

MANY NEW TEACHERS

LARGE CLASS GRADUATED BY STATE TEACHERS' COLLEGE AT CEDAR FALLS.

ONE HUNDRED EIGHTY-EIGHT WILL RECEIVE DIPLOMAS

Nearly Every County in State Represented But Few Outside of Iowa Among Graduates—Anniversary of Veteran Teacher to Be Among the Features of Commencement Week.

Special to Times-Republican. Cedar Falls, June 8.—The thirty-sixth annual commencement of the Iowa State Teachers' College is now being celebrated and a class of 188 will on Tuesday receive diplomas and degrees. Practically all of the graduates are residents of Iowa and by a strange coincidence nearly every county in the state is represented on the students' roll. There are not more than a dozen outside of Iowa in the graduating class.

President Seelye will preach the baccalaureate sermon Sunday afternoon. The society parade yesterday attracted large numbers. The class play will be staged Monday, June 10.

The celebration of Prof. D. Sands Wright's anniversary has given an unusual impetus to the commencement occasion. Professor Wright has taught for forty years in the schools of Iowa and the program on Tuesday will be marked with distinctive features in his honor. The list of graduates who complete the course at this time is as follows:

Department Certificates—Elementary: Mary Barnum, Cedar Falls; voice, Pearl Adele Bliss, Marshalltown; public school music, Ollie M. Cowan, Eagle Grove; critic in primary grades, Eva M. Falkgatter, Parker, S. D.; voice, Blanche Fuller, Perry; critic in primary grades, Emma M. Gamble, Humboldt; critic in elementary grades, Grace McLaughlin and Katherine Nenne, Melvin; drawing, Buena E. Reed, Algona; special music teacher, Adolph Kramer, Cedar Falls.

Diplomas to special primary teachers—Jessie Helen Aitchison, Cedar Falls; Alta E. Bailey, Webster City; Olive Mae Bains, Alta; Amy Corning, Brenecke, Marshalltown; Ethelida Burr, Mount Vernon; Margaret E. Bushnell, Algona; Lella Clara Butts, Montezuma; Harriet M. Bye, Waverly; Grace Chappell, Corning; Grace Ethel Churchyard, Hawarden; Avis Julia Cole, Ames; Mattie A. Crittenden, McIntyre; Franke Irene Crouch, LeMars; Elouise Dake, Mason City; Blanche Margaret Davy, Iowa City; Elizabeth Frances Duffy, Floyd; Lydia Ekstam, Marathon; Ina Blanche Fry, Logan; Blanche Goltry, Newell; Estella Grace Greig, Cherokee; Hilda Beatrice Hand, Danbury; Mabel I. Henderson, Tingley; Alice Hessalrod, Greene; Estella Alice Hofstetter, Mitchell, S. D.; Avis Genevieve Hoyman, Starbuck; Mrs. Lola Welles Hughes, Washington; Estelle Hurd, Northwood; Delia Ina, Mitchell; Anna Laker, Wyoming; Margaret Ruth Lank, Galva; Vera Lewis, Walnut; Gertrude Lona Magoon, North English; Ruth Iowa Martin, Cedar Falls; Essie Mitchell, Sidney; Z. Esther Clarke Mitchell, Cedar Falls; Faye Palmer, Cedar Falls; Evelyn Partridge, Cedar Falls; Jennie B. Pollock, Martinsburg; Hazel M. Potwin, Aurora; Emma Louise Priebe, Charles City; Mrs. Grace Roemer, Cedar Falls; Edith M. Senne, Fairfield; Stella Stadham, Lake Mills; Anna Sterritt, Des Moines; Elsie May Taylor, Waterloo; Madie Vernon, Northwood; Harriet Luella Watson, Greene; Blanche Irene Young, Granger.

Kindergarten Teachers—Wynford June Cole, Thurman; Lillian Natalie Hottman, Dubuque; Anna Glee Hurley, Cedar Falls; Alta C. Iverson, Council Bluffs; Duquesne, Florence Henrietta Junkin, Dubuque; Florence Leisinger, Afton; Bessie B. McKahan, Stuart; Julia Mae Myers, Independence; Fern Lucille Olive, Scranton; M. Ruth Oslin, Winnebago, Neb.; Lulu J. Parsons, Volga; Laura M. Patten, Redfield; Margaret Almira Perry, Cedar Falls; Theresia Paine Powers, Cedar Falls; Evelyn Raw, Dubuque; Lohrville; Evelyn Marie Ryder, Dubuque; Alice Agnes Sawyer, Castalia; Maud Schenck, Algona; Essie Sisson, Whiting; Cora Stella Stiel, Odebolt; Cora Stoodt, Atlantic; Sylene C. Tolstrup, Jewell; John E. Turner, Mount Ayr; Marguerite Uttley, Dubuque; Zella Vieth, Oakland; Lida Voorhes, Council Bluffs; Ann Wood, Garner; Arben Leroy Young, Sumner.

