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THE NEW YORK STORM CENTER.

NATIONAL INTEREST CENTERS IN THE GRAPPLE BETWEEN HUGHES AND HEARST.

Personalities of the Two Champions Whose Struggle Will Make a Political Epoch.

CHARLES E. HUGHES.
The Republican Candidate for Governor of New York.

It is a most exceptional distinction to attain that of being "the best lawyer in New York," and yet very many of Charles E. Hughes's eminent fellow-practitioners unhesitatingly accord this position to him. To be the best lawyer means a great deal more than a profound knowledge of the law and a certain application of its principles and methods to the case in hand. It means that the highest integrity of character, two years ago Mr. Hughes was absolutely unknown to the public. The only people to whom his name and personality were familiar were the lawyers and judges.

Mr. Hughes became a National character almost in an hour. His greatest work—the insurance investigation—was forced upon him. Doubting his own ability, his friends say, he took up the work, and it was found that he was as great as his name. Then the managers learned that the lawyer who had been doing his work without asking the world to admire him for doing it was a man of great ability, of concentration of purpose, of wide education and of deep culture.

From his boyhood Mr. Hughes has been a devout believer that hard work is the best way to accomplish results, and he has never tried any other. He says: "There is a pleasure in achievement; there is an inspiration in work, and work well done will make a man contented with his lot. I believe in work, hard work and long hours of work." He absolutely refuses to be sensational, even under the severest temptations. One of the most startling facts brought out in his investigation of the New York Life was that the managers had borrowed \$1,500,000 from a trust company upon a note, the real signer of which was found to be a negro messenger boy getting \$600 a year salary. A cheaper, more sensational lawyer would have put the black boy on the stand and filled columns with his evidence. Hughes put the managers on the stand and made them reveal that the note was a trick to conceal the real ownership of valuable securities in the company's assets. This and similar achievements brought the Legislature to passing the remedial laws necessary and desirable.

Mr. Hughes was born at Glens Falls, N. Y., April 11, 1862, the son of a Baptist minister, David Charles Hughes. His grandfather on his father's side was identified with the founding of the American Republic in London, and an uncle, Richard Hughes, was a popular preacher in North Wales. The nominee's father was born in Wales, and Charles Hughes was a fair chance. Mr. Hughes's mother was Mary Catherine Connelly. She lived in Ulster County and was a school teacher before her marriage. Her father was an emigrant. She is living now at the age of 76 years at the home of her son in West End Ave. On his mother's side Mr. Hughes is of Scotch-Irish-English descent.

Soon after Mr. Hughes was born his father and mother moved from Glens Falls to Sandy Hill, and then to Geneva, where Charles Hughes, at the age of six years, entered the public school. He was not a prodigy, but an earnest, hard-working scholar, with a tendency to mathematics and essays.

He was graduated from Brown University when he was only 19 years old, although he had suffered for years under the quietness of accident, the fever palled on him, and he left his chair at Cornell to engage in active practice in New York City.

When Mr. Hughes took up the investigation of the Gas Trust the general public had to be told who and what he was. When the work of the Stevens Committee was over, the first real steps toward cheaper gas had become assured facts, the public had a good idea of what kind of man had been chosen for the task, although it took the insurance investigation to make his name literally a household word.

Mr. Hughes's perfect poise is the quality which his friends say he counts most highly. The most successful men, he believes, are they who keep cool and are able to pronounce calm, sober judgment under almost any conditions.

He married in Brooklyn in December, 1888, Miss Antoinette Carter. He has two daughters and one son, who is about 17 years old. He belongs to the University, Lawyers, Republican, Brown and Cornell Clubs. He is now the senior partner of the firm of Hughes, Hinds & Schurman, 96 Broadway. He lives at 570 West End Ave.

trary, and the intense opposition of most of the regular Democratic leaders is carried off the Democratic nomination for Governor, with its Presidential possibilities, and is now, therefore, a National character. The sketch of Mr. Hearst's life given out by his literary bureau, is as follows: William Randolph Hearst, nominee of the Democratic Convention for Governor of the State of New York, was born in San Francisco, April 29, 1869, the son of the late Senator George Hearst and Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst. His father was a Missourian, and his mother was the daughter of Randolph Walker Apperson, born in Virginia, of a long line of Virginia ancestry.

It was in the public schools of San Francisco that William Randolph Hearst gained his preliminary education. Later he went to Harvard University, and while there gained his first taste of journalism, serving as business manager of the student paper, The Lampton.

When he left college he chose for his profession the newspaper business, and took charge of the San Francisco Examiner, then owned by the elder Hearst. The Examiner in those days was a newspaper of small circulation and less power. Under Mr. Hearst's proprietorship it took on new life and energy. His attacks on abuses, introduced new typography in the make-up of the paper and went directly against all journalistic traditions. The paper today is the representative journal of the Pacific coast. It is feared by corporate influences, and is the champion of the rights of the working classes.

