among loyal Republicans in the belief that it would be difficult to get him out. Some people may ridicule that view. There were honest citizens of the French republic who ridiculed those who warned against Louis Napoleon.

"Seventh—Because I believe in laws, not destruction or any other form of the 'New Nationalism.' I believe in enforcing corporate honesty by law, and I do not believe in scattering shot all over the earth to kill or maim men or corporations just for the fun of the thing, or to have 'A bully good time.'

Hits at Stimson's Pay.

"Eighth—Because I do not think it necessary to reward Henry L. Stimson with the office of governor for such work as he did in the sugar trust prosecutions. He was drawing $10,000 a year when he commenced that work and he received over $50,000 from the government for special services.

"Ninth—Because I believe that John A. Dix is an honest, able, independent member, worthy of any citizen's support. I believe that the convention at Rochester selected, on the whole, capable men who will give good service to the State. I have reason to think that they will investigate and clean up the large canal scandal which was connived at by our own party. I have not changed my national principles. I still believe in representative government. I still believe in Taft and I am progressive enough to believe in a tariff commission. I insist that I am a Republican but I shall never be a subject of a demagogue who aspires to dictatorship."

No Surprise at Club.

The news of Mr. Young's decision was received at the Republican Club without much surprise. It was remembered that he made a speech four years ago, after Judge Humphreys' beef trust decision, warning the members of the executive committee of the club against Roosevelt and Roosevelt's denunciations of the Federal judges. Mr. Young said to the committeemen:

"If Emma Goldman or Herr Most had said from a barrel in Union Square what Mr. Roosevelt has said they would be rushed to jail."

OREGON TO RETAIN DIRECT PRIMARIES

Nomination of Bowerman Will Not Affect Laws.

LEGISLATURE TO STAND PAT

Candidacy of Oswald West on Democratic Ticket and the Nominations of Primary Supporters for State Assembly Will Result in Maintenance of "Oregon Plan."

By JOHN E. LATHROP.

Correspondent of the Portland (Ore.) Journal.

The East has been informed that in Oregon the opponents of the direct primaries and popular election of Senators won a victory in the primary elections of September 24, because Jay Bowerman was nominated for governor on the anti-primary ticket of the Republicans. The truth is that the direct primary and popular election of Senators swept the State, and the people there administered a rebuke to those who sought to return Oregon to the old convention and boss-controlled system.

Bowerman was the only candidate of the anti-primary forces; against him ran three pro-primary candidates, who, dividing that vote, permitted Bowerman to get a plurality.

However, the real test as to sentiment in Oregon was in respect to the nominees for the legislature, and the supporters of the direct primary nominated practically every candidate, so that the legislature will be virtually solid in refusing to emasculate the primary laws. This is true, because, first, the Republican nominees are for the primary; second, because the Democratic nominees are the same; so that there remains no possibility that the November elections can result in aught but maintenance of the system of advanced laws which have differentiated Oregon as the leader of election reform in the United States.

West for Primaries.

Furthermore, although Bowerman received the Republican nomination for governor as an opponent of direct primaries, through division of the pro-primary forces among three candidates, Oswald West has been nominated by the Democrats for governor by a heavy majority over Jefferson Myers. West stands firmly for the direct primary, not as a political expedience, but as a conviction that it is the better method. That West will be elected governor of Oregon is a reasonable assumption. His record is one of cleanly living and high achievement in official life for the people, as State land commissioner under former Gov. (now Senator) Chamberlain, and as member of the State railroad commission by appointment from the same former governor.

The situation, therefore, is almost precisely the same as that which developed in 1902, when George Earle Chamberlain was elected governor of Oregon as a Democrat over W. J. Furnish, Republican. The Republican forces are hopelessly divided by the plurality nomination of Bowerman; the Democrats are absolutely united in support of West. Back of West will doubtless stand both Senator Chamberlain, in whose school of political economy and action West had his education (and that school is very popular in Oregon), and Senator Bourne, Republican, who announced that he would support Democratic nominees, if they were clean, able men, in the event reactionary nominees were put up by the Republicans.

This is written in the knowledge that, ordinarily, Oregon's political doings would not be regarded as of importance in the more populous East; but that the nation has watched with no little interest the development of the "Oregon Plan" as set forth so lucidly by Senator Bourne in his speech May 5, 1910, in the Senate here. The extent to which nationwide interest has been manifested in that "Oregon Plan" may be judged by the fact that during the five months that have elapsed 1,800,000 copies of that speech have been actually sent out to voters in every part of the United States. The words "every part" are used literally, inasmuch as every State has called for these copies.