Master of Didactics Degree—Theresa A. Coffman, Keota; Wanda Chrisman, Cedar Falls; Grace Mae Dunkelberz, Waterloo; Robert F. Etienne, Nemaha; Nellie E. Jones, Cedar Falls; Edwite Elizabeth Kure, Berwick; Claude Olin Parker, Cedar Falls; Inez Parks, Oakland; Gladys Adaline Williams, Sheldon.

Bachelor of Arts in Education Degree—Ethel Hall Baldwin, Gladbrook; Margarette Caldwell, Waterloo; Iowa Lea Chase, Cedar Falls; Stephen Arthur Cohagan, Bakesburg; Zella Cross, Cedar Falls; Lewis Currell, Rockford; Glenn W. Davis, Cedar Falls; Gladys D. Foote, Cedar Falls; Elsie Glidick, Cedar Falls; Stella Mae Fisher, Waterloo; Fern Fitzsimmons, Fort Dodge; Lorna Flaziger, Cedar Falls; Gladys D. Foote, Cedar Falls; Harold George Frisby, Cedar Falls; Walter Benjamin Gelter, Garwin; Mary Hunter, Gilman; Julia L. Hurd, Cedar Falls; Esther Anita Hurwicz, Waterloo; Harold H. Maynard, Cedar Falls; Marian Ethel Niermeyer, Kenwood; Jessie Karl F. Nolte, Cedar Falls; Parkie Paulger, Cedar Falls; Amy Rowland, Cedar Falls; Agnes Mary Smith, Webster City; Agnes Mary Urquhart, Carroll; Antonia A. Urbany, Carroll; Monica R. Wild, Cedar Falls; Marian McFarland Walker, Cedar Falls; Frankie Ernestine Paul, Denison; Rena Blanche Gaston, Sioux City; Kathleen P. Grace, Adair; Eunice Rose Hutchison, Jefferson; Hazel Lucretia Jones, Madison, S. D.; Edna Sterrett, Des Moines; Lillian White, Mason City; Ethel J. Whitten, Charles City.

Public School Music—Pearl Adele Bliss, Marshalltown; Ethel M. Clark, Orchard; Blanche Fuller, Perry; Emma Lenore Green, Missouri Valley; Edna Pauline Higgins, Decatur; Neve Nashua; Sadie Leet, Cedar Falls; Hazel MacDonald, Montezuma; Lulu J. here

Parsons, Volga; Rose Marie Smith, Waterloo; June Rebecca Young, Clarion. Drawing Teacher—Beulah F. Street, Lake Mills. Manual Training Teachers—Ira O. Brown, Cedar Falls; Ralph W. Sharp, Tipton.

Home Economics Teachers—Elsie Lauretta Ahle, Elgin, Ill.; Lois Katharine Ballou, Waterloo; Mercy S. Banton, Waterloo; Mary Florence Collins, Rock Rapids; Oral Dale, Centerville; Grace E. DuBois, Cedar Falls; Florence A. Falkgatter, Parker, S. D.; Martha Fullerton, Fort Dodge; Etta G. Hill, Ellsworth; Nellie Hinkson, Stuart; Foryst K. Hurt, Numa; Gertrude L. Kerr, Waterloo; Bernice R. Mitchell, Cedar Falls; Florence Edith Orr, Waukon; N. Lucille Riggs, Centerville; Chella E. Stone, Charles City; Emma Grace Tennis, Oskaloosa; Iva S. Williams, Hampton; Mary B. Young, Shenandoah.

