

ECHOES OF THE CONVENTION

Detailed Account of the Doings of the Body. How Borah Defeated Morrison Crowd.

The state convention which assembled in Moscow on the 10th inst. was perhaps the most representative body of men which ever assembled in the state of Idaho for the purpose of naming a ticket of any political party. There were very few proxies in evidence and the seats allotted to the different delegations were nearly all occupied.

The great convention was called to order by Hon. Robert Hayes, secretary of the state central committee, and Col. Hamer of Fremont county named as temporary chairman and our fellow delegate, John Eagleson of Ada, secretary. On assuming the duties of chairman Col. Hamer delivered one of the best and most forcible political speeches that it has been our pleasure to listen to for a long time. In his earnest, pleasing way he eulogized the party from the time of its birth down to the present time, receiving the enthusiastic plaudits of the members many times during the delivery of his speech.

Senator Heyburn, Hon. Burton L. French, W. E. Borah and others were called to the platform at various stages of the convention and responded in their usual entertaining and pleasing manner. The usual committees were appointed and reported and the temporary organization was made permanent.

When the time for selecting candidates for the various places came round, the names of Judge

Sullivan and Judge Stewart were placed before the convention for justice of the supreme court. Judge Sullivan receiving the greatest number of votes was declared the nominee of the convention for the high position which he now holds.

The next in order was the selection of a candidate for congress. It soon developed that there was little or no opposition to the Hon. Burton L. French as the most suitable person to succeed himself for the place. And just here the Tribune desires to predict his election in November by a majority of not less than ten thousand votes. He was the logical candidate; the man the convention wanted, and the man the people will say they want in November.

For governor, the Statesman's candidate and present incumbent, Hon. John T. Morrison, was placed before the convention, and Hon. Frank R. Gooding of Shoshone was proposed in opposition to His Excellency. The vote resulted 195 for Gooding and 90 for Morrison. Our excellent friend Gibson was named to succeed himself as secretary of state by acclamation, and Mr. Coffin of Ada received 185 votes for state treasurer, which gave him a two to one majority for the place. The balance of the ticket was named by acclamation.

Upon the adjournment of the convention an invitation was accepted to visit Spokane and Coeur d'Alene by most of the delegates before returning home.

There was a great deal of enthusiasm manifested throughout, and whenever the name of Theodore Roosevelt was mentioned, the greatest applause was manifested. A wordy tilt between Judge Stewart and W. E. Borah fired the members to long and continued

applause as each in turn spoke, the occasion being an unsuccessful attempt on the part of the judge to stampede the convention to Morrison in a strong appeal to the delegates in the governor's behalf, bringing forth wild and prolonged shouts from his friends. But it didn't work. The immaculate and peerless Borah was there and in his own peculiar style soon spread a wet blanket over the Morrison enthusiasm, and, amid the wildest tumult Gooding received the nomination for gover-

nor by a more than two to one vote. This was probably the most exciting scene of the convention and one which will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it. There were many interesting incidents occurred which went to make this the most memorable Republican state convention that has taken place in Idaho.

What Mr. Borah Says.

Next to Mr. Gooding the central figure among the visitors was W. E. Borah of Boise, who assisted in managing the successful fight which resulted in Mr. Gooding's nomination. Mr. Borah, according to convention gossip, will be supported by Mr. Gooding for United States senator when Senator Fred Dubois' term expires, two years hence. In discussing the Moscow convention, Mr. Borah said:

"The opposition to Governor Morrison's renomination was not aroused by his conduct of his administration; for, while it has not been a popular administration in every sense, it has been both clean and efficient. We heartily endorsed it, despite the fact that the opposition was in complete control of the convention at all times.

"It was simply a contest between Morrison and Gooding for the governorship, and Gooding won. As between Beale and French for congress, the feeling was that a congressman should be renominated. While we did not apply the same rule to the governorship, the defeat of Governor Morrison is in no sense a condemnation either of the administration or the man. If it had been intended that the governor's term should be one of four years, instead of two, it would have undoubtedly been so provided in the constitution.

"Mr. Gooding, the nominee for governor, is a wealthy stock raiser and merchant—a man of experience, force and energy."

Is No Mormon Question.

When asked about the Mormon question, Mr. Borah said:

"There is no Mormon question in Idaho. Polygamy is not countenanced by the church. It lives up, in my judgment, to its antipolygamy manifesto. We put nothing in our platform touching polygamy for the same reason that nothing was put in the democratic platform on the money question. We did not consider it a living question, and we declared only on living issues.

"The defeat of Judge Stewart was due entirely, in my judgment, to the fact that he has two years yet to serve on the district bench. He is a judge of exceptional ability, and is so recognized by the bar of the state."

W. E. BORAH

The Eloquent Idahoian Charms and Entertains a Splendid Audience, at the Opera House, Last Saturday

Much was expected of W. E. Borah, last Saturday night, by the critical audience which faced him, and great was the portion given them by this magnificent orator and debater. The Moscow Military Band serenaded the speaker at his hotel and then marched to the Opera House, where an open-air concert was given. The large audience, which was limited only by the size of the auditorium, was in waiting when the gifted son of Idaho arrived. In a few brief words Judge Truitt, chairman of the county central committee, discussed political conditions and predicted a sweeping victory for the National, State and County ticket. Judge Truitt then introduced the speaker, Hon. W. E. Borah, of Boise.

Mr. Borah was in splendid voice and spurred on by inspiration of the splendid audience, he was at his best. His opening remarks were in the nature of a compliment to the Idaho football team, and merited words of praise for Congressman Burton L. French, our honored townsman. The speaker then began an extended and exhaustive discussion of conditions under democratic and Republican rule. One was one of universal distress

and business depression, while the other was a time of peace, plenty and prosperity. The contrast was very marked indeed. It being a matter of history how can a man vote for another period of free trade, with its attendant evils? In the course of this part of his speech, Mr. Borah paid a tribute to the memory of the martyred Lincoln in as fine a piece of oratory and word painting as one is rarely permitted to hear.

The presidential candidates were next compared, the matchless Roosevelt showing as the champion of the hour and the president for the whole people. Judge Parker was shown to be eminent as a jurist, but in no sense a statesman. The last part of Mr. Borah's speech was devoted to the Mormon question. It was shown that the very men who are now making the Mormon play for votes are the very ones who, in the past, have been the sole beneficiaries of the Mormon vote and influence. Dubois himself owes his election to the U. S. Senate to these people. In those days, said Mr. Borah, the Mormon counties were all democratic and in the eyes of Dubois they were all right. Now that Dubois sees his power waning, the U. S. Senatorship lost, and the

Mormons coming to the Republican party because of the sound money and tariff questions, Dubois turns on his old neighbors and former loyal supporters. Polygamy is wrong, - awfully wrong, but the Democrat party is not the one to wipe out the evil. As long as this party was kept in power in Idaho by Mormon votes, there was not a voice raised by this party in protest. The man Stalker was excoriated for presenting his old mother to the public gaze as a concubine and pronounced by Mr. Borah as a thing too contemptible for notice.

The Borah meeting was a great success.

REPUBLICANS MAKE PLANS FOR A ROUSING RALLY

For Thursday Evening, October 13, at The
Auditorium.

W. E. BORAH, SILVER TONGUED ORATOR

Will Address the Citizens of Coeur d'Alene on the
Political Issues.

Word has been received here that W. E. Borah of Boise will address the people of Coeur d'Alene and vicinity on the issues of the present campaign from a republican standpoint. Mr. Borah is an orator of ability. In fact he has the reputation of being the best speaker in either party in this state.

Everybody should come out and hear him. It is seldom that we get a chance here to hear a speaker of his reputation and skill and the chance should not be missed. No matter what your politics may be you will be interested in what he has to say although you may not agree with him.

SPEECH OF W. E. BORAH

Delivered Before a Large Audience in
Wallace Last Week.

HE FLAYS DUBOIS AND STALKER.

An Unanswerable Argument in Support of the Republican
Ticket—Closed with Brilliant and Pat-
riotic Peroration.

Following is the full text of W. E. Borah's speech at Masonic Temple Tuesday evening of last week:

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen—I believe this is the first time I have ever had the privilege of addressing an audience in Wallace upon political questions, and I appreciate very much the opportunity of discussing with you the issues which are involved in this campaign.

In discussing these questions I hope I may discuss them with entire fairness and candor toward those who are in opposition. I have not lived as long as Methuselah, but I have lived long enough to know that very little is gained by misrepresentation or by a statement of those facts or that class of facts which will not bear investigation. I am going to say to you, therefore, in the inscription of my remarks, that should I make any misstatement tonight I hope you will believe it is unintentional and subject to your correction. I invite you to a close consideration of what I shall say.

I am glad to know and glad to see Shoshone county enjoying the prosperous days that it seems to be now enjoying. I have had for a number of years some interests in Shoshone county and have here many warm personal friends, and I am exceedingly glad, upon my visit here, to find the

county and the people enjoying that contentment and prosperity which seems every where to prevail throughout the country. Times have indeed changed in Shoshone county, and altogether for the betterment of the people.

I notice also a great interest among the people here in regard to the issues of this campaign, which I think is altogether complimentary and assuring to our interests and to your county and our state. I have often thought that if evil should come to our common country it would necessarily be by reason of the indifference of the great masses of the people to the affairs of government. There is a disposition on the part of many of us, engaged as we are in our everyday affairs and interested in our own personal concerns, to leave the affairs of government to those who particularly interest themselves, such as office holders and others in that line and walk of life. Now, the great safety of our institutions, the cornerstone of our government rests upon the intelligence and activity of the mass of the people, those whom Mr. Lincoln so often styled the "common people." It does not make any difference how honest or efficient the office holder may be and those to whom are particularly intrusted the affairs of government; without public sentiment to control affairs, and without the guiding vigilance of the mass of the

people, it has been the history of the world that governmental affairs will go wrong.

Civic Manhood and Righteousness.

Let me call your attention to an illustration, which comes from a democratic source. Over in the state of Missouri there has been engrafted upon that state a system of corruption that has never been equaled in some respects since the days when Cataline continued the senators of Rome; a wonderful state and no doubt an intelligent and patriotic people, and yet there has originated and grown up a condition of affairs in the state of Missouri which equals in rottenness and corruption and venality of the worst days of the reign of Louis XIV. How did it occur, and why was it so? Under what conditions and circumstances, do you think, could such things come to exist in our civic institutions? Simply by reason of the indifference of the great common people to the affairs of government as they are being carried on by those in power. It finally rested on the shoulders of one brave young man to call the attention of the people to the state of affairs, and the result was, or at least undoubtedly will be, a complete reform of the state of Missouri. So, I say to you tonight that no man—and in the state of Idaho it applies alike to women—can fully discharge his duty to the state or the obligations of citizenship without becoming thoroughly interested in politics and political affairs and in some sense a politician to the extent of examining political questions, determining upon political matters and satisfying himself or himself as to what policies should prevail and what theories should obtain. And I will say to you that while I am a partisan, a very strong partisan and a believer in the principles of the republican party, nevertheless, I am, first a believer in good government, and I am, therefore, with Folk in Missouri, ~~and Lafayette in Wisconsin,~~ with

Deneen in Illinois, Jerome in New York and Theodore Roosevelt in the nation, because they represent the civic manhood and righteousness of today. (Applause).

The Masses Are Honest.

Permit me to say in the discussion of these matters, too, that I am not here tonight to question the sincerity of those who may differ with us upon these matters. I recognize the sincerity of the great mass of the voters who belong to the democratic party. I recognize that they sincerely believe in the principles of their party and are loyal to the state as they understand it; and I would want you to understand in discussing these matters tonight that I am not question-

ing either the sincerity of purpose, the integrity or loyalty of the great mass of democratic voters. We all know from experience and observation and from the reading of the history of our common country, that the great mass of the people act in accordance with what they believe to be the best interests of their neighbor, their county and state and the country at large. Particular individuals may have sinister motives in doing certain things; leaders may have sinister motives in accomplishing certain things, but not so with the great mass of the people: those who make up the majority on the 8th of November are concerned in but one way, and that is what will most thoroughly comport with the individual prosperity of the county and state. While I may not be able to convince a single democrat in the audience, while I do not flatter myself that I have that power, I do sincerely believe that if I am able to bring before you such facts as will disclose to you that democratic principles are not in accord with your interests, that you will vote the republican ticket, because I firmly believe that you will vote for what you believe to be right and what you believe to be in harmony with your interests. The great mass of the people want to know what politics and principles are in accord with the prosperity and contentment of the country; and when they have determined that question, together with one other, and that is, who is best fitted for the enforcement of our laws and the guarding of our interests, then we have determined all there is in the politics of today.

