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WILSON, CLARK OR HARMON

FOR PRESIDENT IN 1912

Washington Gossip on the National Election

TAFT AND DEMOCRATIC CHOICE

President's Future Will Determine Whether Conservative or Progressive Candidate Shall Be Nominated.

During the abnormally hot weather, with reciprocity with Canada assured and little activity in Congress, the Democrats have been gossiping about the probable nominee of their party for the Presidency next year and his chances of success judged by the present time.

Without being at all partisan, it may be said that the Democrats in Congress are thoroughly optimistic regarding their chances of success. The victories of last year, culminating in the landslide of November, gave them the idea that nothing but internecine strife and rash activities on their part could prevent them from making their triumph complete by the election of a Democratic House in 1912. During the winter months when the Republicans still held entire control of the government and when President Taft had regained but very little of his popularity throughout the country, they conceded his nomination and figured that they could defeat him easily.

But at this particular juncture the unpopular Republican President has become far more popular than at any time during his administration because of the warm welcome with which his reciprocity and general arbitration treaties were received, and the popular Insurgents became unpopular because of their opposition to reciprocity. The Regulars in the Senate stuck by the President and emphasized this situation. The Supreme Court of the United States handed down two epoch making decisions upholding the Sherman antitrust law. The bill providing for the election of Senators was passed by the Republican Senate. The income tax amendment to the constitution, passed by a Republican Congress, ratified by nearly three-fourths of the states, would have become a part of the supreme law of the land, according to Senator Brown, its author, had it not been held up in the Democratic legislature of the State of New York. It was announced that the President would recommend to Congress a law providing for a parcels post. Then came the announcement of further attacks on the trusts on the part of the Administration. The President proposed to take up the vital problem of currency reform. All this happened in the space of a few weeks.

When the smoke rolled away it began to be seen that the political position of the Democrats in Congress and the party generally remained just as strong actually, but, as it has been quite generally conceded here during the past week, their position was much weaker relatively because of the substantial progress made by the Administration in obtaining results that strongly appealed to public opinion.

It is a part of inside political history that Bryan was knifed in 1905 by Sullivan, in Illinois, Murphy in New York, Guffey in Pennsylvania and McGraw in West Virginia. Those Democratic bosses thought that the country would be safer in the hands of Taft than the Democratic nominee. It was understood as early as the time of the last National Republican Convention that they would seek to bring about their practical control of the party through the nomination of Judson Harmon, of Ohio. The idea was to again turn the control of the Democratic party back to a conservative basis. At any rate the Harmon boom grew and expanded until it seemed last autumn that his nomination would be a certainty. It is not known that this expansion was caused by the bosses named, though it is known that they were friendly to him. It seemed at any rate that the popular governor of Ohio and logical heir to the conservative Cleveland support in his party had no rivals.

But six months is a long time in American politics. The election brought two new men to the front—Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, and Champ Clark, later elected Speaker of the House. With an apparently very conservative Republican President in the White House the Democrats in the National Capital reasoned that it would be best to nominate a man more radical in his ideas than Governor Harmon.

(Continued on page 3.)

WICKERSHAM SCANDAL

His Name is Associated in Alaskan Activities

COMMITTEE TO SEEK THE FACTS

Delegate Says Perjury Involving About \$50,000 Was Ignored Until Statute of Limitations Ran.

A wholesale investigation of the activities of the Department of Justice and its agents in Alaska is promised in a resolution offered by Delegate Wickersham, which the House Judiciary Committee has decided to report favorably. The resolution followed correspondence between Delegate Wickersham and Attorney General Wickersham in which the Delegate accused agents of the Alaska syndicate of a whole string of crimes—for instance, that a "Grand Jury was packed and a Deputy United States District Attorney was bribed."

Attorney General Wickersham is involved in a charge by the Delegate that he ignored plain evidence of fraud that cost the Government about \$50,000, until the statute of limitations had run, and evidence that an agent of the syndicate had tampered with Grand Jurors and Government witnesses in a murder case growing out of a clash of railway interests.