Scandals Are Absent.

Furthermore, this very primary election which is under discussion in itself proved the salutary character of the "Oregon Plan." There are none of the money scandals that formerly marked the conduct of the elections in Oregon, and that mark elections in every other State of the Union. The limitation of campaign expenditures by candidates was rigidly observed because public sentiment backs the law which places such limitation. The only scandal arose in the gathering of the convention (called by its creators and assembly) that nominated the anti-primary candidates. This was a completely controlled convention, exactly such as formerly was the rule before the direct primary became the lawful means of selecting party nominees in Oregon. And so obviously was it a boss-controlled convention that the voters registered their repudiation by nominating legislative candidates who are for the direct primary with virtual unanimity.

And still further proof of these assertions is that every pro-primary candidate for all other State offices won the nomination.

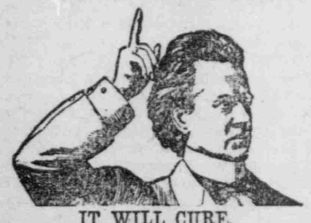
Nominated for Congress.

Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 3.—Luther W. Mott, son of former State Committeeman Col. J. T. Mott, of Oswego, was today named for Representative in Congress from the Twenty-eighth district, comprising the counties of Jefferson, Lewis, and Oswego.

Connoisseur on Walk.

Providence, Oct. 3.—O. H. Oldroyd, who has lived in the house in which Abraham Lincoln died in Washington, and who owns a collection of more than 3,000 newspaper articles pertaining to the martyred President, passed through this city to-day on a walk from New York to Boston.

RHEUMATISM.



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CANNOT "COME BACK"

Nebraska Democrats So Speak of W. J. Bryan.

DIVISION WITH OLD FRIENDS

Candidates on State Ticket Would Prefer Opposition to His Support. Bolt of Dahlman Charged to "Rule or Ruin" Disposition—Old-time "Billy B." Enthusiasm Gone.

By WILLIS J. ABBOT.

Special to The Washington Herald.

Omaha, Oct. 3.—To make clear to the people of the country—to whom the subject must be of more than ordinary interest—the present political standing of Mr. Bryan in his own State will be no easy task. It will require more than one letter, for if one should judge by sentiment expressed in Omaha, one might fitly say that he was thoroughly discarded by his own party. In this letter I shall give only a consensus of the Omaha sentiment, going from here to some of the lesser towns and particularly to Mr. Bryan's home town, Lincoln, in hope of getting the other side of the story.

This is purely a compilation of opinion as I found it. It represents the gist of interviews with leaders, with followers, with newspaper writers, and with citizens generally. The names of those whom the nation at large would recognize I am naturally prohibited from using; other names would be of no particular interest.

Division with Friends.

The two men who since 1896 have been most loyal to Mr. Bryan, the two men in the United States, perhaps, to advance most Mr. Bryan's political fortunes, are Congressman Gilbert M. Hitchcock, editor of the World-Herald, and Mayor Dahlman. A year ago had I been seeking for pro-Bryan sentiment I would have gone first to these two men. But this year when Mr. Hitchcock became a candidate for the United States Senate, Mr. Bryan put up one of his employes to oppose him, and when Mr. Dahlman was nominated for governor gave formal notice that he would oppose him. Naturally, from neither of these gentlemen could any very enthusiastic Bryan sentiment be sought.

Mr. Hitchcock is out of the city on a campaign trip, but a man close to him, a close student of Nebraska politics, and one who speaks and writes on that subject with authority, put it this way:

"Dead" in Nebraska.

"The influence of Bryan in Nebraska is absolutely dead. The history of politics will scarcely show another illustration of so sudden and complete a dissipation of a power that for long years had been practically absolute. To-day, there is hardly a candidate on the State ticket who would not prefer his opposition to his support. I noticed that in his letter repudiating Dahlman he announced that after having finished his present campaigning tour in other States, he will return and make a few speeches for Hitchcock, and I imagine the news is very disquieting to that gentleman.

"It isn't by any means his attitude on the liquor question that has caused his downfall, though he was warned before embarking on that crusade that the Democratic party and many Republicans would oppose him. But he set himself up as a dictator within the party, and his dictation being refused promptly bolted.

