# EL PASO HERALD

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## The Teachers and the Children

IF El Paso's public schools were managed from above with the same loyalty and wisdom, fidelity and skill, that characterize the work of the individual teachers, there would be little call for criticism by the taxpayers and the patrons of the schools.

The teaching body as a whole is intensely interested in its work. The teachers take a personal, vital interest in the development of the children, and it is beautiful to see how close is the personal touch between pupil and teacher as a general rule.

The exceptionally good work that is done in many of our schools, and the general high average, are due to the personal interest the teachers take in their work—suggesting what magnificent results might be attained if the management of our schools by those highest in authority were carried on according to modern approved rules of practice in the most successful American public school systems.

Adverse criticisms of our school management, however, based solely on comparison of cost per capita with other cities in the south, are not fair to El Paso's schools, because in certain special lines our schools are ahead of others to a notable degree. Just as El Paso was perhaps the first city in the south to establish free public kindergartens and still stands as a model for all Texas in this regard, just so El Paso is setting high standards in manual training work for both girls and boys.

The work that is being carried on in this city among the Mexican-Americans for instance, is without parallel elsewhere in the United States. No one can visit these schools without being profoundly impressed with the wisdom of the course adopted and with the fine spirit shown by the teachers in charge.

El Paso's manual training work, as a whole, is highly creditable to our school system, and most, if not all, the criticisms directed against it on account of alleged extravagance, are due to ignorance of both the object and the methods of this training.

During this year there has become manifest a higher degree of cooperation between the grade school teachers and the manual training forces. The grade school teachers are realizing as never before the general educational value of the manual training. They naturally objected to interference with their hours and courses, but they have come to see that the manual training courses work in perfectly with the others, and that there really is no interference, but only a broadening of the educational plan with the interdependence of the several courses more strongly emphasized than ever.

During the pending campaign The Herald may find it necessary to criticise severely and in considerable detail some of the derelictions of the board of school trustees, and some phases of the present system of business management and administration of the schools; but we cannot emphasize too strongly our admiration for the skill, personal devotion, and practical good sense of the majority of the teachers, and our wonder at the excellence of results attained under the very unsatisfactory conditions of control due to political domination and personal exploitation in high places.

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Tucumcari, N. M., looks forward to becoming a great manufacturing center. She will be an important railroad point and the most available manufacturing town near the great coal fields of northern New Mexico.

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A farmer of Pleasant Run, Pa., after vainly trying every other means to move his balking horse, finally built a fire under the beast; when the fire got hot the horse moved forward and stopped when the wagon was directly over the fire. The wagon burned up and the horse moved when he got ready. That horse seems to have almost as much ingenuity as a mule.

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The Spokane, Wash., city council has taken a bold step in refusing to grant franchises to two transcontinental railroads for rightsofway and terminals unless the railroads will bind themselves to give the same rates from the east to Spokane as are given from the east to Pacific coast points. This is a phase of the famous rate case which is still pending before the interstate commerce commission. The railroads contend that the rate matter has no connection with the merits or demerits of the request for franchises, and in this it looks as if the railroads were about right. It is probable that a special election will be called so that the voters of the city can express their preference.

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The Los Angeles chamber of commerce is running trade excursions at frequent intervals into the trade territory of the city. The last one was through Arizona participated in by 125 business men. The next will be down the Mexico west coast.

## "Taft-Diaz Avenue" and Free Bridge

THE first street to secure a suitable free bridge to Juarez will unquestionably become the main permanent international highway. The importance of this international highway is increasing tremendously as the tourist and commercial traffic develops, and after the valley on the Mexican side is brought into cultivation and the population of the Mexican city returns to where it was many years ago, the street which carries the bulk of the Juarez traffic will become as it was in the old days, a main commercial thoroughfare.

No bridge can be deemed "suitable" that is not built of reinforced concrete, on artistic lines of permanence and strength with roadways and walks not less than 70 feet wide over all and lined with gooseneck arc lamps at frequent intervals.

The streets leading to the bridge on both sides of the river should be broad, well paved and well lighted. It is just a measured mile from San Antonio street on this side to Calle Comercio on the Juarez side, and there is no reason why this great international highway should not within a few years become widely famous.