Delegate Wickersham's resolution calls on the Department of Justice for information and documents bearing on the string of cases. As a matter of fact, however, he has what purports to be proof of many of the itemized charges concerning the department's agents in Alaska, and the real object of the resolution is to draw forth an explanation of what he considers the inactivity of the department heads in regard to the matter.

BRYAN'S INQUISITION OF DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATES

Thirteen Questions He Would Have Answered by Aspirants.—Trust Decision Is Included.

William J. Bryan has injected himself into national politics by a series of questions he wants propounded to candidates for Democratic nomination. These are the questions:

Do you favor a tariff for revenue only?

Do you favor free raw material and the placing of a revenue duty on only manufactured goods?

Do you believe that in the revision of the tariff the element of protection should be given consideration?

Do you believe the three branches of the government are co-ordinate, and that each should keep within its constitutional sphere?

Do you approve of the recent Standard Oil decision where in the Supreme Court "legislated" the word "unreasonable" in the Sherman antitrust law?

Do you favor the repeal of the criminal clause of the antitrust law or believe Congress should make it clear that all restraint of trade is unreasonable?

Do you favor popular election of senators?

Do you favor the income tax?

Do you believe it is the duty of the American people to promise independence to the Philippine Islands immediately and give it to them the same way it was given to the Cubans?

Do you believe in publicity of campaign contributions?

Are you willing that the source of every dollar of the campaign fund, either before or after nomination, shall be made public?

Do you favor support of state government in all their rights?

Do you indorse the labor planks of 1908, strict regulation of railroads, the Aldrich currency scheme, asset currency in any form, establishment of a central bank and a law compelling banks to insure depositors?

Mexican Cabinet In Trouble.

A threat has been made by Jose Maria Gamboa formerly secretary of the Committee on Foreign Relations of Mexico, that he will ask for the impeachment of President Dela Barra at the present session of Congress. A revolutionary paper asserts that Madero, Jr., is a disappointment, and the numerous labor strikes combine to make political conditions in that country chaotic.

Gompers Failed to Apologize.

Justice Wright's time limit, within which he declares his willingness to receive apologies from President Gompers Vice-President Mitchell, and Secretary Morrison, of the American Federation of Labor, for contempt of court in the Bucks Stove and Range Company case, expired Monday. No apology was made.

Porfirio Diaz has been warmly welcomed in Paris.

SUFFRAGETTES BEGIN WORK

OPEN-AIR MEETING TUESDAY ON THE SQUARE

Large and Representative Gathering Listen to Three Excellently Prepared Addresses

MR. ELLICOTT WARNS VOTERS AGAINST GORMAN FOR GOVERNOR

First Meeting of Local Branch of League to be Held Next Wednesday Afternoon at the Home of Mrs. E. L. Annan.—Emphasis Put on Woman's Duty to Vote Rather Than on Her Right to Suffrage.—Where Her Influence is Most Needed.

Agreeably to the advertisement which appeared in last week's issue of THE CHRONICLE, representatives of the State Equal Franchise League of Maryland addressed at an open air meeting the people of Emmitsburg, on Tuesday evening. The audience that greeted the speakers was quite complimentary to Miss Trax who had spent several days in town working up interest in the subject that was presented to the people at this meeting.

Burgess Rowe acted in the capacity of chairman and the first speaker, Mrs. Elizabeth King Ellicott, of the Equal Suffrage League of Baltimore, was introduced. Mrs. Ellicott spoke, as did the others that followed her, from her automobile which was standing by the curb in front of C. J. Shuff & Co.'s store. Shortly before Mrs. Ellicott arose, other ladies passed through the town giving a personal invitation to all they met to attend the meeting. After Mrs. Ellicott was introduced she said:

It may seem unusual to you to attend an open-air meeting and to hear women speak about suffrage. I hope before the meeting is over, both these facts may seem as natural to you as they do to us. In the first place, in summer it is a hardship to sit within four walls at sunset and to be crowded into a lighted hall with bad air and ventilation. So we come out in the open, in the heart of your beautiful town, to meet together as human beings to talk about matters of common interest.