From the first instance, therefore, politics is a mere matter of business. It is a simple question of ascertaining the policies and principles which best harmonize with the interests of the citizen. What we want to know is whether or not this great corporation of which we are members, in which we are each and all stockholders, has at its head and for its management those business principles and that business leader which will give us returning dividends in the way of individual prosperity. We are all members of the great corporation, in-wit: The nation, and we are met here as stockholders to determine the policy of the corporation for the next four years. And we will then have the guiding principle for the final and highest discharge of the duty of citizenship upon the 8th of November.

The Cleveland Period.

Therefore, let us review something of our recent history. When Mr. Harrison sent his last message to congress on the 8th of December, 1892, he called attention to the fact that we were enjoying a period of universal prosperity; he stated in his message in effect that labor was everywhere employed; that contentment everywhere prevailed; that capital was invested or seeking investment, and that throughout the country there prevailed such a period of prosperity as up until

the time had never before been known. During this year, 1891, the last year of that republican administration, our exports were larger than in any previous year in the history of the government. As Mr. Harrison closed his administration and turned it over to Mr. Cleveland under conditions prosperous and satisfactory to the people. On the 4th of March, 1893, Mr. Cleveland takes charge of the government and the contrast is sharp and severe. For the first time in the history of the government since the civil war the great democratic party was in absolute control of the nation. Mr. Cleveland was president, with a democratic house and a democratic senate behind him, and for the first time they had the power to enact those laws and put in effect those theories of government and economic principles for which they had been contending for years. When Mr. Harrison left the presidency he left in the treasury a surplus and in less than a year thereafter there was a deficit in the treasury of \$69,000,000. What was it that caused this important change within a few months after leaving the policy of the republican party? War had not swept over the land, famine had not visited us; and up until that time there had been no failure of crops. And yet within a short period of nine months there was a change in the treasury of the United States of the order of something over \$69,000,000. Again, in less than sixty days after the enactment of the famous Wilson bill, business had decreased 1 per cent, and in a few months there

were 181 banks in the hands of receivers, and before the close of Mr. Cleveland's administration over 200,000 miles of railroad also went into the hands of receivers. Business failures continued down to the time he closed his administration. Perhaps the best evidence of the prosperity of the individual workman throughout the country is that of the savings banks. During the period of Mr. Cleveland's administration \$24,000,000 was deposited and \$21,500,000 more drawn out of the savings banks throughout the country than during the same period of Mr. Harrison's administration. Mr. Harrison paid off \$23,000,000 of the national debt, while Mr. Cleveland's administration incurred an additional national debt of \$22,000,000, making a difference of national indebtedness of something over \$45,000,000. This debt you and I and the other citizens throughout the country have some time to pay with the interest thereon. There is no method known nor no means by which the government can raise money except to go into the pockets of those who labor or the producers of the country. If there is a difference of some \$45,000,000 between the two administrations, there must be some reason for it in the business principles which are applied.

Again, it was during his administration that we witnessed the scene of more than 1,000,000 men out of employment, seeking employment and unable

to find it. These laborers were entitled to a wage of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a day, a loss of something near \$1,000,000 per day during every day Grover Cleveland was president of the United States, especially after the enactment of the Wilson bill.

Now, are these statements correct? Are they made up for the purpose of political campaign, or are they written in the history of our country, undisputed and indisputable? That, as it was said, no pen can portray, no tongue can tell the suffering and misery which came to the laborers of this country by reason of the policy which was adopted by the party that was then in power—the same policy precisely which we have outlined and which Judge Parker is running for the presidency today.

What the Republican Party Has Done in Seven Years.

You may go with me and in two days' travel I will take you to men in the state of Idaho who in 1893 were members of Cooxey's army. They were taken up as tramps and hoboes and treated as criminals; they were then regarded as undesirable citizens. Those men are now prosperous and law abiding citizens. They were not criminals from desire, not hoboes by election, but because of the blundering crime known as the Wilson bill. Under the bill the laborer became a tramp, his home was upon the highway, his habitation upon the streets under that system brave men, unable to go home to their families and look upon hunger's tortured victims or listen to the piteous pleas from the starved and quivering lips of want, became the roving, wandering waifs of crime and despair; suicide followed the breaking up of the home and the soup house took the place of the bread. This is a matter of history.

Seven years have gone. Statisticians have gathered these facts and they have been grouped into the common history of our country. And we are asked at this election to change the program back to Mr. Cleveland's policy, Judge Parker, in his letter of acceptance—and this accords with the democratic platform—promises precisely the doctrine which prevailed from 1852 to 1892.

Now, I want to call your attention to another contrast. On the 4th of March, 1897, William McKinley became President of the United States. It is a notable fact—vouched by statisticians now—that within sixty days after the enactment of the Dingley bill over three hundred thousand of these idle men went to work at a wage of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 per day.

It is further conceded upon all sides that from the time of Mr. McKinley's election until the present hour the prosperity of this country has been greater than at any other period in its history. Since 1897 our population has grown from seventy-one million to eighty million; our per capita circulation of money has increased from \$23.87

1912, our bank clearings from fifty-four billion to one hundred and fourteen billion; our exports, from one billion eight hundred million to two billion four hundred million; our life insurance policies in force, from six billion to twelve billion.

The Tariff and Democracy.

Now, what are the policies and principles upon which Judge Parker is asking for your suffrage? They are precisely the same policies which prevailed under the Cleveland administration of our lead industry, our wool industry. Declaration, "We denounce republican protection as a fraud and a robbery of the great majority of the American people for the benefit of the few." The platform of 1904 contained this declaration, "We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few." These are the matters which interest you and me. I understand Senator Dubois and Mr. Stalker spoke here a few nights ago. I doubt very much if they discussed these questions; I doubt very much if they took up these matters which have to do with your individual property and the general welfare of the country. Mr. Clay, the candidate for congress upon the democratic ticket, or rather, the American ticket, will be here in a few nights, but he will not undertake to tell you how he stands upon these matters; he will not take time to consider the policies upon which Mr. Parker is running for president; he will not mention the matter of the tariff, or the real questions in this campaign; he will not state to you whether he is in favor of protection of our lead industry, our wool industry, or any of our other industries. He will simply tell you how much he is agitated over the question of whether or not some of you women are going to become the third wife of a Mormon bishop. They profess to us that they are not interested in our affairs, other than to protect our morals. We think we belong to a party that is serious enough and broad enough not only to protect our individual prosperity, and our general interests, but to protect our morals also. But, unless Mr. Clay has changed his speech since he left Southern Idaho, you will not be able to tell when he gets through

whether he is a democrat or republican, a socialist or prohibitionist.

A Few Plain Questions.

But, aside from these matters which pertain to our general prosperity, let us consider some of the other questions involved in this campaign. And may I ask you tonight to reflect for a moment and tell me what part of Grover Cleveland's administration you would recall and re-act in a future administration, if you had power to do so; what policy outlined in his platform would you enact as a policy of this government, if you had power to do

so. On the other hand, I ask you candidly what part of the republican party's history for the last seven years would you unwrite, if you had the power? What of its achievements would you leave unachieved? Would you change our policy with reference to Cuba, and take the new flag from the sky? Would you change our policy in the Philippines where we have placed the American civilization and given to them a liberty before unknown in their history? Would you change our policy with reference to the boxer war, wherein American diplomacy achieved one of its greatest triumphs? Would you undo the acts of the party which had to do with the settling of the Alaska boundary question? Would you unwrite the history of the isthmian canal and place that enterprise back fifty years? Would you put aside the efforts of Roosevelt to control the trusts? Would you discountenance his efforts to drive corruption from official life? What part or portion of the great history which has been written in the last seven years would you unwrite if you had the power to do so? What part of the public career of Theodore Roosevelt for the last three years do you condemn? What portion of the work of this great civil leader do you disapprove of?

The Trusts.

I alluded to you in the beginning of my remarks that, in addition to the question of our prosperity, the other great questions under our government are those of the enforcement of our laws and the protecting of the rights of the citizen. We have a government of manifold achievements. For over one hundred years our institutions have been under test and trial. We have laws sufficient and efficient to protect every right of the citizen. There is in my judgment no wrong which we suffer which cannot be righted under our system. But the great question of the hour is, to find the men with the courage, the ability and the patriotism and the individuality to enforce the laws as they exist. To illustrate: When Mr. Cleveland left the presidential chair he called attention in his last message to congress to the growth of the trusts, and to the fact that there was no law by which they could be controlled, or at least no law then enacted efficient for that purpose. His attorney general, Richard Olney, had declared the anti-trust law then upon the statute books unconstitutional. When Mr. Roosevelt was inaugurated as president the question of controlling these great trusts was immediately presented. With his usual force and vigor, he took hold of the matter. What has been the result? I want to risk you a few lines from a democratic source. It is taken from the great New York World, perhaps the greatest democratic newspaper (outside of the state of Idaho) in the

...and a... Now, I am calling your attention to this to illustrate the matter of the enforcement of our laws. The time was when we thought the trusts needed, were things which would absolutely control the country if they were not entirely destroyed. In 1894 some people were going through the land advocating the absolute destruction of all our corporations. I heard a very distinguished gentleman once say that the only solution of the trust question was the destruction of all corporations, that corporations were an evil inimical to the welfare of the people and the source of all our ills, so far as trust questions were concerned. But we have passed that period. We know that they are not an evil in and of themselves; they are instruments of progress and prosperity, not only beneficial to the members thereof, but beneficial to the community at large. The question presented therefore is not one for the destruction of corporations or the destruction of capital, but for the controlling of corporations and the adoption of a rule which will control them, the same as individuals are controlled. When we have established in this country the principle that, whether a man is worth ten millions or ten cents, he must obey the law, then the trust question will have been solved. (Applause) As I have said to you, the anti-trust law was upon the statute books when Mr. Cleveland's term as president expired. This is the quotation from the New York World: "The anti-trust law was framed by a republican, was passed by a republican house and a republican senate, and signed by a republican president. The law remained a dead letter on the statute books during the entire term of Grover Cleveland, a democratic president; through those four years of democratic administration all appeals and all efforts of the World to have that law enforced were met with sneers, jeers and open contempt from a democratic attorney general (Richard Olney), who pretended that the law was unconstitutional, and he who would do nothing towards prosecuting the violators of it.

"The first effort to enforce that law was made by Theodore Roosevelt, a republican president. The first attorney general to vigorously prosecute offenders and to test the law was a republican attorney general (Philander C. Knox).

"The decision of the supreme court of the United States given as a finality, from which there is no appeal, upholding the law as perfectly constitutional and absolutely enforceable in every respect, as the World for twelve years constantly insisted, was due to five judges, every one of whom was a republican.

"The dissenting minority of the court included every democratic judge of that tribunal, to-wit: Chief Justice Fuller, Mr. Justice White and Mr. Justice Peckham. All these distinguished democrats not only voted against the constitutionality of the law, but denounced it as a danger to the republic.

"Under those circumstances it does not seem probable that the democrats would make great capital in seeking to manipulate the anti-trust issue and connecting the republican party with the crime of being a trust, body and

soul, by the trusts. If it just as well to record some plain truths, however unpleasant or surprising."

This was an editorial written a short

time after the decision of the supreme court of the United States in the merger case.

I call your attention also to the fact that on the 11th day of February, 1901, an act was passed to advance hearings in suits in enforcement of the anti-trust act; that on the 14th of February, 1901, there was created a new department of commerce and labor, with a bureau of corporations, having for its purpose the gathering of information regarding the organization of corporations; and on the 15th of February, 1901, an act enlarging the powers of the interstate commerce commission so as to deal with secret rebates and transportation charges was passed. These acts have all been made effective by vigorous prosecutions. Some fourteen different suits against different railroads for violation of this act have been prosecuted; and in the matter of the "Cotton Carrying Pool" of the South, by means of indictments the promoters thereof were forced to abandon the same. Mr. Cleveland had said the law was insufficient, and his attorney general had declared it unconstitutional. Mr. Roosevelt proceeded immediately to demonstrate the fact that it was efficient and constitutional; and to demonstrate that the laws under this this government applied alike to the rich and the poor. I said a moment ago that it might not be made any difference whether a man was worth ten cents or ten millions, the law applies alike to each, and obedience to the same is the first principle of our government.