In 1895 Mr. Hearst decided to enlarge his newspaper, and came to New York, buying the Morning Journal, then an insignificant paper. After a short time the morning and evening editions were separated, the former taking the name of the American and the latter the Evening Journal. In 11 years he has made them the largest two papers in point of circulation in this country.

In the fall of 1895 Mr. Hearst again increased the area of his newspaper field by establishing the Chicago American. Since that time he has completed a great newspaper chain by publishing the Los Angeles Examiner and the Boston American. He also owns the Cosmopolitan Magazine and Motor, a periodical devoted to automobile interests. This year he established Hearst's Home and American Farm, a weekly paper.

With all his manifold business interests, Mr. Hearst has found time to represent his home district in Congress two terms.

On April 23, 1903, Mr. Hearst was married to Miss Millicent V. Wilson, of New York. His son, George Randolph Hearst, was born in Washington, April 23, 1899.

Mr. Brisbane's Opinion.
Arthur Brisbane, one of the country's most noted journalists and the highest priced editor in the United States, upon the request of several great independent newspapers, has given his personal opinion of William Randolph Hearst, his ambitions and his plans. The keynote of his opinion is that Mr. Hearst is a "friend of the candor who only asks for a fair chance."

based upon a personal relationship of many years and his experience of judging men of action and great initiative as a journalist whose work prior to his advent into the Hearst ranks had been brilliantly displayed in the leading newspapers of this country. Mr. Brisbane says: "Mr. Hearst outlines his plans and makes his promises in his public speeches and signed statements. No deputy speaks for him. But this can be said: Hearst does not see the American people divided up into upper and lower classes in his mind. He sees only two classes of men, the honest and the dishonest, those that obey the laws and those that defy them. A big law breaker is more hateful to him than the little criminal. And it is fair

to warn the big ones that they will do well to spend their money liberally to defeat Hearst. Some of them will go to jail if he is made Governor. Hearst believes that Americans want opportunity, not charity. He believes that opportunity should begin in the public schools with the best possible education for every child. He went to the public school himself, and his son will be in the public school two years from now. He believes that the public school system will feed their children's stomachs under honest Government. Opportunity for which the foundation is laid in the public schools should be continued in the business world, and that involves the abolition of criminal monopoly and of the conspiracies that close profitable careers of intelligent men. The opportunity to obtain justice is essential in any civilization. Mr. Hearst opposes the control of judges by corporations or by any other influence save the written words in the statute books. Hearst's reliance is upon the intelligence of the people, and his plan in office would be to have that intelligence find free expression at the polls. He believes as did the men who established the Government that the intelligence of the Nation exceeds that of any individual. And he resents a system under which the selfish interests of a few control the combined wishes of the whole people.

The time has gone by when it is necessary to reply to the silly talk of Hearst's enemies. It is a new kind of talk was invented by the gentlemen engaged in making prosperity, taking out of it hundreds of millions for the few. Hearst stands for the kind of prosperity in which all men have a share, in accordance with the principles of the industry. Every editor in the country knows that Hearst depends for his prosperity absolutely upon the general prosperity of the Nation. He conducts his newspaper business in five American cities—Chicago, New York, Boston, San Francisco and Los Angeles. His newspapers have accounts with thousands of American businessmen in every possible line of legitimate commercial effort. In each city his newspaper depends upon it a prosperity of the merchant and professional classes in the city. These in turn depend for their prosperity upon that of the entire community. Hearst works for himself when he works, as he does constantly and intelligently to promote general prosperity. The merchant depends upon the spending power of the average American home. And Hearst's newspapers depend upon the prosperity of the merchant. Mr. Hearst's newspapers involve an annual outlay for their maintenance of more than \$15,000,000 a year, and cessation of general American prosperity would mean the destruction of his properties. Mr. Hearst as a business man is actively engaged in many matters outside the newspaper field. He owns and he has under cultivation tens of thousands of acres of land.

"Hearst stands for Americanism in Government, and Americanism is not yet a failure despite the efforts of anarchy at the top and at the bottom of society to make it fail."