At best it will take considerable time to work up the plan, for it will be necessary to secure the cooperation in some degree of the two local governments and also of the state and national governments. It is probable that the cost of the bridge can be met in part at least through public appropriations.

El Paso street was formerly the great international highway, a part in fact of the old trail between Chihuahua and Santa Fe. The dominant importance of this street can easily be revived if the property owners will take an interest in this plan for an international highway and push it along systematically and with determination.

The Herald further suggests that this international highway, on both sides of the river, be named "Taft-Diaz avenue," or "Taft-Diaz way," to commemorate permanently the great event of last October. This plan of naming would be unique in all the world and would be commented upon everywhere. The same name should extend to both cities; otherwise it would have much less significance.

## UNCLE WALT'S Denatured Poem

THE farmer said to James, his son: "Old Dobbin's usefulness is done; I've worked him now for 30 years, and while it fills my eyes with tears to have you shoot him through the head, it's better for him to be dead." The son replied: "A railroad train has saved us all that grief and pain; old Dobbin got upon the track—a train came up and broke his back." "Great spoons!" the farmer cried, "I'll write a letter to the road tonight! I'll see if it can maim and slay fine blooded stock, and get away! That hoss was sired by 'Norman Chimes,' that won the Derby seven times. I was just thinking, sitting there, that I would show him at the fair, and take in first or second prize and now he's dead, dad bing my eyes! That hoss could gallop for a week, and then get down and trot a streak

A RISE IN VALUE.

I scarcely ever go to town but men with money run me down, and ask if Dobbin is for sale; when I say no, they fairly wail. And Dobbin's dead, my cherished steed! The doggone road that made him bleed will pay his value, if there's law, or justice east of Omaha! A thousand bones, and nothing less, will take the edge off my distress!"

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## 14 Years Ago To-day

(From The Herald of this date, 1896)

### REPUBLICANS AND DEMOCRATS BOTH NOMINATE CITY TICKETS

There was a stormy meeting of the Republican league club at the city hall last night and after several of the members had left the Republican convention was called to order by A. G. Foster, while M. E. Flores acted as secretary. Among the delegates present were Jas. Marr, J. C. Pierce, A. G. Foster, M. E. Flores, S. H. Buchanan, H. B. Stevens, F. W. Brown, and C. F. Slack.

D. W. Reckhart was nominated for treasurer, L. H. Davis for recorder, J. J. C. Armstrong for city assessor and collector; Gilbert N. Marshall, city engineer, J. L. Campbell declining the honor; for alderman, Tom Thornton, Tom Hartman, Harry B. Noake J. L. Campbell. All nomination were made unanimous.

The Democrats held their convention at the court house and there was a victory for the anti-ring crowd of younger Democrats. Charlie Patterson was nominated for recorder; C. W. Fassett, for city treasurer; J. H. Smith, assessor and collector; Geo. C. Wimberly, city engineer; J. A. Brock, Frank Del Buono, J. L. Whitmore, aldermen. J. H. Harper was elected city chairman for the ensuing year. Park Pitman was made chairman of the first ward; Jesse Payne for the second; J. L. Whitmore for the third; T. A. Falvey for the fourth.

The Rosenfield canal running 30 miles down the valley from El Paso to Fabens was sold last night to Thomas Worthington, of London, for $600,000, under a deed of trust and in accordance with a decree of the United States court by W. W. Turney, special commissioner.

A. M. Loomis deeds to Wm. M. Cleghorn lots 17 to 20 both inclusive in block 160, Magofin addition, for a consideration of $1000.

S. H. Buchanan has been chosen as delegate and August Hille as alternate to attend the state firemen's convention as representatives of the hook and ladder company.

Col. Masten and Col. Moore will start out again on April 20 to go over the proposed route of the Gulf Pacific road from Juarez.

John Shea is on trial in the district court today on a charge of assault with intent to kill Billy Smith the pugilist.

Under sheriff Pat Garrett is in the city from aLs Cruces. He says the search for the slayers of Col. A. J. Fountain has not been abandoned.

The long ditch south of the courthouse has been cleaned out for summer use.

The El Paso social club holds a dance in the district court room tonight.

Metal market—Silver, 68 1-4c; lead $2.90; copper, 10 1-4c; Mexican pesos, 53c.