President Roosevelt.

As illustrating the force and individuality of the great leader of the republican party, I might call your attention also to his noted efforts in behalf of Cuban reciprocity, in his protecting the people and laborers during the coal strike in Pennsylvania. In fact, Theodore Roosevelt's whole life from the time he entered the New York assembly to the present time has been one devoted entirely to establishing the great rule that our laws are made to be enforced. He has been tested and tried, and no man, democrat or republican, will doubt his ability to guard and protect the interests of the individual citizen or his willingness at all times to do so.

Mr. Hay, our secretary of state, has called attention to the fact that when Mr. Roosevelt is in doubt as to what he should do he endeavors to ascertain what Abraham Lincoln would have done under the same circumstances. In my judgment, there is a close similarity between those great men. This similarity consists in the fact that each one of them began his investigations with the individual citizen. They undertake to ascertain how this measure or that will affect the great common

people, how it will touch the individual in the ordinary walks of life, and when that is determined upon, then the policy is determined. To illustrate: In the days of the civil war when the society of battle was in the land Sumner and Stanton, and Howard and Fessenden, who wrought alone in the realm of the cold region of intellect, but when the serious questions of the hour were at hand, Abraham Lincoln descended from the heights of so-called statesmanship to investigate how this or that policy would affect the individual citizen or the masses of the common people. The question with him was: How does the measure affect the inside of the American home? He lived close to the throbbing heart of humanity. He received his inspiration from the unselfish loyalty and the unwavering faith of the masses, from the pulse of joy or the anguish of suffering coming up from the homes. To the man on the prairie, in the work-shop, standing on guard or fighting in the trenches, he gave his first thought, and of whom he took his last counsel before the hour of decision would come. This it was that raised him so far above his fellows and gave his name rivality with that of Washington. So when Roosevelt was called upon to determine the policy to be pursued with reference to the coal trust and the coal strikes, those who surrounded him called his attention to the constitution of the United States undoubtedly advised him that the president had no power to deal with that question, but nevertheless he entered the mines thousands of feet under the ground, there to ascertain the rights of the American citizen, and after he had determined in his own mind the interests of the citizen there and of the people who were suffering from the coal famine, then and there he determined upon the policy which he should pursue. It came to the conclusion that it was within the power of the president of the United States to, in some manner and by some method protect the rights of the citizen, and he did so, and at that hour won the greatest victory for labor that has ever been won under the American flag. (Applause.)

Senator Dubois and His Issue.

Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to discuss with you for a short time some of our local questions which have been given to us by what is known as the American party, of which Senator Dubois is the leader. This distinguished leader has informed us that the all important and controlling question of this campaign is the Mormon question; and I am informed that, with the exception of explaining how he did not protect your lead interests when the Wilson bill was before congress, he mentioned no other subject. In his campaign he has undertaken to demonstrate to the republican party and to the democratic party, that the controlling question of the campaign is the Mormon question, and that in order to settle it, party lines should be ignored and broken down.

I have said that the Mormon question is not an issue in this campaign. This gentleman has become somewhat irritated at me and insists that it is. Now, when I said it was not an issue, I did not mean to say that Senator Dubois would not discuss it. He will discuss it, for the very reason that it is not an issue, in order to avoid discussing the real questions which are involved in the campaign. It might not be altogether a vote-getting proposition for him to explain his vote upon the Isthmian canal or how the lead interests were betrayed when the Wilson bill was before congress. He undoubtedly would not like to undertake to defend the principles and policies of Cleveland's administration, as re-promised to us by Mr. Parker, as against the principles and policies of the republican party, as exemplified today in the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt, especially in the state of Idaho. He would perhaps not like to say just what effect the policy, if put into effect as found in the democratic platform, would have upon

the lead industry of this state and of all of the other leading industries. It is for this reason, that is, that it is not an issue, that Senator Dubois is discussing it. Now the Mormon question as presented by the democratic platform cannot be an issue, for the reason that all parties to the state are opposed to polygamy and illegal cohabitation and church interference in politics. Suppose the democrats had declared in their platform that they were in favor of the Ten Commandments, or of the doctrine of the Sermon upon the Mount, could it have caused any argument or created any difference of opinion in the state as to their observance? Is there any political party in the state of Idaho that is not radically opposed to polygamy, and ready and willing and anxious if it exists, to assist in its extermination? Are not the socialists and the prohibitionists and the democrats and republicans all on record or willing to go on record against it and willing to assist in exterminating it? The mere fact therefore that they have put into their platform that they are opposed to polygamy does not make them any more opposed to it than any other party, because everybody is opposed to polygamy. Is there any controversy on that question?

All Parties Oppose Polygamy.

Senator Dubois says that when I went to Chicago I consulted with leaders there and wanted the republican party to put a declaration in the platform against polygamy. I am frank to say to you that I did state to one prominent member of the republican party in Chicago that if they believed there was anything in the Mormon question there was not any reason why they should not so declare in that platform, as the republicans of Idaho have always stood and always will stand against polygamy. I did say to that same leader, however, that in my judgment there could be no real controversy upon the matter in Idaho, and that there was no real necessity

for putting it. It seems that the members of the republican party at Chicago felt the same way. I am very frank to say to you also that I suggested putting it in the platform at Moscow, as the matter had been declared upon by our opponents. I said then, and I say now, that there could be no issue in regard to the matter, and that all parties were opposed to it and there could be no reason for not putting it in the platform, but there were those who believed that it was as useless to put it in the platform as it would have been to put in the platform that we were opposed to murder, and I am inclined to think they were correct. Opposition to polygamy by the republican party is as old as the republican party itself.

Work of Idaho's Reformers at Lewiston

But Senator Dubois says there is no way in this state by which the crimes can be punished, and therefore it is necessary to elect a legislature (over which he would have control) in order to punish the offense of polygamy. Now, ladies and gentlemen, I want to call your attention to a few things connected with the adoption of this platform, and their appeal to you for help in this "moral crusade," as they call it. It precipitates a discussion not altogether agreeable, but it is a matter of politics brought into the discussion by these gentlemen, so you will bear with me for a few moments. When that platform came to light in the first instance and before its final adoption, I am told that it read as follows:

"Resolved, That we are opposed to polygamy, to adultery and to illegal cohabitation, and favor the separation of church and state." That was the plank in the platform as it was first brought forward, first uncovered to the public eye, covering all these offenses, including the one covered by the seventh commandment. Now picture to yourself that scene at Lewiston. There had gathered the custodians of the morals of the state—there were Senator Dubois, Si Donnelly, Charles Herbert Jackson, C. E. Arney and J. D. Fenner—men altogether noted for their great interest in moral matters and moral reforms (?), and here they are engaged in formulating a platform for the purpose of protecting the Idaho home and especially for the purpose of protecting the young women of the state. So the moral crusade is to begin. They slept over the matter during the night. It was undoubtedly a restless and tossing night to them. Great affairs were at hand, and the "highly wrought" and sensitive souls which gathered around that beginning of a "new crusade" is something charming to think about. But, lo and behold, when that platform came up the next morning, the Seventh Commandment had been repudiated. Somehow or other during the night it was lost. Now adultery is the only crime which is not covered by law of the state of Idaho, the one crime found in the platform that evening, but disappearing next morning, which is not defined or punished by our statute.

What do you think of the sincerity of these gentlemen in the question of "morals" and protection of the home and of the women of the state? Why, do you think they repudiated the Seventh Commandment during that night? Do you think that they were starting a moral crusade, or simply hunting for a side-play in politics? They undoubtedly thought that, as a matter of politics, polygamy and illegal cohabitation could be made to apply to the Mormon people alone, where the matter of adultery might catch some use else besides the Mormons.

Laws Are Sufficient and Courts Are Open.

But, again, the senator says there are no laws upon our statute books by which these crimes can be punished. In 1838, this distinguished gentleman was elected United States senator, he had absolute control of the legislature, it was in every sense subservient to his wishes; the laws of the state of Idaho were the same then as they are now. The necessity for the reforming of the laws was as great then as it is now. Did he introduce or cause to be introduced any bill in our legislature covering this subject-matter? Did he labor with the lawmakers for the protection of the home? Did you hear any preaching then upon that question? Again, for eighteen years Senator Dubois has been a factor in Idaho affairs; for twelve years he has been a United States senator, wielding the influence that attaches to an incumbent of that great office. What has he done during those years seeking to enact better laws to throw protection around the home? Yet what has impeded him in his work? If he had used his influence to have laws enacted and they had been defeated, that would be another question. But for fourteen years he has been silent while the Idaho home has been as open and vulnerable as he now claims it is. There is not a lawyer here who does not know that the criminal code of the state of Idaho is the same now as it has been since 1837. I ask Senator Dubois to point to a single instance where there has been a repeal of any act covering any of these crimes since 1837. There has never been a day since 1837 when the gentiles have not had absolute control of the legislature, and there has never been a day since 1836 when Senator Dubois has not had sufficient influence to put through any bill upon this subject-matter that he wanted to. Any man could have done so.

But there are laws upon the statute books covering these crimes. The crime of bigamy is defined by our statute, and the supreme court of the United States as far back as 1847 construed this statute and sustained a conviction for polygamy thereunder. The crime of illegal cohabitation is also covered by these statutes. These statutes have been construed, and I apprehend that you will not be able to find any lawyer who will gain say

the proposition that if there is any man living in polygamy in the state of Idaho and the evidence is at hand that he can be punished under the laws of our state. I say to you tonight that if these crimes are being committed in violation of our law, the violators should be punished and there is no reason why they should not be punished, because the laws are sufficient and the courts are open. I say that if Senator Dubois can find a single man living in polygamy who has contracted a plural marriage under the language of the manifesto of October 6, 1852, and will file a complaint and furnish the evidence, that I will find the court and the law to punish him and if he desires, I will volunteer to prosecute the case in conviction, notwithstanding the fact that my friend Joe Hunt says I am a bishop in the Mormon church. (Laughter and applause). When our friends say to you that these laws are not on the statute books, I answer them that they are and I ask you to read the statute and satisfy yourselves. If Senator Dubois friend Walker is so familiar with cases where men are living in violation of the manifesto, why does he not proceed to prosecute them? If a man should commit murder in southeastern Idaho, would it be necessary to import some man from Oregon to talk to you about it up here? Why should we not proceed at once to the enforcement of the law? If these crimes exist why don't they prosecute these people? Why do they not test the law? The law is I say to you, that they are not able to find any violations of the law. It is my candid opinion after living in close touch with these people for years, that there is not a single case in violation of the manifesto to be found in the state of Idaho. There may be isolated instances, and I know that there are old cases which existed prior to the manifesto, but I do not believe that the manifesto is in any sense violated. I believe that those people have put that mistake behind them, and that you need no more enact polygamy or the rising generation of Mormons, than you could upon the people of northern Idaho. These young people regard polygamy as a mistake. The young men and young women of the Mormon church have repudiated it. It is a thing of the past.

Sample Mormon on Exhibition.

Senator Dubois has traveling with him a young man by the name of Walker. Who is he? What is he? Where does he come from? What has been his life, and what is his history? I do not know him personally, but I have his mental photograph. He has given it to me in his speeches. My friend the Senator says, "If you do not quit talking about my side-show I am going to tell something on you." Well, I am surprised that Senator Dubois would allow that fellow Walker to go along with him, but I suppose it is like the instance in which a neighbor rode up to a farm and asked little Johnny where his Uncle Bill was. Johnny said, "He is in the kitchen

speaking the colored girl." Well, says the neighbor, "That is too bad." Yes, says John, "It is too bad, but it is the very best Uncle Bill can do." This young man Walker has stated that there are seven hundred men living in polygamy in southeastern Idaho, and that it is a common thing to find in the back-yards of the Mormon people whipping posts where their children are beaten into insensibility, and that it is a common practice to murder women who refuse to live in polygamy. That is the condition, ladies and gentlemen, he says exists in southeastern Idaho. Merciful heavens! what an unwholesome liar this man is. Can it be possible that he is stating such things in the presence of Senator Dubois? How is it possible that these reports are true? They must be true, as I find them in almost every newspaper published in the town where he has spoken. Let me repeat to you what Walker says in another way. He says, "Go through with what I have" (because me!) he pointed out an illegitimate child. "Think of that for a few moments. Reflect upon the mental makeup and the moral being that gave utterance to that sentiment before a public audience: 'Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land.' Which one of these did thy God hath given thee." (Applause).