Director Diploma—Lucy J. Harris, Lewis. Physical Education—Dorothy Ruth Shoemaker, Cedar Falls. Bachelor of Didactics Diploma—Jennie Marie Auld, St. Paul, Minn.; Freda Billings, Winnebago, Minn.; Elizabeth Grace Bisbee, Ellsworth, Kan.; Tena Bodholdt, Waterloo; Eula May Bolton, Northwood; Lois M. Bronson, Cedar Falls; Carolyn J. Callison, Des Moines; Mary Emma Cameron, Springville; Grace Campbell, Lake City; Helen M. Campbell, Hamburg; Sylvia Alice A. Cochran, Denison; Ethel Combs, Buffalo Center; Emma Cornelussen, Alta; Maude A. Currie, Cherokee; Muriel Draper, Waterloo; Anna Farrell, Florida; Bertha D. Finch, Pomeroy; Florence M. Goehner, Oskaloosa; Harleyn W. Grimes, Ellston; R. I. Cary Hale, Cedar Falls; Marie M. Hansen, St. Ansgar.

SILO SHORT COURSE SUCCESS.

Seventy-Five Farmers and Feeders Attend School at Ames.

Ames, June 8.—Greatly to the surprise of the managers of the silo short course the attendance is three times as large as expected. There are present seventy-five people who have come from three states, Iowa, Minnesota and Illinois. The novelty of such a school has proven attractive and the faculty of the agricultural engineering department is in high glee over the success of the undertaking. It is the first time such a school has been held. The school continues today.

This is the largest boost the silo has had in its history. The silo has been held every year for ten years at the end of that time there will not be a farm in Iowa without the necessary silo. Professor Davidson and Matt, the silo king, are to be congratulated upon the venture.

The work of the school is to show how to build a silo and how to fill and keep the feed in good condition. An illustration of the silo was given by Prof. J. B. Davidson was given on "Wood Silos." Yesterday morning Emil Y. Cable talked on "Wood Silo Construction." The balance of the day was devoted to demonstrations in construction.

OVERRULES HIGHER COURT.

State Supreme Court Has Ideas of Its Own on Stock Assessments.

Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, June 8.—A little thing like overruling the United States supreme court is easy with the Iowa supreme court. In deciding a case from Sioux City involving the manner of the assessment of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the supreme court sent it back to the district court to explain the success of Clarke by hints as to saloon influence. One of them referred to the "closeness" of the race between Holden and Clarke and the "Ames man" said the lead gained by the lieutenant governor in the river counties is too great for him to overcome, which is only another way of trying to convey to the republican voters that it was in counties where saloons are located that their candidate was named. It is worth while to analyze the figures in a precinct where there is any foundation for this indictment of the republican party.

Here are twelve "river counties" or those in which there are or have been saloons recently, and where the liquor influence would be felt if anywhere, namely: Woodbury, Clinton, Blackhawk, Pottawattamie, Muscatine, Dubuque, Harrison, Clayton, Webster, Boone, Des Moines, Scott. Certainly this group of counties is entitled to the classification of "river counties."

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Any possible analysis of the figures will show the utter absurdity of the excuse offered for and on behalf of Holden that it was the "river counties" that defeated him. There never was the slightest excuse for any such suggestion in the campaign or following it. Neither will it be shown by the tables that the farming communities were especially favorable to Holden. Here are twelve counties in which the Corn Belt Meat Producers' Association and similar organizations backing Holden, are strong: Sac, Tama, Ida, Greene, Buena Vista, Monona, Calhoun, Washington, Cass, Adams, Scott and Humboldt. Yet in these counties Clarke had a plurality of 2,897 or practically 60 per cent of the vote.

If the Seventh district alone is footed up, where the influence of the Holden organs was supposed to be greatest, it will be found that Clarke had an enormous majority. If it is contended that one should go far away to find out the real sentiment of the people, take the four corner counties of the state, and in them Clarke had a big lead.

But the situation in Webster, Blackhawk, Muscatine, Boone and other counties, where an abnormally large vote for Holden was given, can only be explained on some theory not connected at all with the spurious "liquor issue" which the anti-Clarke manager dragged into the campaign by main force. There is no doubt that on a fair vote with the issues well understood Webster would have given Clarke a big majority, even as Marshall and Cerro Gordo did. What was the explanation of the Holden plurality there? Robert Healy says that on the last day before the vote was taken the minds of the voters were poisoned by a circular sent to each and every one in which it was represented that Clarke is in favor of increasing the taxes of the farmers. The circulars were not discovered until it was too late to set the truth to the politicians successfully worked. A week before, the farmers would have voted intelligently, but at the last moment they were given an utterly false and inexcusable statement regarding Clarke, and this inured to the benefit of Holden.