## LETTERS TO THE HERALD

### NOT AN EMPLOYE NOW.

Editor El Paso Herald:

I wish to indulge you with an apology. I am not at present an employe of the E. P. E. R. Co., but I had been for several months until a few days ago. I then heard that I was going to be dismissed because I had signed that petition and was bold in my support of it. So I hurried down to the office with my badge and buttons and turned them in without their asking for them. I notice that I wrote as if I were still an employe. For this I am due The Herald the public and the company an apology, but the facts as expressed in the article remain the same. My heart, my soul, my mind and my strength are with the boys, and that accounts for me writing as if I were still an employe. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, sincerely yours.

E. H. Florence.

### POLITICS IN THE SCHOOLS.

Campbell, Tex., April 5.

Editor El Paso Herald:

In a short time the first series of the summer normals will be in session in various towns of this state. The wisdom of the legislature in providing for a system of normal schools and teachers' institutes has been made apparent by the beneficial results enjoyed by the teachers whose standards of efficiency have been raised through their influence.

While this is true, it is to be regretted that political schemers and unscrupulous place hunters have been able to use them in the furtherance of their political and personal interests. They either get themselves invited to make a display of their eloquence or demand the right to harangue the teachers for the purpose of ingratiating themselves in their favor. This proceeding is closely followed up by the introduction of laudatory resolutions favoring the candidacy of the schemer for some office in which the teachers are supposed to have a peculiar interest.

It is rarely the case that any opposition is offered to their adoption. Exaggerated reports as to numbers participating and enthusiasm manifested are sent to all of the leading daily papers of the state for their effect upon an unsuspecting public. Should opposition be offered, controversy is precipitated, which is entirely foreign to the legitimate work of such summer normal or county institute.

That the summer normals and county institutes were worked to a finish last year is well known to every school teacher and other intelligent observer of passing events in this state.

For some time there has existed in Texas a political machine, composed largely of office seeking school teachers who are endeavoring to absolutely and exclusively dominate the educational affairs of this state and to run them in their own interest regardless of results. Having secured control of the state department of public education and practically all of the state educational institutions they propose, through a system of county school boards, to secure control of the local public free school affairs of every county in this state.

Among the powers vested in said county school boards is that of the selection of county superintendents without regard to their local habitation, and to have general supervisory control over the schools generally. That said county school boards will be composed of local politicians and pliant tools of the state machine need not be doubted for a moment. The organization will then be complete and no man who does not do the bidding of the promoters of said political combination would stand the ghost of a show for anything worth having in the administration of the educational affairs of the state or even of the county in which he lives.

The next legislature should by all means amend the laws providing for the summer normals and county institutes by adding a section denouncing a severe penalty against any interference with their work by political office seekers or their henchmen.

V. W. Grubbs.

### SOME ECONOMIC ARGUMENTS.

Editor El Paso Herald:

The professors of economic science of all the great universities agree that the increase in the volume of money—gold and paper—has been the most effective cause in increasing the prices of the necessities of life. Being something of a student of such matters the writer would add a word to what has already been said. It seems to me that it might be correct to say that the increase in the volume of money has added a certain percentage of increase of price to all commodities. For example—(but not stated as a mathematical fact) let us assume that all prices have been increased 50 percent as compared with the prices of say—20 years ago. Accepting this for argument sake, we find that some prices have increased very much more than 50 percent, while others have not increased that much. This variation indicates that other influences, aside from the increase in the volume of money, have been at work. For instance—the price of wheat has increased much more than 50 percent. This being the fact, we must look about for other causes.

First, let me dismiss the suggestion that farm products have increased because of the increased cost of land. This proposition should be reversed. Land has increased in value mainly because of the profit which it earns for the owner of it. The fact, it may be said, is, as a rule, the value of a given article varies according as the supply and demand vary in their relation to each other. Economic writers everywhere agree that wheat eating is extending, and it is figured that we are now nearing the point where the wheat eaters' demand will exceed the wheat product of all the wheat lands of the world. The same is true of other products for, along with wheat eating, goes meat eating and the use of other foods.

In a word civilization is extending and the population of the world is also increasing.