Now as I said, I know nothing personally about Mr. Walker. I do not care anything personally about him. He has not been so bold so that I know all that I wish to know about him. But, I say to you that any man who will go about over the country, advertising from town to town and from place to place, and with the spirit of almost godliness, a mistake of his mother some thirty years ago, to so insufferably and damnable law that he would disgrace the lowest savage in a savage hall. (Applause). I do not care who she was, what her faults were, what mistakes she made, though she might have been drawn from the gutter as the common gutter-cann of the street, the child who will admit it without its belly forced from his lips, is so degraded in instinct, so low in soul that he is unfit to mix

with decent people. Senator Dubois knows very well when he votes his thumbs around me, that I have my personal quarrel with the senator himself. He knows better than any man in the state how much I wish to see the law enforced. He knows that I would never compromise with a man as Walker before the mounted and womanhood of this state, the friendship and stand of the people. (Applause). Ask the cultured women of this community if they think the man with these characteristics and these degraded instincts, can preserve the womanhood of the state of Idaho? I ask them if they would care to have their daughters under the shadow of such a man? (Applause).

The Lady From Philadelphia.

But our friends in a another instance of a woman coming on a Mrs

Now, I have no doubt that Mrs. White is a very excellent lady who comes from Philadelphia and is prepared to teach the women of the state of Idaho just how they should conduct their homes and I assumed that she is entirely familiar with the situation so far as the present status of this matter are concerned. She undoubtedly knows with whom she is dealing, but I am anxious to know what she can tell us from personal knowledge of a state of southeastern Idaho. I wonder if she has ever been in Fremont county or Bear Lake county or Owyhee county. Now, let me call your attention to one thing. Living in southeastern Idaho, side by side with these Mormon people, neighbors of them, visiting with them, associating with them in the daily walks of life, are some of the best Gentile women in the state of Idaho—women just as pure and cultured and refined and just as anxious to see the home protected as any woman from Philadelphia could possibly be. If conditions were such as they have been pictured, a considerable part of what stands or falls in view do you think it would be necessary to send to Philadelphia a lady whom she brought here for the purpose of divulging that condition, or there would come up from southeastern Idaho from the lips of those women such a cry that it would be necessary for some Senator Dubois to make any further effort to stir up such a matter. These excellent women living with these people or in their midst as their neighbors, would be willing and cooperative witnesses as to the conditions which these exist. I would be very glad to see Mrs. White here, discussing democratic principles and democratic theories, as she would have a perfect right to do, but when it comes to the question of morals and the purity of the home, so far as I am individually concerned, I am willing to leave it to the judgment and discretion of the women of the state of Idaho who live here and know the exact facts. These women in southeastern Idaho are Christian women, members of Christian churches and would be and are most sensitive to wrong. Now, how can you account for the agencies of these women, if these conditions existed as you hear and over in this campaign, exist?

Evidence of Dubois Himself.

But they do not exist. And I want to call to you as a witness a man who has stood high in the councils of his people and has been a leader among the people of the state of Idaho for many years. He is a man of unquestionable witness. Senator Dubois up in the city of February, 1907, in the highest legislative body in the world, said: "Senator Dubois. Then it must follow from that, as the years go by and as the older people disappear, polygamy as a practice will be practically removed."

Senator Dubois. "There is no question about it. * * * I say there is no polygamy and no one contended more vigorously against this legal and practice of the Mormon church than myself. * * * It is fully and waste of time for senators to undertake to demonstrate here now that polygamy is a live issue. It is dead because of the public sentiment in that country which has destroyed it. * * * As one of the representatives of a state where the Mormons are one-fourth of the people, I join with the senator from Utah, who is in part a representative of a state where three-fourths are Mormons, in saying there is no polygamy, that is, now polygamy, in these parts of the country. I doubt if the gentiles even on the other side are sincere in quibbling over this proposition, if they are sincere let them put the test case or provide for it being put in the constitution. No one wants to take it out, but there is no occasion for its enforcement. * * * I am not anxious for the amendment and do not want it, because it is not necessary. Polygamy is dead and cannot be made more dead."

Now, what has happened since that speech was delivered? Has anything been revealed in the state of Idaho, has any new condition arisen in this state? Do they point to anything, in the nature of a change since February 5, 1907. But, Senator Dubois, in a speech delivered in this city, said he was mistaken then. Well, surely the name of Justice do we know whence a mistake and when he is out? The fact is that Senator Dubois is the greatest living dishonesty today on the scene that never happen. But perhaps the most pathetic thing in this discussion is the statement found in Senator Dubois' speech delivered here in the city in which he said: "I realize that my taking up this Mormon question means the end of my political career." And he wants you to distinctly understand that he is a martyr. "If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now." Shades of the martyred dead, hover about while the world with ceased breath beholds a man's distinguished and illustrious himself upon the altar of his country! But will he go hence and leave Jackson and Arner with us? And Hatfield, must he tread the path alone and like Chief Joseph, mourn his tribe departed? They are seeking marriages! So let the tragedy be beautiful in its completeness! But we know the senator is a martyr and he has always been a martyr. For eighteen years he has been so, with the exception of two years, and that time Hatfield got to the altar first. (Applause)

Charge of Church Influence in Senatorial Election.

Now, it has been declared in this campaign several times that Senator Heyburn was elected to the United States senate by reason of the influence of the Mormon church. Senator Heyburn elected to the United States

...and have in every year a definite of ... the ...

I am afraid that if the Mormon ... they said ...

Yet they are seriously charging this ... the church interferes in politics ...

How Mormons Divide Politically.

Again it is said that two years ago John Henry Smith, a polygamist, openly went into southeastern Idaho and told the people how to vote, and that that was church interference. This statement is made and you people are left to infer that after he informed the voters there how to vote that they voted that way: or in other words that they all voted the republican ticket. Now write to the secretary of the state of Idaho and ask him to send you the vote of the Mormon counties two years ago; ask him to send you the vote of the Mormon counties for the last ten years, and you will see that they divide upon party lines, and diversify. It is a notorious fact that prominent Mormons have been defeated by Gentiles in Mormon counties, and the records will show this fact. It is also a notorious fact that prominent Mormons have been candidates and that the democratic and republican vote in some of these counties has always been very close. They divide upon party lines like some as other people do, and the records of the secretary of state's office will prove this beyond all-rovers. This record will also show that the percentage of change from democracy to republicanism twenty years ago was less in the Mormon counties than in a great many of the Gentile

...of the ...

The Republican Party Has Always Fought Polygamy.

In conclusion upon this matter let me call your attention to the fact that the first platform of any party declaring against polygamy in this country was the platform upon which Abraham Lincoln was elected president of the United States. The first law enacted for the purpose of controlling and punishing polygamy bore the signature of Abraham Lincoln. The first effective law framed for the purpose of restricting the property of the Mormon church and controlling the situation in Utah was framed by a republican; passed by a republican congress and signed by a republican president. And every single law upon the statute books dealing with this subject when it was a living issue came from the hands of the republican party. And I ask the women of this audience tonight, and the men of this audience if they do not think that the Idaho home is safe in the hands of the republican party? I deliberate to you tonight that polygamy is a dead issue. It could not enter on out of the platforms of the parties of the state and it would make no difference. Whether it is in the platform or out of them everybody is opposed to it and the Mormon people themselves are polling it behind their

...is not involved in this...
...is a...
...is a...

As you walk through the old battle
ground... you will see no pictures of
... except those of
... The genius of
... has preserved along
... the character of the French army.

A Magnificent Record.

We are standing tonight at the half
century post of the republican party.
Fifty years ago that great party was
organized... to the glory of
... and before us the in-
... to the performance of tasks

whose discharge shall work still great-
er good. A few months ago we gath-
ered at the "Coke" in old Michigan, to
... the first grand opening
... when the white head of...
... with welded hearts men as neither
... nor performance alone can do
... the party came into the arena when
the nation was stricken, when brother
stood against brother and brother
against son. No ruler's brush has pre-
served its heritage fought and won. In
the cause of humanity. Its triumphs
do not sleep upon oars. They are
engraved in the happy hearts of a
young and progressive people, pictured
forth in the homes and pastimes, the
joyous ambitions of the count-
less thousands who feel the mystic tie
of common brotherhood. It reaches
from coast to coast and from lake to
lake. It is a Nation now with a
national mind and national character,
and without strife elsewhere in the
world. In the history of our great
party, as in the old battle galleries of
... you will find no picture of
... No name has been advanced
but it has been at last crystallized into
... as great cause has ever been ad-
... with ultimate success.
... the striking words thunders from
the lips of the slave to the throwing
of the first handful of dirt on the
... has been that
of triumph and victory.

But tonight we turn from the past
to each the inspiration of the future.
The public lands are practically taken
the great domain to which has crowded
the wisdom and energies for the last
... years is now exhausted.
... we may meet with
... the great and people will not to
... great extent cross the sea. Here-
... in the great centers of popula-
... in the mad race for wealth, in
the swift and heartless race for place
and power, is to come the true test of
American citizenship and the true test
of republican institutions. The serious
question of the hour, therefore,
is the building up of strong, sturdy,
... citizenship. Un-
... this great work the republican party
... with a leader no less brave
than John A. Logan cutting his way
through the varied ranks of the enemy
of Atlanta, no less determined than
... the iron-nerved secretary of
war, saving treason from cover to the
open field, no less patriotic than Lin-
coln, gathering up in his last hours
the sword and lance and broken bands
of men to weld them again as one

You might say aside tonight the ques-
tion of tariff, you might possibly for-
get the great benefits to follow the
building of the inter-oceanic canal,
you might close your eyes to the awful
recurrence of the years of want and ruin
from 1832 to 1836, but the American
people will not desert upon the field
of battle the great leader in the su-
perior contest of the twentieth cen-
tury—the protecting and shielding of
American citizenship against the in-
roads of greed and commercialism. It
is a fight for the home, for the perpet-
uity of our institutions, a fight for
the old flag itself. And when in No-
vember the result is known, it will be
found that the loyalty to a true and
tested leader, patriotism to the first
best interests of American citizenship
has triumphed and Theodore Roosevelt
will proceed with his great work. (Ap-
plause).

MR. BORAH SPEAKS AT MOSCOW

SAYS THERE MAY BE SOME MOR-
MONS IN IDAHO WITH
PLURAL WIVES.

ANSWERS A RIVAL'S CHALLENGE

Suggests That Dubois File a Com-
plaint Against Hudge for
Polygamy.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Oct. 22.—W. E.
Borah of Idaho addressed a large au-
dience at the opera house here tonight.
National issues from a republican stand-
point were ably discussed. Much time
was given by the speaker to the pro-
tective tariff argument. Mr. Borah's
word painting in his eulogy of Presi-
dent Roosevelt was the best heard here
during the campaign.

On state issues the speaker expressed
the belief that Mormonism was not an
issue in this campaign. Nevertheless,
the last hour of his address was de-
voted to a defense of the Mormons as
a people. In reply to Senator Dubois
furnishing the names of Bishop Hudge
and Mathias Cowley as being guilty of
polygamic relations, Mr. Borah
said: "Let Senator Dubois file his
complaint if Hudge is guilty."

Mr. Borah explained that the man-
ifesto gives the old Mormons the right
to maintain the relations obtaining at
that time, but that there would be no
new cases. The Mathias Cowley case
was not discussed. The speaker read
extracts from Dubois' speeches made
before the Smoot investigation.

The feature of Mr. Borah's address
on Mormonism was the statement: "I
will not say there is no polygamy in
Idaho at this time, for there may be
some individual cases."

BORAH'S ADDRESS.

Short Account of the Meeting Last Friday.

It was a crowded house and an appreciative audience that greeted W. K. Borah in Rathdrum last Friday evening. The room was beautifully decorated with bunting and flags and hung with portraits of great republicans. A band and the intermittent explosion of giant fire crackers heralded the hour of the meeting which began at about 8 o'clock and lasted until ten.

The meeting was opened by Chairman C. L. Heltman. Several local candidates were present. They were R. C. Egbers for superintendent, H. S. McCrea for probate judge, Geo. H. Ross for treasurer, W. H. Edelblute for surveyor and Wm. Ashley, Jr., for representative. Each was introduced and made a few remarks.