Now this is just what women are doing: They are stepping outside of the artificial barriers and the exhausted air of surroundings which no longer fit the conditions under which we live, and we have come out into the pure fresh air and sunlight of a new civilization which God has ordained for His creatures, just as He has given us the beautiful surroundings and atmosphere under which you are living here.

I am not here to talk about women's rights. I want to talk about women's duties. It is our duties—our obligations—which are impelling women all over the United States to ask for the ballot. It is not essentially a right of any human being to vote—not even of women. The time was when men had no vote; and without a ballot the world went on and great deeds were done, and wonderful civilizations rose and fell, and great men (and women too) ruled their nations. Men did not begin to demand the ballot until conditions so changed, that they could not fit their lives advantageously into the existing state of governmental rule. They had to fight for others not themselves. They starved for others to grow rich. Their lands were taken from them, and their interests were destroyed without any means of a hearing.

Therefore, gradually the idea of individual representation was born and grew in men's minds, and the need, but not primarily the right, to have some share in their own destinies, and some means of protection against tyranny; and so by a long course of effort, too long to explain here, the ballot became the means for a human being to get justice done to him. But not for all human beings. While men were busy fighting and breaking new ground,

women were busy with a hundred important home duties of a quieter kind which did not then fit into any existing form of government. They spun, they cooked, they taught their children, they made their clothes; and no machinery, and no factories, and no public schools, and no state care of health and hygiene took away from the individual work of the busy woman in her home. Conditions did not exist which altered the individuality and isolation of family life.

All this has now changed. Every interest has hitherto been the occupation of women has altered in its relation to the town, to the state, and women are at a complete disadvantage, at every step, when they want conscientiously to do their duty at home and abroad.

She wants her children educated. They go to the public schools. What kind of a teacher have they? How was she trained and appointed? In what sort of a school house do they spend from six to eight hours a day? Is it clean and well ventilated and warm in winter? Are the children exposed to contagious diseases? She cannot control these conditions. They are all ordered by the school commissioners—and how happens it that they have the education of your children under their care? Either directly or indirectly by the ballot—and are you always sure that the right men are elected? The roads on which you depend for transportation, your postoffice facilities, the taxation of your property—a hundred other things depend on the representatives appointed by the voting population. The women are interested. They are dependent on all these conditions and they have nothing to say about the men who hold these positions.

In a true democracy every interest which affects a human being, whether man or woman, is represented in the government of the town, county, state or nation. Not only our material interests but our charities and efforts to help other people are now being assumed by government. The failure of people to realize that public charity is the collective duty of the individual has resulted in many disgraceful conditions. But I venture to say that when women wake up to the fact that their naturally charitable instincts should be employed, not only on personal amelioration of the conditions of one poor man or family, the perfectly disgraceful conditions of the almshouses of Maryland will no longer exist.

What I want briefly to make plain as possible is that women are waking up to these responsibilities. Five states give the full franchise to women. Kansas gives municipal franchise; and over fifteen states give women a voice on questions of education and taxation. England has had for seventeen years full municipal franchise. Australia and Zealand have full franchise; so have Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. In all these states and countries, the influence of women has been felt on the side of legislation which helps and uplifts the people, and they have always voted for the best man, and their homes are still intact.

Are our eastern states to lag behind?
(Continued on page 2.)

FUTILE INDUCEMENTS HELD OUT TO LEE

He Is Out For the Nomination for Governor At This Writing and Is Not Considering Other Offices.