That there was general use made of this scheme by the anti-Clarke committee is shown by a copy of the Ames Intelligencer which reports that on the last day of the campaign a party of Holden campaigners went out in automobiles to tour the county with Holden and one of the speakers, probably an otherwise reputable person, told the farmers that Clarke had said that the position of the taxes. It is also said that a farm paper gave wide circulation to this transparent falsehood for the purpose of misrepresenting Clarke to the people of the state. On election day it became known to the progressive committee that hundreds of thousands of the circulars making this attack on Clarke had been mailed out the last week.

Of course there was never the slightest foundation for any such assertions, for Clarke is a conservative man on taxation matters, himself a taxpayer on farm land, which his competitor is not, and Clarke never at any time ever gave utterance to any declaration that farmers ought to pay a larger share of taxes. But the canard did its work. However, it only illustrated the character of the entire campaign which had been carried on against Clarke for a year or more.

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As for the vote on senator, it is so evenly scattered over the state that it shows only the completeness of the victory. The majority for Kenyon was a majority gained for him by the vote of men who are, or have been, classed as standpatters. They joined with the progressives to honor a high-minded, clean, capable, well trained young man, or rather to give the party victory, out of the same manner, and for the same reasons, these same standpatters, or former standpatters, joined the aggressive young progressives of the state in drafting for service Governor Clarke. If it shall be said that Clarke owes his nomination to standpatters it can be said the same of Kenyon. But in both cases the real significance of the primary is that of a general trend toward progressive principles and a breaking down of factional lines.

The college a set of chimes that will cost something like \$3,000. These bells will have to be cast to order and it is not expected that the chimes can be in use under two or three years. The college will get the \$100,000 dollar endowment fund that the college is now engaged in raising.

Point of View. When the necessity of daily labor is removed and the call of social duty fulfilled, that of moderate and timely amusement claims its place as a want inherent in our own nature. To relieve this want and fill up the mental vacancy games are devised, books are written, music is composed, spectacles and plays are invented and exhibited. And if these plays have a moral and virtuous tendency; if the sentiments expressed are calculated to rouse our love of what is noble, and our contempt of what is base and mean; if they unite hundreds in a sympathetic admiration of virtue, abhorrence of vice or derision of folly—it will remain to be shown, now for the first time, the pleadings charge. Be-

Only Two Fail to Secure Certificates Out of Class of Forty-Six. Special to Times-Republican. Des Moines, June 8.—Forty-four of the forty-six who took the law examination at Iowa City received certificates to practice law in Iowa. The two who failed were of a bunch of five not recommended for graduation but having taken the law course a sufficient time to be entitled to the examination. The other three not graduated were successful. Only two failed in the class examined at Des Moines.

TO GIVE SET OF CHIMES. Senior and Junior Classes of Grinnell College Decide on Gift. Special to Times-Republican. Grinnell, June 8.—At a meeting on Tuesday evening the senior and junior classes of Iowa College it was unanimously decided, and the details were worked out, that the two classes will unite in making their farewell gift to the college a set of chimes that will cost something like \$3,000. These bells will have to be cast to order and it is not expected that the chimes can be in use under two or three years. The college will get the \$100,000 dollar endowment fund that the college is now engaged in raising.

SIoux CITY FIRM INSOLVENT. Assets Said to Be \$15,000—Liabilities \$200,000. Sioux City, June 8.—The M. V. Shepherdson Grain Company of Sioux City is insolvent and is in the hands of a receiver. Assets of the company amount to no more than \$15,000, the value of the office furniture in Sioux City, according to the complaint which has just been filed in the circuit court of Hutchinson county, South Dakota. The liabilities are more than \$200,000. Receipts amounting to about \$100,000 were appropriated by the officers and members of the company for their private use, the pleadings charge. Be-

Lowden Prizes Awarded in Wisconsin and Minnesota Debates. Special to Times-Republican. Iowa City, June 8.—The rankings of the Iowa University debaters, who were chosen to represent the S. U. I. Debating League in the forensic battles with Wisconsin and Minnesota, in 1912-1913, have been announced. The winners of the Lowden prizes, provided by Col. Frank O. Lowden, son-in-law of the late George M. Pullman, of Chicago, to Colonel Lowden's alma mater, are thereby determined. First place goes to George G. Glick, of Muscatine, who thus receives \$25, and second and third places, respectively, to Harry C. Langland, of Cambridge, who gets \$15, and Fred Blythe, of Williamsburg, who receives \$10.