No Longer "Regular."

"Now for years we Democrats in Nebraska have stood straight for Bryan. We have read, and ignored, the taunts of Eastern Democratic and all Republican papers that he intended to rule or ruin the party. It has suddenly been borne in upon us that they were nearly right, for his present course would ruin the party in Nebraska had his influence not so suddenly disappeared. It is folly for him to talk of being regular by supporting all of the State ticket except Dahlman, for Dahlman is the head of the ticket and every man on it will stand or fall as he does. As to supporting Hitchcock now after putting his employe up to beat him in the primaries, that is merely ridiculous."

The sentiment of Omaha—mind, I do not say it is the sentiment of the State—runs very decidedly along the above lines. There is less hostility expressed to Bryan on account of his attitude on liquor than on account of his growing autocracy and domineering disposition. They say that in the past he has been glad to welcome the aid of men who disagreed with many of his pet ideas—witness Harmon in Ohio and Croker in New York—but when it comes to supporting a friend with some of whose views he disagrees it is a different matter. Then principles must be put above persons, and old friends sacrificed for a newly-invented doctrine. The satire with which Mr. Bryan's friends spoke of his inclination to identify himself with "the cause," and accept all support as purely impersonal, involving no obligations on his part in return, reminded me comically of the lines sung by the lord chancellor in Gilbert and Sullivan's opera "Iolanthe."

"The law is the embodiment
Of everything that's excellent,
It has no sort of fault or flaw,
And I, my lords, embody the law."

Yet amid the general chorus of political detraction of Bryan the note of personal resentment is seldom heard. Eulogy of his high moral character, his ability, and his personal worth is expressed even by those who denounce his present political methods. But the sentiment is general that in this State, at least, he cannot "come back." His own county of Lancaster was carried by both Dahlman and Hitchcock.

Old Guard Dissipated.

Becoming depressed by this almost unanimous expression of political hostility, I went to the mayor.

"Where," I asked, "can I find in Omaha a man who will give the Bryan side of this story? Who will defend the Bryan position?"

He thought a moment. "I don't believe there is one," said he; "that is, one of sufficient prominence, even local, to be worth quoting."

"Might find some one in the Jacksonian Club," suggested a city official who sat by.

"No; even those fellows are gone. Of course, you can find many among men on the street—men unknown to politics—but the old Bryan guard is dissipated."

Commoner on Regularity.

So I hied for "the man on the street," and talked with perhaps ten of his type. Here is a sample of the talk:

"I don't believe in Bryan, because ever since he was first nominated for the Presidency he has been a most positive stickler for 'regularity.' Only the other day the Commoner in an article written or inspired by him attacked Gov. Harmon because in 1896 he, as a member of the Cleveland Cabinet, had opposed Mr. Bryan's election. 'Gov. Harmon may be all right to-day,' cried the Commoner, 'but in 1896 he was disloyal to the ticket. Therefore let us select some man who was loyal in 1896 and ever since.'

"Well, that may be all right, but where does it leave Bryan for his future when his present position is quite as much that of a bolter as that of any of those whose actions in 1896 doomed them to his eternal enmity?"

It is not for me to answer that question—that is for Mr. Bryan and his remaining followers. But a little later I met an old-time politician of Omaha—not over-friendly to Bryan in the past, it must be admitted—who made these remarks:

"Did you know that the very force which carried Bryan into Congress in 1894 and gave him his political future is the one which he has lately been fighting? 'Jim' Boyd was candidate for governor, Bryan was candidate for Congress. Bryan talked national issues, of course. Boyd talked against sumptuary laws of all sorts. Boyd was elected and carried Bryan through with him. Now Boyd is dead and Bryan is preaching against the very policies which gave him his first start."

No More Enthusiasm.

And so it goes. Up and down the streets of Omaha you may go, haunt hotels, the city hall and other spots which I have seen crowded with cheering, shouting men ready almost to go up to the guns for the man whom they called "Billy B." To-day no shadow of that old-time enthusiasm remains, only a shadow of regret. Whether Mr. Bryan appreciates it or not, I do not know. I have not seen him, and as he is campaigning in Missouri, when the hottest campaign in all the West is in progress in Nebraska, I probably shall not.

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Church Women to Give Euchre.

The Sodality women of St. Joseph's Church will give their first euchre to-night in the school hall.

Japan has postal savings banks.