Mr. Borah, the speaker of the evening, was then introduced and delivered what in many respects may be termed the ablest address which has been heard in Rathdrum in many years. It was an eloquent and cogent presentation of the Republican position, national and state, and rounded up the so-called issues of the opposition with cutting sarcasm. Mr. Borah contrasted the administration of Harrison and Cleveland to show that while under the former the national debt had been reduced by reason of a wise protective tariff, it had been increased under the latter by the enactment of the Wilson tariff which removed the import duty from a great number of articles which could be produced abroad by cheap foreign labor and sold in this country at prices so far below the prices necessary to maintain the high American wage scale, that vast numbers of American factories were smothered by the competition and thirty per cent of the American

laborers were thrown out of employment, causing the famous Coxey army movement for remunerative employment. He then told how prosperity and the buoyancy of American industries returned with the restoration of the protective tariff, and recounted the achievements of the last seven years of republican administration.

His review of state issues was along the lines of his republican contemporaries but was more lucid, interesting and entertaining. His arraignment of Dubois was most severe. He referred to Dubois as an adroit politician who has contradicted himself on many questions since he changed his political views to further his own aims, and intimated that within ten years he would be trying to get back into the Republican party for the same purpose. He ridiculed the Dubois Morrison issue without mercy. He said Dubois had raised the scilicet issue in an attempt to retain his seat in the United States senate, and pointed out that it is significant that he studiously avoided incorporating it into the democratic state platform those sexual crimes against which Idaho statutes have no laws, but mentioned only those for which the statutes do provide punishment. He said there could be no issue in demanding a law that already exists.

THE PIONEER WOMEN.

(Extract from the address of Hon. W. E. Borah,
to the Pioneers, at Moscow, June 8, 1905.)

But no reference to pioneer life would be complete—the picture would be unfinished and unfaithful—without a fitting reference to the courageous women who shared with fathers and husbands the hardships of the early settlement. Conditions more out of harmony, environments more uninviting, with what woman would have her surroundings and environment to be, could scarcely be imagined. The ease, society, companionship and comforts so essential to woman's life, were sternly set aside, bravely given over for years of struggle and endurance. Not much is told of her upon the pages of pioneer history—in the popular drawing of those free, venturesome days little note is given to her presence—but through all these scenes and trials the refining character of the truly noble American woman,—the queen of every emergency,—tinted and softened the harsher outlines of pioneer life with the subtle halo of a woman's influence. We are told that in endurance, in patient waiting through the long hours of suspense when danger was threatened, in fortitude when the struggle was at hand, and above all in that self-sustaining hope which in crucial hours discerns through the night of adversity the coming dawn of triumph, she was in every sense

the helpmeet of her bolder companion. There is nothing in romance or song more thrilling, richer in the highest qualities of womanhood, than may be gleaned from the stories of pioneer life touching the woman who helped to make this Western land a home of security and refinement for her daughter. It is right and proper for sentiment and art to join in placing in the beautiful city of Portland a statue to the memory of the Indian wife famous in the story of Lewis and Clark. What genius can do to rescue from forgetfulness this strange mingling of myth and reality, let genius do. But let the unending gratitude of those who now enjoy the harvest of the deeds planted long ago by the brave old pioneers save from oblivion the beautiful and heroic in the life of the all but isolated pioneer woman who held out and fought on against a thousand obstacles until she saw Western barbarism at her feet and a magnificent civilization reigning in its stead. There are no words commensurate with her real worth.

Years ago I sat for hours in front of the tomb at Mt. Vernon and watched the countless passers-by involuntarily bow in the presence of the sainted memory of the father of our country. No man left that holy ground without a feeling of renewed zeal for the flag which kept vigil above. Were I the master of the chisel I would place in yonder capitol grounds of Boise, so generously given by the state, a piece of art in the presence of which every visitor would involuntarily

bow—a remembrance in marble and bronze of the pioneer wife. It would not reveal the cold, classic yet masculine features of the Roman matron, for there would be an elevating touch of Christian hope which the pagan mother never knew; nor yet the sterner, more unrelenting features of the brave wife who went with her companion in primitive English days to battle, for a richer higher civilization has given a nobler brow; but it would embody as nearly as art can do that exalted, Christian womanhood, brave, intelligent, self-sacrificing; uncomplaining—who subdued by the matchless force of her character the obstacles of a frontier life.

PIONEER MEETING AT MOSCOW

Address By W. E. Borah the Feature of the Exercises.

MOSCOW, June 3.—The exercises incident to pioneers' day attracted a large crowd of settlers and "Indo-fest." The principal address was delivered by Hon. W. E. Borah of Idaho, who said in part:

Men of initiative, of self-reliance, of unending courage, of sturdy honesty, broad of purpose, fearless in execution, the lives and achievements of the pioneers are as fascinating as the happiest pages of romance. We are preparing in a large way in a sister state to celebrate the pioneer life. This is the year in which the great northwestern empire will in thought and memory be well known. The hardships suffered, the privations endured, the heroisms so oft displayed, the average cunning and endurance so often questioned and excelled, the unvarnished tragedies born of the thirst for gold and the love of adventure, the sad old desert with its silent and somber secrets of mystery and crime, ripening at last into a dense mighty commonwealth—all these things will be recalled, lived and acted over again, and there is no more thrilling scene

in American life since the old days of the revolution. If, under the inspiration of this renaissance of western life, the great state of Idaho would before it is too late, before the record fades from memories growing dim, before the actors leave the stage, appropriate a sum sufficient to preserve our history of the pioneer life, it would be our fitting tribute to a type of character which in another 20 years will live only in memory.

But no reference to pioneer life would be complete—the picture would be unfinished and unfaithful—without a fitting reference to the courageous women who shared with fathers and husbands the hardships of the early settlement. Conditions more out of harmony, environments more uninviting, with what woman would have her surroundings and environment to be, could scarcely be imagined. The ease, society, companionship and comforts so essential to woman's life, were steadily set aside, bravely given over for years to struggle and endurance. Not many are told of her upon the pages of pioneer history—in the popular drawing of those free, venturesome days little note is given to her presence—but through all these scenes and trials the refining character of the truly noble American woman, the queen of every emergency, tried and softened the harsher outlines of pioneer life with the subtle halo of a woman's influence. We are told that in endurance, in patient waiting through the long hours of suspense when danger threatened, in fortitude when the struggle was at hand, and above all in that self-sustaining hope which in crucial hours discerns through the night of adversity the coming dawn of triumph, she was in every sense the helpmeet of her bolder companion. There is nothing in re-

ference of long more thrilling, richer in the highest qualities of womanhood, than may be gleaned from the stories of pioneer life touching the women who helped to make this western land a home of security and refinement for her daughters. It is right and proper for sentiment and art to join in placing in the beautiful city of Portland a statue to the memory of the Indian wife famous in the story of Lewis and Clark. What genius can do to rescue from forgetfulness this strange admixture of myth and reality, let genius do. But let the preceding gratitude of those who now enjoy the harvest of the deeds plotted long ago by the brave old pioneers save from oblivion the beautiful and heroic in the life of the all but isolated pioneer woman who held out and fought on against a thousand obstacles until she saw western barbarism at her feet and a magnificent civilization rising in its stead. There are no words of praise commensurate with her real worth.

"Years ago I sat for hours in front of the tomb at Mt. Vernon and watched the countless passers-by involuntarily bow in the presence of the sainted memory of the father of our country. No man left that holy ground without a feeling of renewed zeal for the flag which waved high above. Were I the master of the chest, I would put in yonder capital grounds of India, so generously given by the state, a piece of art in the presence of which every visitor would involuntarily bow—a remembrance in marble and bronze of the pioneer wife. It would not reveal the cold, classic yet insipid features of the Roman matron, for there would be that elevating touch of Christian hope which the pagan mother never knew; nor tell the sterner, more unrelenting features of the brave wife who went with her companion in primitive English days to battle, for a richer, higher civilization has given a nobler brow; but it would embody as nearly an art can do that exalted, Christian womanhood, brave, intelligent, self-sacrificing, uncomplaining—who subdued by the matchless force of her character the obstacles of a frontier life."

COMMENCEMENT DAYS HAVE PASSED

Summary of the Events of an
Interesting Week.

DIPLOMAS CONFERRED UP- ON THIRTEEN

Masterly Address By Hon. W. E.
Borah.—Fine Sermon By Rev.
Aull.—Interesting Discourse By
Dr. Roach.—Class Exercises.

The address of Hon. W. E. Borah on Tuesday evening, known in the commencement calendar as the college oration, was the most eloquent and inspiring address that has been given on a similar occasion in Moscow. His subject was "The Outlook". In his line of argument he contended that the world is just as full of opportunities for great achievements as at any time in its history. He told the class they were on the commencement of culture and not to go out into the world with false ideas of wealth and its power. While he did not disparage these attainments, character, mind and self reliance would win the victory in the end. Character would marshal the hosts of Industry and Capital as Napoleon marshalled his hosts. Idaho, he said had not yet garnered, her face is yet toward the harvest field. Educated reformers would do more than the uneducated and education was better than wealth and capital. With mind and Character, manhood and patriotism the battlefield is yours and the opportunity is great.

The speaker was strong, brilliant, magnetic, and no attempt in cold type will give an adequate idea of the splendid address. So captivated were the audience that at its conclusion they broke into prolonged applause which did not cease till the speaker again rose to his feet and bowed his acknowledgment.

A HIGH-GRADE MAN

Being Something Ament
W. E. Borah, Idaho's First Citizen.

A BRAUNY-DRAINED young man stood up at a notable dinner the other night and told a lot of undressed truths where he thought they would do the most good.

A number of ultra-conservative lawyers pricked up their ears when he began to speak and listened, wondering whence and how it happened that one of the eaters at that board dared talk with such consummate you-be-damnedness. Before he had concluded the orator had done a very big thing. He had created a sensation, firstly; set his hearers to thinking, secondly, and, thirdly, won their approval for his courageous words. He walked right up and smashed professional traditions between the eyes, and did it with righteous bravado of a man defending his sweetheart's or his country's honor.

The occasion of this rising up was the sitting down of the Pacific Coast Bar Association to a banquet at the American Inn on Thursday evening, and the man was W. E. Borah, first citizen of the State of Idaho.

Champion of Decent Citizenship.

He is a husky champion of the new, decent order in citizenship and one of the strong, new men who are coming. Lochinvar-like, out of the West to lead Americans. Yesterday his address at the bar banquet was a topic of much interest and surprise in this town. It was discussed pretty generally all over the place, and in the main the town felt like slapping him on the back and saying "Bully for you!" There are two kinds of dead-game courage. One climbs up over a parapet and jabs the hellgrammer enemy with his bayonet. The other gives policy a swift kick and tells the truth when the easy part is to temperize. An hysterical Republic gives medals to the former and makes a "one-liner" of the latter—usually.

Either brand of courage is good, but the two combined constitute the greatest thing in the world, barring love.

I think William E. Borah represents both varieties. He has had no occasion to leave a requisition for the former—the rip-snorting, gun-fighting kind—so there's no positive assurance that he has it to command, but there's no uncertainty about the courage of square truth-telling. He has that to burn, and that's why he's a leader of men—given men who are right.

And it begins to look, from the top of a tree, as if American men are beginning to get right. In the mass they are now. What they want now is a chance to walk on the "wrong" outfit. They want to play "follow your leader" with a fellow who has "bonards."

The Triumph of Virtue.

They have not reached the point of giving medals to that kind of courage, but they have even now awarded a few

posts of honor. We still make "one-liners" of most men who say discourteous things about the vested rights of wrong, but occasionally we elect one of them a second time, and throw out our checks. That's a sign that the nerve market is looking up. It's altogether hopeful.

That's why a majority of the people of Idaho, when you ask them, "Who is the biggest man in the state," will answer, "Borah."

I went over to the hotel to see him yesterday and had a talk. He doesn't smoke, but he's not a crank about it. He may have no white vice, but he's not "truly good," for he let me puff his room full of smoke, and didn't flinch. He seemed to like it.

"What do you look," I asked, "about the Idaho forest reserve muddle?"

Idaho's Forest Reserve.

"There is not much to be said at this time on the question of forest reserves in Idaho. The reserves have been created and the President has not in all probabili-

ty acted in haste, and he will undoubtedly carry out his policy as indicated. Opposition at this time would be fruitless. There may be some features of the matter to be worked out and which will call for changes and modification, but the principle of forest reserve is correct. As a state and as a people we can afford to be magnanimous toward any policy which will protect our forests. The bona fide settler naturally objects our consideration, but there should nevertheless be a power sufficient and efficient to protect the forests from destruction by those now invading them not as bona fide settlers but purely in a commercial spirit."