PASTOR ACCEPTS CALL. Rev. John R. Welsh, of Chicago, Comes to Mason City Congregational Church. Special to Times-Republican. Mason City, June 8.—The Congregationalists of this city have extended a unanimous call to Rev. John W. Welsh, of Chicago, to become its pastor and he accepted the call. Up to a year ago he was pastor of the Calvary Avenue Baptist church, Chicago, the second largest in the city. His health failed, and he was compelled to go south. He has fully recovered and is able to handle the heavy work of the church here.

An Analysis of the Republican Primary Vote

[By Ora Williams.] Des Moines, June 8.—When the complete table of the republican primary vote of June 2 goes into the Red Book it will disclose a serious indictment against the voters of the state and the most conspicuous weakness of the primary system of making nominations for state office. The first lesson of the primary is that a vast majority of the voters do not vote intelligently and that the avenues thru which they ought to be informed as to candidacies and issues are badly clogged. When candidates are voted on in Iowa they are, for the most part, totally unknown, as against men much better known, as in this case, it is certain that ignorance was the controlling factor. The figures will show this occurred in many cases. To one who has followed the course of the campaign, so far as shown in the newspapers, this is not surprising. In many counties of the state the voters would never know, from a reading of their newspapers, that there was any campaign in progress. There are daily newspapers, and scores of weekly newspapers, that never during the progress of the campaign made the slightest effort to enlighten the readers as to what is going on in state affairs, and to only a very limited extent as to local affairs. Apparently many of them were waiting for candidates to buy space in the papers. They avoided politics as if it was a plague. Their readers went to the polls ignorant. If the primary law is to be saved from utter destruction in Iowa steps will have to be taken to see that the people are better informed as to candidates, and this must rest with those who are interested in the welfare of their party.

The surprise of the primary, as disclosed in the returns, is the vote on secretary of state, but this illustrates not only how important is position on the ticket but also that secret influence may easily work to effect many votes. It will be found that the big majorities or votes for each candidate were where his name came first on the ballots. This had quite as much influence as it did on the vote for governor four years ago, when it was the deciding factor. But there were other influences working to give Allen a big vote—just what they were is not disclosed, but it may be set down that to only a very limited extent was his big vote an accident or due to confusion of his name with that of the other candidate.

While the tables show that the voters failed to vote with discrimination on minor offices on the state ticket they show the opposite as to the head of the ticket. Unquestionably the interest in the campaign was centered on the head of the ticket and not a great many of the voters gave much attention to candidates down the line. But on governor there was a real contest; and yet there are some things about the vote that can not very well be explained. In general, however, the vote was evenly divided over the state and as to all the precincts, showing that the voters were discriminating.

Following the election, and in line with campaign arguments, the anti-progressive organs here undertook to explain the success of Clarke by hints as to saloon influence. One of them referred to the "closeness" of the race between Holden and Clarke and the "Ames man" said the lead gained by the lieutenant governor in the river counties is too great for him to overcome, which is only another way of trying to convey to the republican voters that it was in counties where saloons are located that their candidate was named. It is worth while to analyze the figures in a precinct where there is any foundation for this indictment of the republican party.

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That there was general use made of this scheme by the anti-Clarke committee is shown by a copy of the Ames Intelligencer which reports that on the last day of the campaign a party of Holden campaigners went out in automobiles to tour the county with Holden and one of the speakers, probably an otherwise reputable person, told the farmers that Clarke had said that the position of the taxes. It is also said that a farm paper gave wide circulation to this transparent falsehood for the purpose of misrepresenting Clarke to the people of the state. On election day it became known to the progressive committee that hundreds of thousands of the circulars making this attack on Clarke had been mailed out the last week.

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Justice Hughes, Who May Be the Republican Presidential Nominee.

Copyright by Prince. There is a possibility that Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States supreme court and former governor of New York, may be nominated for president at the Republican national convention to be held in Chicago next month. Justice Hughes is not a candidate. He has repeatedly said so. But if the delegates, figuring that neither President Taft nor Colonel Roosevelt would be a desirable candidate because of the bitterness engendered during the proconviction campaign, should nominate Justice Hughes he would practically be compelled to accept, since a nomination to the presidency of the United States has never been declined.

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The county attorney will probably not dismiss the action against the young man, even though the money was returned. He is indicted on the charge of embezzlement and his trial is set for the October term of court.

Indicted Newton Official Pays Back \$4,100. Newton, June 8.—Roy Fiske, former deputy clerk of Newton who was arrested in April charged with embezzling the city's funds, paid into the city treasurer yesterday the sum of \$4,100.59. This amount represents the money he confessed to taking plus the costs of the experts who examined the books and plus the detectives' fees.