Another thing: The railroads of the United States are now hauling wheat and other products to the seaboard for shipment abroad at one-half to one-third the rate of times of low prices. Thus the domestic price of wheat cannot well go below the Liverpool market, with transportation costs added. But it may be above and generally, now is above it. The reduced railroad transportation cost, 10 or 15 cents a bushel, under these conditions, in fact, is added to the price of wheat at the farmer's railroad station. It cannot be assumed that there is a "wheat trust" among the farmers, so we must eliminate the trust—the "artificial price," the "corner" accusation from wheat.

Examination of the prices of beef indicates that it has risen only about 80 percent, while wheat and corn have risen 100 percent. As indicated, 50 percent of this rise in the price of meat, is due to the increased volume of money. Then comes the question, "Is the remainder of the increase due to natural or artificial causes—to increased use, or to trust made artificial prices? The best way to determine this is to examine into the profits of the packers. Statistics show that when the packers sell a dollars' worth of the products of their business, they make, on the average, about 3 cents. If this entire profit were wiped out; if the packers were to sell at cost, the reduction would not amount to a cent a pound on their products. From this it would be seen that the packers are not getting the increase in the price of meats.

It is a popular fancy that the packers manipulate the livestock markets. Without discussing this idea, it seems enough to observe that if such manipulation is carried on that the packers are giving the benefit of their alleged ill gotten gains to the meat eaters. The profits of the packers not being unreasonable, it appears that they do not enrich themselves by manipulation.

The fact is—this price discussion needs, first of all, the elimination of prejudice. Unless that is done, conclusions are not likely to be worth much.

ExFarmer.

## MINIATURE PAINTING

By Frederic J. Haskin

### HOW ARTIST ONCE SETTLED LOVERS' QUARREL

THE fact that President Taft a few weeks ago sat for a noted miniature portrait painter of London, who had just completed miniatures of the king and queen of England, and who expects to make pictures of all the chief rulers of the world, has attracted considerable attention to this branch of painting which 30 years ago threatened to become one of the "lost" arts, owing to the advent of photography. Fourteen or 15 years ago, however, there was a revival of this most delicate work of the painter, and numerous societies have been established for the promotion of public interest in it.

The art of miniature painting, "painting in little" or "limning" as it is variously called, has been traced back to ancient times, for the word miniature is not derived, as one would naturally suppose, from the Latin "minimus," meaning least, but comes from "minium," meaning vermillion. When initials and borders for books and scrolls were first illumined and decorated the color was almost invariably red, and from this color grew the use of the word meaning the small decorative work, which gradually expanded into sketches and finally portraits.

The other term "limning," comes from the French enluminer and from the Latin illuminare, meaning to paint. The two famous codices of Virgil, which are preserved in the library of the Vatican, are the earliest examples of manuscripts decorated with paintings. They date back to the fourth century.

**Pictorial Art.**

The career of Giovanni Cimabue, born in Florence in 1240, is usually taken as the starting point for the new birth of pictorial art, but he is chiefly remembered through his famous pupil, Giotto.

The manner in which Giotto was discovered by his teacher has in it much of the element of chance which the mediaeval writers attributed to the intervention of divine power. The embryo artist, when a lad of ten, was tending his father's sheep on the hillside and was amusing himself sketching on a smooth piece of rock with a pointed stone. He was drawing the sheep as they grazed when Cimabue came up suddenly and looked over the boy's shoulder. He immediately saw the latent talent of the child and persuaded him to leave the pasture and go to the city to study. Giotto was an apt puppil and in the succeeding years he had a greater influence over Italian art than any other man of his generation. He was a great personal friend of Dante.

**Holbein's Great Work.**

The beginning of miniature painting as a finished art is usually assigned to the period which marked the activities of the great German artist Hans Holbein, who lived in the first half of the 16th century. Holbein's name is familiar to every reader of English history as the painter who executed a remarkably flattering portrait of Anne of Cleves, and when king Henry VIII saw it he at once selected its subject as his bride-to-be.

When Anne arrived at the English court the king found that the artist had made a beautiful but not a true likeness of the lady. The anger of the amorous ruler knew no bounds. Following Holbein came a long list of distinguished miniature painters, such names as Richard Cosway, Hilliard, Oliver, Samuel Cooper, John Smart, Engelheart, Etridge, Spencer and Humphrey being especially noteworthy.