"The Mormon question?"

No Polygamists in Idaho.

"The Mormon question? That is always put up to a man from Idaho. Well, we have the Mormons with us and from the present outlook they are going to remain. The more the subject is agitated the faster they come. But let me tell you one thing that ought to be said, not so much for the Mormon people as the honor of Idaho—there is no polygamy in Idaho, in my opinion, by reason of marriages contracted since the manifesto. You hear these charges made and wild rumors are sent abroad and Idaho suffers. But we have yet the first case to find founded upon facts. If the people of the state believed that the Mormon Church was conniving at the violation of the manifesto regardless of political parties there would be something doing. The Mormon question will undoubtedly be discussed at length in the next campaign, but as I have often said before, I do not see how it can in any sense be made a political question. If the things which are charged are true, all parties would agree upon what should be done, and if they are not true, all persons except those seeking political favors would also agree as to what should be done. It simply becomes, therefore, a question of fact, and no question of fact of this kind was ever properly disposed of in a political controversy."

"As to your candidacy for the Senate?"

His Senatorial Aspirations.

"As to my candidacy for the Senate—possibly, the ambition is not so strong as some might think. I like politics and I will probably take an active part in politics as long as I live—but I have come to like that freedom which one enjoys when he can say what he thinks and do as he wishes without feeling that he is endangering his throne. You can understand that if I had been looking solely to office I wouldn't have said some things I did at the banquet last night. But I said them and said them after reflection. In other words, if I can be Senator as a certificate of confidence of the people of my state I would like it, but if it must be had as it is so often secured, let somebody else have it. I don't want it at that price. At present I know precisely what I have and no man in politics as an office-holder or seeker has any asset for the future."

"How about the land frauds?"

Land Frauds and Other Things.

"The land frauds in Idaho have not assumed extended proportions and of course what will be done can hardly be divined. But I do not believe that there are any serious conditions to be uncovered. As to the men indicted, it is only proper to say that they have stood and now stand among the most highly respected of the citizens of our state."

"Also about things and things in Idaho?"

"Idaho has never been so prosperous. Our mines were never more promising and richer in their output and the Government aid in the reclamation of our arid lands has removed a cloud of misgivings which hung over us for years. It seemed impossible for private enterprise to reclaim our arid lands and now that the President has handed us the solution we are rejoicing beyond measure. Within the next ten years the transportation facilities of our state will be greatly increased by means of electric railways, for there is no limit to the power capacity of our rivers."

These responses are not startling. It was not Mr. Borah's day to be startling. And then he didn't know me very well and thought I might make his "copy" yellow. So he just contented himself with telling some honest facts that wouldn't be misunderstood.

Sketch of His Career.

William M. Borah is young—35. He is the most prominent lawyer in Idaho and has been for a number of years. He has a practice which is large enough to keep a half-dozen good men busy and in luxury. In 1896 he attained almost national reputation by his brilliant work in prosecuting the Coeur d'Alene rioters, but that was the last criminal case he has taken. For six years he has devoted his attention to civil law. He has made a fortune out of it, but for all of that they say you'd have to sandbag him to get one of those collars around his neck—the kind Judge Dill talks about. While he has been trying lawsuits he has been getting himself followed in politics and most anybody in Idaho who has the price will bet you that he'll be elected to the United States Senate next time. He came within four votes of it two years ago last Winter. I wrong the admission from him that he got weak in the knees in '96 and ran for Congress on a silver Republican

ticket. But that's not so bad. Everybody in Idaho was "nutty" that year, saying only postmasters. The other silver maniacs beat his crowd that year and he went back to work.

Stump His State.

In every campaign since '96 he has stumped the state until from Wrennaw's mountains to Nampa's burning sands they all know him and are "for" him. It looks as if only death or a Democratic majority could keep him out of the Senate.

Mr. Borah was born down in Egypt—Illinois. He got his early notions of Republicanism from John A. Logan, who used to be the idol of those parts. They couldn't keep him down in that Ohio River bottom—not Borah—so he went to Kansas—the best thing he could have done. There he got into "K. U." along with Fred Funston, William Allen White and a lot of other "live ones." About the brightest lot of undergraduates in the land were at old Kansas University in those days. He graduated in '93 and the next year went to Boise to practice law and economy.

Mr. Borah is married and has a good home in Boise. He must know most everyone in town by his first name. Dig he strikes me as a good mixer. He looks like Bryan, though he's not so tall. In many ways they seem to be alike. Both honest, both brave, both in earnest, but I fancy the Idaho man sleeps sounder nights than the Nebraskan and in his waking hours gets closer down to practical affairs.

His Political Understanding.

He gets a hold of national questions with both hands and I remember that he told me he favored the election of United States Senators by direct vote, the creation of a railroad rate commission having power to regulate but not to make rates. Because a board in Washington might know what was excessive when the matter was laid before it, but could not know just what it was fairly worth to carry a bushel of wheat from Lewiston to Portland without hearing argument. He is sure, however, that such a board could put the final finish on present rebate evils. If Roosevelt is one of it he wants Ethel Root for President in '98.

From what I saw and heard of him, I would put William M. Borah in the same class with Governor La Follette, Jerome Park and the Rough Rider from Sagamore Hill. He is now a great figure in the West and one of these days he will spread out over the whole country. Seem to me it would be a good idea to "Watch Borah Grow" and for Idaho, in particular, to tie to him.

SHAME AND CRIME THE FORFEIT

W. E. Borah Paints for Lawyers
Dark Picture of Result of
National Indifference.

ORGANIZED PILFERING FROM NATION'S ORPHANS

Notable Speech Made at First Banquet of the Newly Formed Pacific Coast Bar Association, Which Elects Judge Williams President.

Judge George M. Williams of Portland was elected president of the Pacific Coast Bar association yesterday. C. Will Shaffer of Olympia, secretary; Elford C. Comagra of San Francisco, treasurer. The following vice-presidents were chosen: Oregon, Judge John H. Cleland of Portland, for Washington; John W. Roberts, for California; John W. Bennett of San Francisco, for Alaska; W. A. Gilmore of Nome, for Idaho; Warren A. Truitt of Boise, for Nevada; H. R. Cook of Reno.

The association was formed at the afternoon session of the lawyers who had assembled in Hibernian hall in response to 1,500 invitations that had been sent from Portland.

A committee prepared the form of organization of which Judge Alfred F. Sears, Jr., was chairman and the other members were Samuel P. Stern of Washington, Warren A. Truitt of Idaho, William A. Gorrell of California and W. A. Gilmore of Alaska.

The banquet last night given by the Oregon State Bar association to the visiting lawyers from the states of the Pacific slope at the American inn was a brilliant affair. Judge Sears, who was to have been toastmaster, resigned in favor of Judge Leonard H. Webster, and the latter presided with skill.

Eloquent Responses to Toasts.

Frederick R. Bauman of Seattle spoke on "Practice in the West." W. E. Borah of Boise on "The Other Side." Judge T. L. Stiles of Tacoma on "The Amateur Judge." M. E. Gordon of Spokane on "The Judiciary of the Pacific Coast" and Hampton L. Carson, attorney-general of Pennsylvania, who delivered the address of the day yesterday afternoon in Hibernian hall, responded to the sentiment, "The Keystone State."

W. E. Borah of Boise spoke eloquently on living topics of the day, calling high the standard of citizenship and paying a tribute to President Roosevelt for his attempts to curb the power of the corporations. He said, in part:

"Today we are passing as a nation through a period of shame and stagnation. In 26 states of the union fraud and cor-

ruption has been uncovered in high political circles, and investigation is actually in progress. At least four of the great departments at Washington are honeycombed with rottenness.

Organized Pilfering From Orphans.

"The great names of finance, those who count their wealth in millions of lire and cease to count at all, are associated with organized pilfering from widows and orphans of the land. The guilty and the innocent are all in the trap together.

"In sackcloth and ashes the people are paying the forfeit of their crime—indifference to the obligations of citizenship. For 20 years the mass of the people—busy in getting wealth and too happy and contented to be easily called into the street—have forgotten that we have a form of government which calls for the vigilance of all the people all the time. The stern voice of patriotism has talked of loyalty, and the business world has talked of conservatism until we have a saturation of shame and crime which reaches from one end of the land to the other. Loyalty has too often meant the protection of speculators, and conservatism, of which the laughing fraud of New York was the most noted disciple, has been the cover for his petty theft of \$70,000 a year.

Theodore Roosevelt's public life has been a marvelous one, crowded with stirring incidents and brilliant achievements; fate and genius have combined to make his career the most striking and eventful of the age.

Vitalized Dead Laws.

"Organizations which able men have fought in vain have yielded to the sway of his hypnotic power. Political bosses, strong in their rights and justice of their power and dignity, have surrendered to his broad and fearless views.

"Vast corporate influences entrenched and protected by time and custom, have acceded to his plans. The dead letter of the statute has felt the vitalizing touch of his restless and searching energy. But when all the fruits of his matchless endeavors have been gathered, none will be richer in benefit to the people at large than his words and acts putting behind him the false party standard which has obtained for 20 years—that the party men can do no wrong—and giving instead that party loyalty is no less than citizenship with all its high obligations and duties. No organization, no false theory about party loyalty can relieve men from the full obligations of citizenship or excuse them for inefficiency. From those who opposed and cynically scoffed, he appealed to the hosts outside, and winning, proved again that the people are not only capable, but sound and loyal."

STATSMANSHIP IN IDAHO.

The impression we get about Idaho through the frequent philippic of Hon. Fred T. Dubois, of Blackfoot, is that it is reeking with polygamy and sodden with Mormonism. The impression we might get from the vivid rhetoric of Hon. W. B. Hayburn, of Spokane, is of an indignant and deserving people outraged by an unscrupulous national administration through its infamous forest reserve policy. The impression we have from the quiet and convincing story of Hon. W. E. Borah, of Boise, is that Idaho gets along very well with the Mormons and with Hoosevelt; and that it refuses to get excited about polygamy or the President's effort to save the forests for the benefit of the whole people.

The Mormons are criminals and there is nothing in Idaho but polygamy, cries Dubois. There is no polygamy in Idaho, because it is against the law, and the people of Idaho are law-abiding, answers Borah. The forests were made to be despoiled by anybody that comes along, yells Hayburn. The forest reserve policy is correct; the bona fide settler will be taken care of, responds Borah.

Now, what is Idaho going to do about it? Senator Dubois has done much toward giving Idaho an unenviable notoriety by his lamentations about the criminal practice of the Mormons, so that there is in the United States a respectable number of people who think the dreadful monster polygamy has crushed out every decent instinct of its citizenship. Senator Hayburn has exposed the national administration in its war on the land-grabbers and timber thieves, and he has done much to show that Idaho is not keeping step with the mighty march on the gruffers. If Idaho deserves to emerge from the cowboy and pickax period, it will have to change its representation in the Senate at Washington. The Oregonian doesn't at all say that Borah is the man to send; but it unhesitatingly declares that some man who stands for the things Borah advocates will do better things for Idaho at Washington than its present anti-Mormon extorter and how-wow statesman. Who it shall be Idaho will of course determine for itself.

Hon. W. E. Borah.

W. E. Borah, Idaho's brilliant orator and attorney, who responded to a toast at a banquet of the bar association at Portland recently, attracted much attention to himself and reflected credit upon his state by his eloquent and stirring words. The state of Idaho is justly proud of many of her bright and leading men among whom there are none who rank higher in the estimation of the people than W. E. Borah. It is said of him that his eloquence and brilliancy are not mere surface accomplishments, but the overflow of stores of knowledge and deep thinking. The following tribute to the President is an extract from his address at the banquet:

Theodore Roosevelt's public life has been a marvelous one, crowded with stirring incidents and brilliant achievements; fate and genius have combined to make his career the most striking and eventful of the age. Organizations against which able men have fought in vain have yielded to the sway of his hypnotic power. Political bodies, strong in their rights and jealous of their power and dignity, have surrendered to his broad and fearless views. Vast corporate influences entrenched and protected by time and custom have acceded to his plans. The dead letter of the statute has felt the vitalizing touch of his restless and searching energy. But when all the fruits of his matchless endeavors have been gathered, none will be richer in benefit to the people at large than his words and acts putting behind him the false party standard which has obtained for 30 years--that the party men can do no wrong, and giving instead--that party loyalty is no less than citizenship with all its high obligations and duties. No organization, no false theory about party loyalty can relieve men from the full obligations of citizenship or excuse them for inefficiency. From those who opposed and cynically scoffed, he appealed to the hosts outside, and winning, proved again that the people are not only capable, but sound and loyal."