It is reported that "leaders" have offered Blair Lee the office of Attorney General. They may also have tendered him the presidency of the United States or may have asked him to become Prime Minister of England. The motive in the one case would fit all the others. Anything to get rid of him as a candidate for Governor. The same report declares that Senator Lee disarranged their plans by declining to stand aside.

"I went into this fight to stay," he said, when the accumulation of rumors had been dutifully retailed to him at his headquarters. "I have no intention of getting out now or at any time in this campaign. I am also a candidate for the nomination for Governor and will remain so despite any rumors

that I might switch to some other position on the ticket."

As a further promise of his intention Mr. Lee inaugurated his campaign at Hyattsville last Monday when he addressed an overflow meeting. It was a typical Democratic demonstration, and politicians from all over Prince George's and the adjacent counties were present. Milton E. Smith, of Hyattsville district presided.

When Chairman Smith introduced Senator Lee the applause lasted several minutes. After touching briefly upon his record and discussing the details of the Lee primary law, the Senator said: "The people are the state. The people support the state. The state constituted for the good of the people
(Continued on page 3.)

REPUBLICANS WAITING

Who Are They Looking to in Gubernatorial Contest

QUARTETTE OF VERY STONG MEN

Hanna, Goldsborough, Bartlett and Blakeney, the Last a Newcomer, Are Regarded Favorably.

Republican gubernatorial candidates seem slow seeing that the Primaries are only a little over a month from today. Up to this time there are three and probably four who are regarded with favor and one of whom will in all probability be the standard-bearer of the party. They are John B. Hanna, Phillips Lee Goldsborough, J. Kemp Bartlett and Albert A. Blakeney.

Mr. Blakeney's name has been presented during the past week, and it meets with considerable favor, although he himself has given no encouragement to the boom. Mr. Blakeney is a resident of Baltimore county and is now busy as chairman of the reorganization committee in placing the Republicans on a stronger footing, believing, as he does, that with united effort and effective campaign work the county can be redeemed and again swung into the Republican column. He has accomplished this performance on several occasions when the conditions were even less favorable than they are now, and those who have fought under his leadership before are confident of his ability to again lead them to victory.

Outside of this quartet no one named is being seriously considered. The rank and file who are expected to do the work have served notice that they will support only loyal and consistent Republicans, who are known to be party men and who can at all times be relied upon to uphold Republican principles.

MANY DEATHS FROM CHOLERA IN NEW YORK HARBOR

Disease Gathers Strength But Health Officers Say There Need Be No Apprehension of Its Spread.

The cholera situation in the port of New York has become so serious that Marine Hospital experts from Washington are at the seat of trouble. There are many cases in detention and numerous deaths. The trouble comes from Italian immigrants.

The real danger comes from cholera carries, patients who retain the disease in the intestinal tract and fail to develop it within the ordinary time limit. The recent case at Auburn, N. Y., and the case of Watchman Cushing, who died Saturday, are declared by the experts to have been of that character. Because of this fact, it has been decided that, even though detained passengers appear normal, specimens shall be taken from their testinal tracts and bacteriological examinations made before they are finally discharged.

Following a conference with all of the heads of his department Dr. Alvah H. Doty, health officer, said there was no need of apprehension that the disease would get into this country.

PUBLICITY BILL ADOPTED WITH DRASTIC AMENDMENT.

Provides For Statements of Contributions and Expenses in Primaries as Well as in Elections.

The most drastic campaign publicity legislation ever passed in either branch of Congress was adopted by the Senate late Monday practically without a dissenting vote.

Using the pre-election publicity bill passed by the house of Representatives as a basis, the Senate constructed during the day a proposed law with the following important features:

No candidate for the Senate or House shall spend in the election more than a sum equal to 10 cents for each voter in his district or State.

No Senatorial candidate shall spend a total of more than \$10,000 in the primary and general election, and no candidate for the House shall spend more than \$5,000.

Publicity must be given to all primary campaign contributions and expenditures.

All general election expenses must be made public before the election, beginning 15 days before the election, and publication each six days before election.