Originally miniatures were painted on copper plates or on vellum, preferably the latter, but Rosalba is supposed to have been the first artist to employ ivory, which has now become practically the only material used, its soft tints being admirably suited for the body work of a portrait, over which to use transparent colors.

Enamel was formerly much used and is still, to some extent, but one of the chief difficulties is that there must follow a process of burning in or "firing" the pigments and heat changes the colors so that if one wishes a brown effect, for example, he must use an entirely different color and then allow it to be burned. Many of the best artists claim that in this process of painting away from nature much of the accuracy of tones is lost.

**Miniatures on Ivory.**

The use of ivory, however, presents many difficulties. In the first place the supply of elephant's tusks is not inexhaustible and in recent years the price has gone up considerably. There is also a limit to the size of real ivory, for the pieces must be cut with the grain. As tusks are hollow for about half their length the miniature ivory must be cut from the tips, which of course limits the size of the thin sheets. A piece of ivory seven inches wide by twelve or fourteen inches long has brought as much as $175.

Some clever manufacturers have endeavored to cut thin slices of ivory from around the tusks, paring it, so to speak, and then pressing out the pieces into flat sheets, but these have proved unsatisfactory, as they are apt to curl up in damp atmosphere or overheated rooms. The problem of the size of sheets of ivory has had much to do with limitation of the size of miniatures.

The London Royal Academy of Miniature Painters will admit to its exhibitions any work of art done in miniature style on a piece of ivory, regardless of the size, but on vellum the size is limited to seven by five inches. Of course in pictures of this size the artist is forced to work with the aid of magnifying glasses.

**Objects of Sentiment.**

Miniatures are objects of sentiment, and as such many interesting stories are told by artists of their subjects and some of the incidents in connection with sittings.

One of the most amusing of these is related by Alyn Williams, president of the Royal Society of Miniature Painters of London, who is now in America. There came to Mr. William's London studio one day an attractive young woman who, after showing considerable embarrassment, drew from her handbag a photograph of a man and asked the artist if he would paint her a miniature from it. Mr. Williams said that he would muc hprefer that the man come for a sitting, but in confusion the customer finally said that he had gone on a journey and would not return for many months. Whereupon the artist accepted the commission.

The following day a young man came into the studio and to the artist's surprise he recognized in him the subject of the photograph brought by the girl the day before. His astonishment was even greater, however, when the man brought out a photograph of the visitor of the day before and asked to have a miniature made from it.

Again the artist requested a sitting, but the man said that it would be impossible as the young lady was dead and that the miniature was to be a memento. The artist was for a moment non-plussed. He was not sure whether his customer of the day before had really died, or whether the new customer was merely more skilful at lying. It was easy to settle this question however. "How long has the young lady been dead?" asked Mr. Williams. "Oh, nearly a year," answered the stranger with solemnity.

Williams accepted the commission, in the meantime studying the face of his visitor so that he might be aided in executing his earlier commission.

**Settles Lover's Quarrel.**

A few days later the young woman called again, and the artist was able to have a sitting, quite unknown to the subject, while they both discussed the progress being made on the man's miniature. At last both works of art were finished and the artist, realizing that he was witnessing a lovers' quarrel, decided to try to bring the two together.

He packed the miniature of the man with the bill for the lady's and sent it to him, and then sent the painting of the lady with her bill for the man's picture to her. Then he sat and waited for results. The following morning both customers came into the studio paid their bills without a word of explanation or inquiry, and marched out together. Thus was the romantic power of the miniature demonstrated.

**New Fad In Miniatures.**

Recently a new fad in miniatures has sprung up—that of painting eyes "in little." Mrs. George Gould recently commissioned this same English artist, Alyn Williams, to paint her eyes and those of her little daughter, to be set as medallions in cuff links for her husband. One eye of the daughter and one of the wife are on each cuff button. It is a novel idea and has been much copied.

J. Pierpont Morgan owns one of the finest collections of miniatures in the world. A short time ago he commissioned a great English expert, Dr. G. C. Williamson, to make a catalog of tem. Of this catalog only 20 copies were printed, and these were hand colored. They are among the handsomest works of art ever issued. One set, three volumes, was presented by Mr. Morgan to the library of congress in Washington, another to the Metropolitan Museum in New York, and a third to the British Museum.