To Hearst's Credit.
Collier's Weekly, which is bitterly opposed to Mr. Hearst, says that in fairness he is entitled to this credit: "It is due to Mr. Hearst, more than to any other one man, that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads paid the \$120,000,000 they owed the Government. Mr. Hearst secured a model Children's Hospital for San Francisco, and he built the Greek Theater of the University of California—one of the most successful classic reproductions in America. Eight years ago, and again this year, his energetic campaigns did a large part of the work of keeping the Ice Trust within bounds in New York. His Industrial Law Department put some fetters on the Coal Trust. He did

for every 24 hours. A square deal for Cuba, inexorable opposition to annexation, silence for the Republican orators who had begun to "spout" about it, the appointment of Magoun for Provisional Administration, the reorganization of his Cabinet, a possible postponement of his trip to Panama; last, but by no means least in its significance, his Harrisburg speech. Who says the President hasn't the knack of turning out work? A Napoleon could not have done more. And it should be borne in mind that these are actually but a few of the things that have occupied his time. He has really been Secretary of War since Taft left for Cuba. Not a move of importance has there been in the Military Department but what he has directed it. He has received a stream of visitors, morning, afternoon and evening, conferred with various authorities—Senators, members and other officials—on a long roster of subjects, ranging from judicial appointments to his forthcoming visit to the Philippines. He has received two score of newspaper correspondents in whom he reposes confidence, explained divers matters in which he is interested, and has assured the dissemination of correct information throughout the country. He has entertained distinguished friends at luncheon and at dinner. And almost daily he has had his desk clear by 1 o'clock in the afternoon, so that, when it did not rain, he could have an hour or more for a driving game of tennis.

As the sidewalk is turned on Taft's Harrisburg speech it looms into larger and larger proportions. The lay reader at first might have pronounced it as only one of the ordinary routine of the forensic science that may have been a correct interpretation. In foreshadowing the President's plans for the last half of what he terms his second Administration, the paragraph about curbing "swollen fortunes," combating multimillionairism, were big with meaning.

The Harrisburg Speech.
Those friends who have been privileged to talk with the President since his return from Harrisburg know that his utterances on historic Pennsylvania soil—in a city where no President had visited from the day the moon tarred the first half of his present Administration for a sweeping legislative enactment. The railroad-rate law is regarded by the President as the chief forerunner of the first half of his present Administration. He made railroad-rate regulation by the Federal Government a burning Republican issue. Public interest in it was first aroused by his advocacy of it. Carrying intransigence after intransigence against what then seemed to be insuperable forces, the President went to the onset on that same law in the closing of the last session of Congress. Before that victory had been fully won, although it was assured, he sounded a warning at the laying of a cornerstone for the office building of the House of Representatives about the dangers of excessive wealth. The great audience of Senators and Members, seated on the uncompleted walls as he spoke, heard with amazement. The newspapers took it up. Editorials were sounded over and over in their columns of comment. It was praised and condemned; the public began to think it over. During the Summer the President continued to agitate the matter in his own mind. He read and studied over it, and talked about it with visitors at Sagamore Hill.

At Harrisburg he gave only an inkling of what was in his mind, when he went a step further than his speech of last Spring and advocated some restriction upon great wealth that is engaged in interstate commerce. He now expects to have something more to say about this in his annual Message to Congress next December. Those intimates with the President know that he

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE PRESIDENT NOT TO TAKE THE STUMP.

He Has Too High Regard for Executive Etiquet and Traditions. Relations With the Politicians in the Various States—Program of Work for the Future—Every Day Brings Fresh Activities. The Cuban Question—Coming Changes in Cabinet

Sprinkle a little salt on those stories about President Roosevelt taking the stump for State and Congressional candidates. Frequently as such bits of fiction are recurring, they never have had any solid foundation. A President of the United States on the hustings? Forish the thought. It would disturb the shades of McKinley, Garfield, Grant, Lincoln and the distinguished Presidential line. Mr. Roosevelt will wait for that role till he has retired from office. ex-President may exhort a voting audience.

Notice how Roosevelt has filled the public eye again, since he returned to the White House a week ago. In six working days he had something fresh in politics like success. It keeps the gray wolves back in the tall timber, where otherwise they come right up to the front door.

Something Doing Every Day. The President wants his anti-multimillionairism made a prominent issue this month before the November voting. He wants it featured in New York. He hopes that Candidate Hughes will discuss it as an antidote for Hearstism.

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wants a Federal income tax, also he has not reached any conclusions yet about the details. They know that he thinks the decision of the Supreme Court which annulled the Democratic income tax of 1894 not only unfortunate, but unwarranted. It was reached by a vote of five to four, the same narrow majority by which the insular cases and several other highly important constitutional questions have been disposed of, but, possibly, not settled finally. Perhaps it was not without significance that the President launched his idea anew in the State whence came the Justice, now retired, to whose alleged change of front at the 11th hour the downfall of the income-tax law and the consequent serious embarrassment of the second Cleveland Administration was popularly ascribed.

The Anti-Millionaire Issue. The President wants his anti-multimillionairism made a prominent issue this month before the November voting. He wants it featured in New York. He hopes that Candidate Hughes will discuss it as an antidote for Hearstism.