A QUESTION FOR LABOR.

Hon. W. H. Borah was one of the principal speakers at the Labor Day celebration at Boise. His speech was given in the usual eloquent and forceful style of the orator and he handled the subject of the coolie labor of the Orient and the hated Chinese expedient—the boycott—without gloves. In the course of his remarks, he said:

"American labor should speak not in pleas and certain times open those matters now arising out of our trade relations with the Orient. The devotees of Confucianism, putting aside the mild philosophy of self denial, are imbibing some of the 'stand and deliver' policies of the harder races. They indicate that our goods are to be boycotted unless they are permitted to interpret our exclusion statutes. And that which began with a more liberal policy toward travelers and students bids fair to ripen into a demand for a more liberal policy toward all who may wish to come. Strange to say, a sentiment is already manifested toward putting down the bars and throwing open the Golden Gate. It is to be deplored.

"We would like to see our merchants in every part of the world, but if the price to be paid is competition with the labor of the Orient we will have to live unto ourselves. If there is a voice unswerving upon this question of liberalizing our exclusion statutes in favor of those who would lower the standard of American labor it is simply the voice of that cosmopolitan which knows no country, no flag.

"What is it that has given us the name of the world? It is the initiative, the intelligence and genius of American workmen. Our trade policies and tariff laws may have done something, and much credit is due, no doubt, to the energy and push of our merchants and traders, but after all, that which gives demand for manufactured goods is that they bear the impress, not of an automaton, but of an intelligent individuality. It would be a blind and shortsighted policy indeed which would place such workmen in competition with the countless hordes of incomprehensible beings who have no more conception of our government, its aims and ideals than the hant who lingers in the shadow of St. Peter's box of the grandeur above him.

"I would close the Golden Gate and every part of entry against all people of all climes who do not come here with a determination to become a part of us and with a qualified capacity to appreciate our institutions, with a heart growing with our purposes, aims and possibilities.

"We do not want men here who can live on less than the American laborer. That is the most deadly and blighting of all competition. It destroys citizenship with brutal swiftness. It is cold blooded commercialism shot through with disloyalty to our high standard of citizenship to even mention such a proposition in the dark corners of the court-

Senator Dubois Waiting.

Senator Dubois is the crow in this instance. He would not be human and a Democrat if he were not watching this factional fight among the Republicans of Northern Idaho with ghoulish glee, ready to swoop down and gather in the plum when the time is ripe.

All this would sound as if the Republican party in Northern Idaho was shot to pieces. George Kester has been a matter hand in the game here for years. If the Democrats hope because the indictment against him and against several of those who have been closely allied to him and are important factors in Republican politics that the Republican control is smashed beyond rebuilding, they are a sorry lot of forecasters. I have been assured by several staunch Republican leaders, men whose reputations have not been tarnished, notwithstanding the fact that they are lined up with the Kester-Kettenbach-West faction, that the party control is in safe and reliable hands. They are ready now to hang up the sign: "No Democrats need apply," and they mean business.

Borah May Be the Man.

When the time comes for action—action that only the Republicans know how to put into operation—there is the name of one man who stands out head and shoulders above them, William H. Borah, a lawyer of splendid reputation, a man of unquestioned integrity and a man whose political skirts are clean, because he has allied himself with no faction. There is some talk of Governor Frank Gooding having the Senatorial bee, and also that J. H. Brady, chairman of the state central committee, would like the Senatorship. Friends of these two men may base their hope on the fact that "Dilly" Borah has been retained by Kester and Kettenbach to defend them against the Government. Naturally those men who are instrumental in trying to bring Kester and Kettenbach to book will attempt to make some political capital out of the fact that Borah was an attorney for the defendants. It will take something big to happen between now and the time for the election of a successor to Senator Dubois before the popularity of Attorney Borah will be sidetracked.

BORAH'S TRIBUTE TO EX-GOVERNOR

ORATION DELIVERED AT THE
FUNERAL OF FRANK STEUNEN-
BERG YESTERDAY.

Some Strong Points of the Character
of the Deceased Statesman Sketched
With a Master Hand—Duty of the
State in the Present Emergency
Touched Up in a Forceful Manner.

Following is the oration delivered by W. E. Borah at the funeral of ex-Governor Steunenberg at Caldwell yesterday afternoon:

"Idaho consecrates her soil today with all that is mortal of her first martyr. In confusion and anguish our young state lingers for a time by his open grave, not alone that honor may be given to the dead, but that the citizenship and courage of the living may catch the parting inspiration of his steadfast soul. Those who deem the cost when duty calls will never know his worth. But those who in this world of self-interest and expediency hear amid it all duty's commanding voice and hasten at all hazards to obey, will realize that Idaho puts beneath the soil today her most illustrious son.

"Frank Steunenberg was of the rarest type of manhood. Open, sincere, modest and unassuming—he was in his purposes and plans as indefatigable as honor itself. Bagged in body, resolute in mind, stout massive in the strength of his convictions—he was of the granite hewn. In all my acquaintance I have never known one more unusually gifted in moral will power. In moments when he seemed to yield he had supply ceased to argue, that all his silent, invincible force might be gathered for the final effort. By these splendid qualities he endeared himself to his adopted state and spread her fame and standing abroad. There is no place in Idaho today where affection protects the home, where love and truth shield life and property but they will recount his strong and manly virtues, his fearless and incorruptible manhood, his singularly brave and upright heart.

"But there was another side to his nature—the one which makes our grief so unspokenable now. How full and rich, how unselfish and complete his friendship which he gave of so generously to all. This man of unflinching will, of iron determination, was in the quiet of his friends as faithful and considerate as a woman. His countless acts of friendship, his

devotion to the richest person which sheds its perfume on the human heart, are justified by the grief and tears of those gathered from every part of the state. His was that genuine affection, that kindness of heart which like an angel on an errand of love touches the suffering soul with the saving balm, and is gone—fed before we were the tears of coming day—~~leaving behind~~ ~~and~~ ~~leaving~~ ~~lingering~~ not for praise. The world at large, the state, has lost a splendid, manly man, a patriot, a civic soldier without a stain upon his armor. But there are those who feel that they have also lost a friend, perhaps never to be replaced.

"But in the midst of this awful tragedy, let us strive to be just. This crime when fastened upon its author will place him up there beyond the pale of human forgiveness or pity. Therefore let us not place it unjustly or upon suspicion. Let us not believe that it is the crime of any class or any portion of our citizens or that it finds sympathy with anyone other than the actual perpetrator. Let us hope that when the mystery yields up its secret it will be found that it is some one irresponsible toward all others, actuated by that strange fanaticism and ferocity which the law-breaker bears toward the brave and upright and loyal, who has above committed the awful deed. Oh, if men, high and low, rich and poor, would only learn obedience to the law, if they could only measure the worth and value of this, the rarest jewel in the crown of liberty.

"But let it not be forgotten in a day or a year that the demands of the law must be satisfied—violated with impunity never. Wherever the offense is surely located, whoever it may affect and be fastened upon, there will be neither compromise nor cowardice. Idaho will not permit this humiliation to be ameliorated by time or wiped out by influence. The citizen who from this hour does not become the upstirring searcher for the author of this crime carries already in his heart the germs of treason. He is not a part of us—the commonwealth disowns him. Idaho today offers to her nation the inspiring character of her great governor, and from this hour will claim recognition whenever fame gathers to the scroll; the names of those who sacrificed all for the civic integrity of our constitution. But in the months or years to come we will give to our sister states the proof that his example was not in vain—justice will bring to her the cowardly assassin, and Idaho will in part pay to the memory of her dead her immeasurable debt of gratitude. No man wending his way to his home and loved ones, peering through darkness and storm into the lighted windows where cheer and welcome await his coming, will dare to forget that Idaho's standing and manhood's safety is yet in question and will be until the law shall have written the merciless sentences for those who bring us to this unspokenable sorrow. Neither suspicion nor rumor nor passion shall have sway, but justice nevertheless will be done. The mandamus of Idaho is behind it.

And now to those who would expect a detailed statement of the life and public services of the dead, I must disappoint you. The burden is too great by place to room upon one who felt so often the gratefulness and friendship of his noble nature. Per-

haps at some other time and place his may be done. But in the simplicity of truth it may be said now that his career is a splendid portion of the history of our state. The example of his life is indelibly impressed upon the character of our commonwealth. Beyond the confines of the state and among the accredited what he won unqualified praise and the unfounded admiration. The great John Root once said to the speaker, "There is one of the great men of the country." And so all bear witness today, for about his hear are gathered the humblest and the highest, to pay their last respect, while everywhere there he was known men speak in words of commendation and praise.

There is humble station, by the force of his energy and ability, through self-reliance and integrity he also won the highest honor in the gift of his state. He leaves for the state he so faithfully served the envied trophy a public servant can live—and I doubt not that last Saturday night he paid the highest debt one can pay his country. I cordially believe that had he known years before the debt which would be demanded, still he would have paid; ready to duty was a stranger to his nature. Not mindful of the time of the great task before him and he would possibly entailed, undisturbedly he pursued his high purpose to the end. Rather than to see us and order trampled beneath the feet of crime; and the name of his state a byword and a jest, he assigned it, and never in his life thereafter covered. Idaho perhaps has no conception today of what she owes him.

"I know how inadequately I have spoken, but could the unresponsive dead ever speak again his modest soul would say, it is enough. At each gesture of a loved and loving friend the next word must be said. So fondly trusting that somewhere and in some way we will know our noble friend again—farewell."

Hon. W. E. Borah's oration was an eloquent tribute to the martyred Governor. It appealed to the minds and hearts of all who heard; giving inspiration to the sorrowing friends and comfort to the bereaved family. We would like to publish it in full, but cannot do so.

W. E. BORAH.

W. E. Borah occupies a unique and enviable position among the great men of Idaho. As a jurist he stands at the head of his profession; as an orator he is the Daniel Webster of the Gen' of the Mountains. He is a scholar of rare attainments. Nature has been good to this man and he in return has been true and honest to himself. He is a utilitarian worker, as his successful and brilliant record gives unmistakable proof. The Bulletin would be glad to see Mr. Borah in any position in public life he would want or accept. Idaho and Idahoans are proud of this splendid citizen.

Oration by W. E. Borah.

W. H. Borah delivered the address of the evening. He brought out the fact that Robert Burns was not only one of the greatest poets but was also one of the greatest in citizenship and statesmanship of his time. He closed his remarks with the following eloquent tribute to the famous poet:

"Robert Burns stands apart in the realm of thought, isolated by the strange and marvelous originality of his genius. Born in that lowly sphere where the anthem of human sympathy enriches the heart of childhood with compassion for all men, he learned to read the human heart, knew its emotions, its hopes and longings before and far better than he knew himself. Reared near the heart of nature, his sensitive being divined her secrets and heard and held her admonitions as simply as the child gathers and lavishly adorns itself with the flowers of the meadows.

"What an exceptional being he was—the depth and beauty, the searching passion, the unspeakable pathos, the inimitable wit, the withering sarcasm of this peasant; the savants of the earth do homage to his intellect, and wherever a son of Scotland is found there is unflinching fidelity to his memory. Impulsive, emotional, thrilled with the feverish ecstasy of life, sensitive to the cadence of song and the electric touch of beauty, the agony of a tear, the rapture of a smile, gathering in poetic form the sunbeams which fell upon his pathway, familiar with the sunshine and storm of hope and despair—a peasant, a poet, and in every sense a patriot.

"When you read his poetry you hear the rhythmic strains of that music which calls into activity all the nobler impulses of the heart. The harp of life gave up to this weird minstrel all the music of its thousand tones. There is in all these tones but one music and one Shakespeare."

LET SALT LAKE HEED W. E. BORAH'S WORDS.

Salt Lake's citizens, roused by the series of holdups that culminated the other night in the murder of a respected resident, should read with interest the words of W. E. Borah, Idaho's brilliant young statesman, who delivered the funeral oration over the remains of former Gov. Steunenberg, who was assassinated Saturday at Caldwell. Mr. Borah's wise counsel to a community shocked by so horrible a crime applies most fittingly to the local situation. His plea for moderation and for an unflinching enforcement of the law is a model of its kind.