Miniatures are ordinarily signed by the artist on the front of the picture, but Richard Cosway, whose works are zealously sought out by all collectors is said to have signed only one of his paintings on the face, all the others being somewhat elaborately signed on the back. Cosways miniatures are usually distinguishable by the ultra-marine or Antwerp blue which he used to such splendid advantage.

**High Priced Work.**

Miniature painters who have acquired some degree of reputation charge from $400 to $2,000 for executing an order for a miniature portrait. From two days to three weeks time is required for each portrait. So popular have miniatures become since their revival, that almost every city has one or more painters who depend for their livelihood upon orders for portraits on ivory.

In England, even more than in America, the miniature painter is regaining the place which he occupied before the photographic camera for the time being eclipsed his star.

Tomorrow—Peculiar Patents.

## INSURGENT INDIANA

By Samuel G. Blythe in Saturday Evening Post.

THE Republicans of Indiana are on the warpath in a prudent, Hoosier way. Occasionally they let loose a scream of defiance when assembled in one of their numerous conventions, but, normally, they are insurging with calmness and deliberation, which, political history records, is the manner that usually gathers results.

Out in Kansas, when they insurge they insurge all over, but in Indiana they insurge with circumspection, throwing no fits, but sticking to it until the fateful end. Do not think from this that the movement of protest in Indiana has frills and furbelows on it, is a sort of a dilettante revolt. That is far, far from true. It is blood-raw, but it isn't noisy. When a Hoosier gets his mind set his mind is set. That is what has happened.

The bulk of the Republican party in Indiana—much more than the majority—is firmly convinced of three things: The first is that president Taft isn't living up to his advance notices; the second is that Nelson W. Aldrich is an incubus—only, they don't call him that exactly; and the third is that uncle Joe Cannon must retire to the rear and cease cluttering up congress with himself as speaker. Coupled with these firm impressions is another, namely, that the revision of the tariff perpetrated under the names of representative Payne and senator Aldrich and signed by president Taft, is a betrayal of party pledges, a direct playing into the hands of the interests, a swat for the ultimate consumer, and an outrage on the body politic.

Indiana is largely an agricultural state. The farmers read and reflect and talk among themselves. They keep posted. Thus it is folly for any set of machinists to try to influence them against their convictions, just as it is folly for any leaders to try to make them see the error of their ways.

The bulk of the Republican party in Indiana is opposed to the revision of the tariff as it was accomplished by the present congress. There are, of course, a large number of Republicans, principally manufacturers, who are high protectionists and who claim that much of Indiana's prosperity has been attained under the high protective system. This may be true. Still, it does not influence the farmer, himself at this moment more prosperous in Indiana than he ever has been, nor does it affect the other divisions of citizens who can be widely classed as consumers. Indiana Republicans, by a large majority, have it firmly in their minds that the latest tariff revision was a swindle and a confidence game, and they deprecate it and say so.

Leaving the tariff for the moment, let me return to the other three items that have caused discontent among the Indiana Republicans. The feeling against president Taft is not one of aversion or anger. The president is liked for his many engaging personal qualities and for his acknowledged ability. The truth is that Indiana is disappointed in the president, is sorry he has not done what was expected of him, regrets sincerely that he has felt compeled to align himself with Aldrich and Cannon, and hopes—somewhat against hope, it is true—that pretty soon he will do something that will convince them he is not working with the interests, that he is not subservient to Aldrich and Cannon, and that he is the man they thought him to be when he took office.

They speak of the president in Indiana about as a father would speak of a son who has been disobedient. There are no attacks on him. There are no aspersions except among the most radical. Everybody is disappointed and says so in the kindliest manner, without, however, cloaking the disappointment at all. I was not able to gather exactly what the Indiana Republicans expect or expected the president to do. It was usually expressed to me that he ought to do "something."

It is hard to lay a finger on a cause for the antipathy to Aldrich except that he is held to "represent the interests." The people of Indiana have little personal acquaintance with Aldrich. What they know of him they know through reading. Ten years ago Aldrich, just as powerful as he is now and doing the same things, was no more an issue before the people of any state than any other active and influential senator. Then the writers began to discover him as the real boss of the se nate and, consequently, the boss of the congress. It didn't take long to fix Aldrich in the popular mind as a devious and undesirable person not pledged to the well being of the masses, but working for the constant protection of the special interests. All discussion as to the justice of this condemnation aside, it is the fact that senator Aldrich, not only in Indiana, but in many other parts of the country as well, is held to be the incarnation of all that should not be in the way of a legislator, and in Indiana as firmly as elsewhere. Probably more so.