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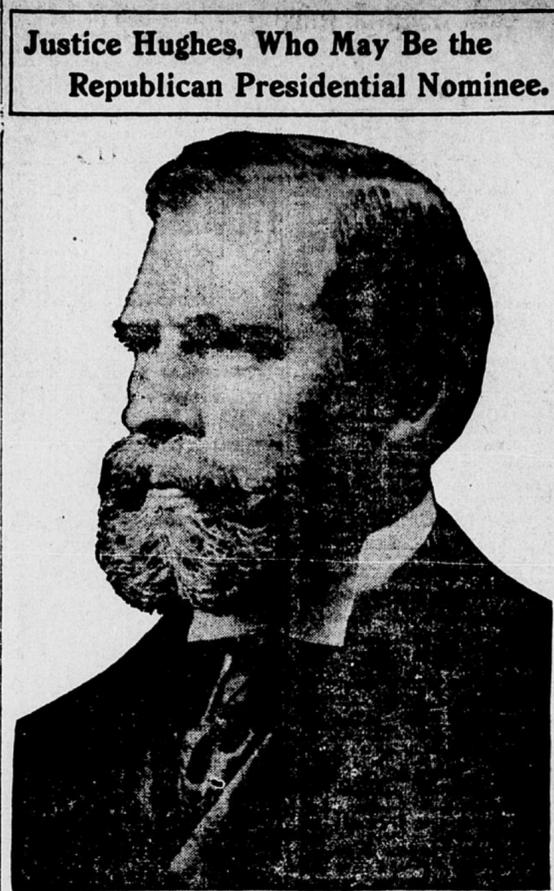
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There is a possibility that Charles Evans Hughes, associate justice of the United States supreme court and former governor of New York, may be nominated for president at the Republican national convention to be held in Chicago next month. Justice Hughes is not a candidate. He has repeatedly said so. But if the delegates, figuring that neither President Taft nor Colonel Roosevelt would be a desirable candidate because of the bitterness engendered during the proconviction campaign, should nominate Justice Hughes he would practically be compelled to accept, since a nomination to the presidency of the United States has never been declined.

That there was general use made of this scheme by the anti-Clarke committee is shown by a copy of the Ames Intelligencer which reports that on the last day of the campaign a party of Holden campaigners went out in automobiles to tour the county with Holden and one of the speakers, probably an otherwise reputable person, told the farmers that Clarke had said that the position of the taxes. It is also said that a farm paper gave wide circulation to this transparent falsehood for the purpose of misrepresenting Clarke to the people of the state. On election day it became known to the progressive committee that hundreds of thousands of the circulars making this attack on Clarke had been mailed out the last week.

Of course there was never the slightest foundation for any such assertions, for Clarke is a conservative man on taxation matters, himself a taxpayer on farm land, which his competitor is not, and Clarke never at any time ever gave utterance to any declaration that farmers ought to pay a larger share of taxes. But the canard did its work. However, it only illustrated the character of the entire campaign which had been carried on against Clarke for a year or more.

Another thing about the vote on government is plainly evident. In some way the word got out to the standpatters to go solidly for Holden, and in many places they did so. In one precinct in central Iowa there were 38 votes cast for Holden and 32 of them were on ballots having the name of Young for senator marked. In a precinct near Ames, in the Eighth district of the vote for Young 99 per cent were also cast for Holden. So also in many other places. Another thing was the fact that in many places, so reports indicate, Holden and Van Duzyn were coupled up together; and of course in many places the effort was made to swing all the Kenyon votes to Holden on the theory that since the organ which assumed to leadership for Kenyon was the sole advocate of Holden the interests of the two were identical. But at no time did the senator or his close friends sanction any such arrangement. But for the fact of the vote on Clarke in the closing days of the campaign and the spending of a vast sum to misrepresent him to the public, his vote would have gone over the 100,000 mark.

As for the vote on senator, it is so evenly scattered over the state that it shows only the completeness of the victory. The majority for Kenyon was a majority gained for him by the vote of men who are, or have been, classed as standpatters. They joined with the progressives to honor a high-minded, clean, capable, well trained young man, or rather to give the party victory, out of the same manner, and for the same reasons, these same standpatters, or former standpatters, joined the aggressive young progressives of the state in drafting for service Governor Clarke. If it shall be said that Clarke owes his nomination to standpatters it can be said the same of Kenyon. But in both cases the real significance of the primary is that of a general trend toward progressive principles and a breaking down of factional lines.

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