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who was a Cabinet selection of the late President McKinley, but served in Mr. Roosevelt's first term as Attorney-General, should not be forgotten. These two have had their ups and downs. Mr. Knox, as Attorney-General, fought some of the fiercest battles against the President's policies, notably the Northern Securities case, the victory in which contributed more to the President's popularity than anything else he has done, unless it be the settlement of the anthracite coal strike.

Until last Winter the two continued exceedingly cordial in their relations. The President consulted Mr. Knox on all important law points arising, especially in the railroad-rate-regulation bill. So high was his regard for his former Attorney-General that he offered him a place on the Supreme Bench. But before the rate bill was perfected they had differences of opinion, and Mr. Knox never led to any open break. Mr. Knox ceased to go to the White House offices as freely as theretofore. He felt that the President preferred the advice of other law men, and that he had done so. He has proven only temporary. The President's commendation of Senator Knox at Harrisburg was as fine an endorsement as any that has been made. Undoubtedly the latter will be as much in the confidence of the White House as ever.

Senator Foraker. Another of the Republican Philistines Senator Foraker of Ohio, who like Senator Knox, among the White House callers of the past week, The Buckeye statesman, alone of all Republican Senators, has stood out with Sparta firmness against the President's railroad-rate policy. Even those who differ with him can but admire his political courage, exceedingly rare in the present Executive Administration. The President zestfully classes the Ohioan among the defenders of corporations, which classification Senator Foraker justly resents. He has gone to Ohio and spoken in political meetings on the importance above all else of re-electing a Republican House of Representatives to uphold the President's policy. The President knows that Senator Foraker's interpretation of the Cuban situation will have great weight with Congress. He knows that all phases of what he has done and is doing in the island will be debated in Senate and House. He desires to "size up" the attitude of so many influential Republicans on positions.

Since his talk with the President Senator Foraker has said in interviews that he sees nothing to criticize in what the President has done in Cuba. He has gone to Ohio and spoken in political meetings on the importance above all else of re-electing a Republican House of Representatives to uphold the President's policy. The President knows that Senator Foraker's interpretation of the Cuban situation will have great weight with Congress. He knows that all phases of what he has done and is doing in the island will be debated in Senate and House. He desires to "size up" the attitude of so many influential Republicans on positions.

The Senator's friends, who are numerous, cherish the conviction that he will be a prominent Presidential possibility. Very strong and devoted Republicans in New York and elsewhere have steadily urged him during the past summer to actively enter the lists and begin looking around for delegates. Were the Senator's health better he might accept this advice more eagerly.

Lucky Magoun.
Charles E. Magoun has gone to Havana to become Provisional Governor, and it is again demonstrated that his lucky star has not deserted him. Another had been picked for the post, but a warship had started from Havana for San Juan, at Secretary Taft's direction, to bring Beekman Whitthrop over. But for wireless telegraphs, Whitthrop would be Cuba's Provisional Governor and Magoun would be preparing to sail away to the Philippines as Vice Governor-General. The warship was recalled after several cablegrams had passed over the direct wire, which is made up of every day now all the way between the White House offices and the American Legation at Havana.

Magoun has had a very exceptional career in Washington, and apparently high honors are yet in store for him. He made himself a neutral political attitude, but sought a Governmental place, but has grown steadily in every position where the order has put him. Originally he is said to have been a Democrat, and during his long service as Law Officer of the Bureau of Insular Affairs and Minister to the Republic of Panama, he has maintained a neutral political attitude. He is very tactful, has breadth of view, and possesses excellent judgment. Since he left the Canal Zone scores of petitions from the Panamanians asking that he be returned to them have reached the President. That alone is a rare tribute.

The War Department Fever.
The dispatch of troops to Cuba still figures extensively in the daily routine of the War Department, although the movements have ceased to have much popular interest. The warriors of the Department and of the General Staff continue to be perturbed at the outset of the movements. One might have concluded from outward appearances for several days that the Nation was engaged in a great foreign war, and that preparations were going forward for a vital campaign. All this fuss and commotion on the War Department side entertained the Navy, which occupies the opposite side of the big Government building. Their ships had coaled, put stores aboard, weighed anchor and steamed away to Havana without great hurrah. Of course, it was an easier proposition for the Navy, which is in a position to start for any corner of the world on short notice. It was the first trial on an extended scale for the General Staff. The absence of the President and the Secretary of War added to the embarrassment temporarily. But in spite of laughable incidents that demonstrated the excitement in military circles, the General Staff has borne itself creditably in making preparations and in getting the first expedition started. Food and clothing and equipment for the little army were sent to move the moment the order came from the President. The several Army Departments—the Quartermaster's Department, the Commissary, Ordnance and Medical—have acquiesced themselves creditably and demonstrated that the Government is on a far better war footing than at the outbreak of the Spanish War.

(Continued on page six.)



CHARLES EVANS HUGHES, Republican Candidate for Governor of New York.



WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST, Democratic Candidate for Governor of New York.