They think in Indiana that Mr. Aldrich is the evil genius of the Republican party. There isn't one man in a hundred who can tell why, but they all think so, all are opposed to him and, incidentally, coming into opposition to his party. As Kin Hubbard sapiently remarked: "There is gettin' to be a hull lot of former Republicans around here."

It is the same with Cannon, to a lesser degree. Indiana knows Cannon. He has spoken in the state time and time again. Indiana used to like him, but that was in the days before the shift came and the publicists ceased referring to uncle Joe as a shrewd, kindly, homespun, Abe Lincoln sort of a man, and began calling him a villain and a traitor to the state. It isn't very tangible, either, what Cannon has done to inflame the populace against him, but there is no doubt the populace is inflamed. He is coupled with Aldrich in the denunciation. He is a twin incubus, so to speak, one of the horrendous Incubus Brothers. From liking, they have come to detest and protest against this benign—or malign—citizen; and they demand his head on a charger.

It isn't all personal with Aldrich and Cannon, although a good deal of it is. Indiana Republicans think Cannon and Aldrich type a fault in the Republican party, that they are reactionaries—which they are—and that Indiana, being a progressive state, wants its party leaders to be progressive. Indiana wants some housekeeping done.

**Beveridge the Main Issue.**

Thus, largely outside the regular breastworks, the Republican party is preparing to go into one of the hardest fights in its history. The asset and the issue of that fight is Albert J. Beveridge, present Republican senator from Indiana and a candidate for reelection for a third term. There may be injected into the campaign a phase of the liquor question or other questions, but the main issue is the reelection of Beveridge and, as I have just stated, the main asset of the party also is Beveridge. A few minor state officials are to be elected next November and 125 out of 150 members of the legislature. There are 25 holdover senators. Of these the Democrats have the majority. The present legislature is Democratic on the joint ballot, and the present governor is a Democrat. In addition to the election of Beveridge the control of the legislature is supremely important, for it will have charge of the redistricting of the state under the apportionment of the census to be taken this year. The control of the state, so far as future legislatures go, depends on this legislature, for Indiana politicians are like the politicians of every other state, and if they get a chance to gerrymander a bit they will do it. By the same token, they will have the chance.

Practically, the result of the present campaign will hinge on the question: Shall Beveridge be returned? He will be the issue. Republicans will be elected or defeated on the straightout question of whether they are for Beveridge or against him. It is the intention to run all candidates for the legislature on that platform. Thus the personality, the accomplishments, the record of the senator will determine the question of regaining the legislature from the Democrats and carrying the state.

Beveridge is in accord with the majority of his own party in Indiana. He opposed the passage of the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill and voted against it, in company with other progressives in the senate. There are in Indiana those—mostly affiliated with the old line leaders or what is left of them—who declare that Beveridge, after opposing the bill to the extreme limit, should have retained his party regularity by voting for the bill on the ground that it was a party measure and that he was thus bound to support it in the final showdown. You do not hear the great bulk of the party men saying this. If Beveridge had not voted against that bill, which they consider to be iniquitous, not in consonance with party pledges and not in stride with the spirit of the state, he would have been dropped like a hot potato. As it is, he is the most popular and the most powerful man in the state today, in full control of the organization, and will be the unopposed candidate of his party for senator. He has elected the majority of the state committee, will undoubtedly be indorsed by the state convention, which had not been held when this was written, and will go into the campaign as the choice of most of his party, and, nominally, of his entire party.

**The Foes of the Progressives.**

The leaders of the opposition to Beveridge are Hemenway, who was defeated for senator after having been promoted from the house when Fairbanks became vice president, and Watson, who was in congress, was named for governor and was beaten, although Taft carried the state at the same election. These men never have liked Beveridge and they never will like him.

The principal danger to Beveridge lies in the attitude of these men and their followers. They are politicians and they play the game. If the defeat of Beveridge can be accomplished by James Hemenway and James Watson it will be accomplished.

No man who knows Beveridge is insensible to his faults, but no man who

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