All promises of political jobs must be made public.

The bill further makes it illegal to promise political places in order to secure election support or to aid in influencing the election or any member of a State Legislature.

Twenty-one Victims of After-Damp

The bodies of twenty-one victims of explosion in a coal mine at Sykesville, Pa., have been brought to the surface. They died as the result of after-damp.

WILEY ATTACK

NOT POPULAR

WICKERSHAM SCORED

His Department Guilty of Some Technical Wrong

ANOTHER INQUIRY IS ORDERED

Case of Stimson and the Attack on Sugar Trust.—Calculation and Procurement Charged by Influential Paper.

The latest attempt to oust Dr. Wiley the pure food expert, from the Bureau of Chemistry in the Department of Agriculture, is to be the subject of another inquiry. The technical matter of Dr. H. H. Rusby's salary, as published in the CHRONICLE of last week, has called forth the following editorial in the New York Times:

"The Federal service is a milch cow or a horned rhinoceros according to the way in which you approach it. The yield is richest and comes easiest in the Department of Justice, the head of which is Attorney General Wickersham who has reported to the President that because of some puttering about a nine-dollar-a-day salary, Dr. Wiley and Dr. Rusby of the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture should be got rid of, one by resignation and the other by dismissal. Henry L. Stimson, as United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, began certain proceedings against the Sugar Trust. As District Attorney he received \$10,000 a year. On April 1, 1909, he went to Mr. Wickersham with his resignation. Mr. Wickersham says in his testimony before the House committee:

"He came to me with his resignation, and said he was very anxious to go into private practice and was determined about it. I thought, and I told him I thought, he ought to undertake this special work for the Government. He was not very desirous of doing it, but finally consented to do so."

"This special work for the Government was the further prosecution of the Sugar Trust frauds as special assistant to the Attorney General. For these special services Mr. Stimson received, not \$60,000, as has been often published, but \$83,320, \$69,000 for services and \$14,320 for expenses. That is certainly better than \$10,000 a year. Frank B. Kellogg, the great prosecutor, is another favorite of fortune. According to Exhibit A, presented in the report of the House committee's hearings, Mr. Kellogg received as special assistant to the Attorney General in prosecuting the Standard Oil and the Union Pacific Railroad cases, \$41,000 for services and \$7,117 for expenses between the dates of March 5, 1909, and May 31, 1911. This appears to be only a part of the Kellogg milking, however, for the vouchers examined by the committee on Thursday showed that Mr. Kellogg had drawn about \$75,000 in salary and expenses. In his proceedings against the iniquitous bucket-shop keepers in the District of Columbia Mr. Wickersham testified that he had employed certain special agents. The largest salary paid to any of these agents, he thought, was \$12 a day. This is \$3 a day more than the services of Dr. Rusby were thought to be worth.

It is in the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture, it seems, that the patient toiler confronts the rhinoceros. Dr. Rusby is an authority on the nature and purity of drugs who stands so high that he is considered to stand quite alone. He was employed as an expert in the work carried on by Dr. Wiley for the protection of the American people against poisoners, misbranders, adulterators, and all manner of rascals who by their frauds and falsifications have long been permitted without much molestation to cheat or poison them. Dr. Rusby used to be paid \$20 a day for his services and \$50 a day for attendance in court. It would be of interest to know what influences secured the passage of the law which cut this compensation down to a maximum per diem compensation of \$9, less than Mr. Wickersham pays his first-class bucket-shop sleuths. The documents published in full in The Times Thursday morning showed why the services of Dr. Rusby could not be had by the bureau for \$9 a day. An attempt was made to arrange the schedule of payments so that, while paying to Dr. Rusby not a cent in excess of the sum at the disposal of the bureau for his compensation as pharmacognosist, he would nevertheless receive a different and higher rate of payment for his appearance as expert witness in court. The defenders of this arrangement say that, at worst, it

(Continued on page 7.)