"But let it not be forgotten in a day or a year," said Mr. Borah, "that the demands of the law must be satisfied—violated with impunity never. Wherever the offense is surely located, whosoever it may affect and be fastened upon, there will be neither compromise nor cowardice. Idaho will not permit this humiliation to be ameliorated by time or wiped out by influence."

Let Salt Lake citizens apply to themselves Mr. Borah's words: "The citizen who from this hour does not become the untiring searcher for the author of this crime carries already in his heart the germs of treason. He is not a part of us—the community disowns him."

Eminently just, Mr. Borah does not suggest in any way that this or that clique or organization is responsible for the former Governor's death.

The tenor of Mr. Borah's remarks was to stop all talk of mob violence, to have a care in accusation, to see that the law is enforced and that the officers of the law do their duty, inexorably, unceasingly, relentlessly, until the guilty person or persons are brought to justice.

Salt Lake Telegram - June 2 - 1906

*Copy of letter
June 20 - 1906*

W. E. BORAH'S boom for U. S. Senator is increasing and we believe that he is the choice of the people. Mr. Borah is a man of great mental character and competency and would be an honor to Idaho. The people of Caldwell and Canyon county will stand by him and the indications are that he will prove the choice of the people of the state.

Borah in Idaho Falls.

W. E. Borah, of Boise, candidate for United States senator, who has been looking over the enemy's country and incidentally investigating his own chances, came in from Fremont county Sunday. Mr. Borah is a genial, whole-souled gentleman, whom it is a pleasure to know and also a man of wide experience, with a comprehensive knowledge of affairs. He is making a decidedly interesting canvass in this part of the state and does not feel in the least discouraged at the outlook. He met many of Fremont and Bingham's politicians and men of influence, who he says, received him graciously. He left for home on Tuesday.

Idaho Falls News June 20 - 1906

Unselfish Act of a Rare Man.

(Teton News.)

Mr. Borah's retirement from the senatorial contest is an occasion for real regret, not only to the people of Idaho, but to all the northwest. He is not only an able lawyer, but is of that type of men who stand for the best in politics. He has, of late, waged vigorous war against the machine in Idaho. He has met equally as vigorous opposition. To defeat that machine he had offered to take his candidacy to the state convention and to abide its decision. That offer had aroused the bitterest controversy. Senator Heyburn, who could in no wise be affected save that it might set a precedent he could not ignore, inveighed against it in an open letter. To this, Mr. Borah answered that he conceived it the duty of a senator to serve the people, and that he would prefer, could he attain the office, to hold his nomination from the people rather than any set of politicians. His chance of success in this fight appeared good. Now, he voluntarily abandons whatever political hope he may have had to perform a duty as a lawyer and a good citizen. Such men are rare.

NOMINATION OF SENATOR.

While it is some time before the state convention convenes, nevertheless the Republicans of the county ought to begin to ascertain where they stand on the issues and candidates that are to be considered. One of the most important matters to come before that convention is the question as to whether or not a candidate for the United States senate shall be renominated at Pocatello. The tendency of public sentiment is toward the selection of senators in this way in the absence of a more direct manner for the people to express their views. But the question is not considered on its merits alone. Whether or not this is the better method seems to be a secondary consideration. The friends of W. E. Borah believe that a majority of the Republicans of Idaho are in favor of electing him to the senate, and that if the question comes before the convention it will endorse him, while the supporters of Brady are opposing the idea. At the state convention having anything to do with the matter. Hence the question of whether or not it would be better to select a candidate at the state convention seems to have resolved itself into whether Borah or Brady should be our next senator. This fact is almost conclusive evidence that Borah's opponents also believe that he is the choice of the majority of the Republican party, and their opposition looks like an effort to prevent an expression of that majority. As far as this coun-

ty is concerned, the sentiment is strongly in favor of nominating Borah at the state convention. We believe that Owyhee county will go to Pocatello with a delegation almost unanimously in favor of him.

We believe that the state ticket would be strengthened by including Borah at Pocatello; we believe that the Republican legislative ticket of every county in the state would be affected in the same manner.—Malad Enterprise.

Borah and Gooding.

(Malad Enterprise.)

Two things are almost absolutely necessary in the success of the Republican party in Idaho at the coming election—the renomination of Governor Gooding and the nomination of W. E. Borah for the United States senate. Some time ago it seemed entirely improbable that if Gooding were renominated that the state convention would make a choice for senator, for it was a well-known fact that those who were advocating the renomination of Gooding, were not in favor of sending Borah to the senate. But the politicians of the state are beginning to realize that the people are going to have some say. By far a great majority of the Republicans of the state believe that W. E. Borah should be sent to the senate. That he is better qualified than any other aspirant who has yet announced his candidacy is admitted. The state of Idaho is strongly Republican, but the day has passed in the history of American politics when any party can oppose a well-defined public sentiment and still be successful. When Borah was defeated for the senate by Heyburn, it was taken for granted that he would be given Dubois' place when the latter's term expired if it were possible for the party to do so. At the Republican convention two years ago the general impression was that Borah was to be sent to the senate two years hence. Has he done anything since that time that should disqualify him for the position? Has a man of more ability been discovered? Emphatically no. The welfare of the party demands that Borah and Gooding be brought together.

Bourke Cockran Matched Against Borah

BARTLETT SINCLAIR DECLARES THAT THE
IDAHO MAN IS THE ABLER OF THE TWO

RATHDRUM, Idaho, April 22.—Bourke Cockran, who has been employed by the Western Federation of Miners to assist in the defense of Moyer, Pettibone and Haywood, charged with the assassination of Governor Steunenberg, is not and never was rated as a great or even good lawyer. His reputation is that of a declaimer or orator. As a lawyer there are in the city of New York, his home, hundreds who now and have always been his superior, whose names are never heard outside that city. I knew Cockran as a member of the New York bar 15 years ago, where he was known then and is known now chiefly as a Tammany hall statesman with an excellent voice, felicitous speech, marvelous self confidence, but in no sense a learned or profound lawyer. Compared with William E. Hornblower or others of his contemporaries I might name of the New York bar, he is a veritable pigmy. About the time I knew him a fortunate marriage brought him wealth, social influence and domestic contentment, which before he had not enjoyed. His career as a lawyer practically ceased with that event. I never knew him to be associated in really difficult or important litigation with company of recognized lawyers of great ability, nor has any one discovered such association.

Borah an Able Antagonist.

When he is pitted against Mr. Borah in the dynamite cases he will find an

antagonist younger in years, equal in oratorical force and superior—far superior—in legal wit and learning. Cockran appears to best advantage as a spread eagle speaker in the political forum. In a case before a jury, made up of unemotional and cool headed farmers and men of trade, such as will confront him in Idaho, the freedom of the stump will count for very little. The defendants in these cases could have stayed at home, I think, and fared better in the choice of counsel. Those murder cases will never turn on any pivot other than the law and evidence. The case is entirely too serious for Idaho courts to permit the sad and serious circumstances of it to form a basis for the elocutionary experiments of imported lawyers. The fame and skill of lawyers have often worked wonders in rescuing clients from perilous situations, but the case in question is not one of that nature. The facts, the evidence will control.

Mr. Hawley, who will also represent the prosecution, is a most forceful speaker and a careful, shrewd lawyer. Should these trials, unfortunately, turn out to be a measuring of legal talents, Idaho would have nothing to fear in such a contest. Borah and Hawley are among the great lawyers of the entire country. Together they successfully fought the combined efforts of all the societies pledged to save the defendants charged with serious crimes connected with the destruction of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan

property. They knew their grounds.

In June the trial of Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone will begin at Caldwell. Borah, the idol of the Idaho bar, the victor in more legal contests than any Idaho lawyer of the past or present, will measure steel with the famous Cockran, the greatest of political declaimers. The motives of the two men will differ entirely. There will be nothing of personal enthusiasm in the efforts of the New York orator. There can not be. His aim will be to win additional forensic fame. Borah will have a different impulse. His beloved friend Steunenberg was assassinated in cold blood. These two men were as brothers. To his public duty as prosecutor of the accused the unforgiving Borah will bring to bear the real consequent upon the cruelty inflicted upon this friend. Cockran may appeal to the theater for his art, but the case is too serious for Borah to admit of posing.

In any event it will be the greatest trial ever held in Idaho. The old courthouse at Caldwell will resound with eloquence, and there will be witnessed intellectual scintillations unusual in remote and isolated villages. The trials will be fair. There is no disposition that they should be otherwise, yet there is a sincere, earnest, fervent prayer from every corner of the state that the cruel taking off of the brave, fearless, honest, law loving Steunenberg be avenged.

BARTLETT SINCLAIR.

MR. BORAH IS IN THE CITY

COMMENTS ON CANDIDACY FOR
THE SENATE.

WHY CONVENTION CHOOSE

Gives His Reasons—Is Not Fighting
Gooding—He Talks About
the Situation.

*Leinster Herald
June 12 1906*

Hon. W. E. Borah of Boise, distinguished among the attorneys of Idaho for pronounced success in the legal profession, occupying first place among the accomplished orators of the state, who during his residence in the state has achieved great prominence for his convictions and able interest in the public affairs of the Commonwealth, and who was defeated for election to the United States senate in 1904 by only a few votes, is a visitor in the city and is a guest at the Bollinger hotel. Mr. Borah is a candidate for the senate and while in the north he is devoting some attention to his candidacy. A man of decisive views, independent of machine manipulation, he has by sheer force of his ability worked his way to a prominence in the republican party of the state that makes by far one of the interesting figures in the political life of Idaho, with warm friends and enthusiastic admirers in every section. Mr. Borah is of that class of public men now so prominently coming to the attention of the American people who have views, who retain and express them and who make ambition for position secondary to the views so held. But that is Mr. Borah. He believes that experience has shown a political party in convention assembled should express its choice for United States senator so that the uncertainties of legislative selection, with its history of disappointments, should in a measure be obliterated. He will present his candidacy to the republican state convention. Should that convention say his candidacy is in disfavor or of secondary consideration to some other person's candidacy he will retire permanently from the race and leave the award to be made by the process of ordinary politics.

Senatorial Candidate. (Orangeville News.)

The people of Orangeville and vicinity had the pleasure last Saturday and Sunday of meeting and becoming acquainted with W. E. Borah, Idaho's noted orator and lawyer. Mr. Borah, an attorney, came here with W. R. Purdum, mayor of Nampa and representing eastern capital, to be present at the sheriff's sale of the Belle of Thunder Mountain mine, of Roosevelt and was successful in bidding it in for the sum of \$400,000. This was Mr. Borah's first trip to this country and like all other visitors he was more than favorably impressed with the beauty and prosperity of the country and thinks that this little city has a bright future. W. E. Borah is an avowed candidate for United States senator to succeed Dubois and his candidacy is being favorably looked upon in a great many quarters where he is well known, and he is making more than a good impression on those whom he is meeting for the first time. He is distinctly "the people's man" and if United States senators were elected by the direct vote of the people he would give anyone else the race of his life. If he should be fortunate enough to be elected to that position, the east would sit up and listen, for once again there would be an orator in the senate hall such as has not been heard there since the days of Clay, Calhoun and Webster. The people of this state listen to his speeches with the greatest of pleasure whenever given the opportunity. Aside from this national gift he is also an attorney of national repute and as such is thoroughly equipped for the great office to which he aspires.

THE — POTLATCH — HERALD

The ticket nominated last week by the Republicans at Pocatello is one of the strongest and best ever put before the voters of Idaho. Wm. E. Borah, the nominee for United States Senator, is by far the ablest and most brilliant man in the state. If elected he will rank among the strongest men in the Senate.

BORAH'S TRIUMPH.

Borah received instructions in two more counties on Saturday. Oneida and Owyhee conventions both passed resolutions directing their delegates to the state convention to vote for the plan to nominate a United States senator and to vote for Borah for the nominee. Primaries are being held in Ada and Nez Perce today. There is no opposition to Borah in Ada, and it is believed by the well informed that the result in Nez Perce will be favorable to Borah. But without that county he is assured of sufficient strength to insure the adoption of his plan and the nomination of himself as the candidate. Borah's triumph has been one of the great achievements in politics. It places him in the front rank of the popular leaders, along side of Commins of Iowa and Walbridge of Wisconsin.

Borah carried Ada county yesterday without opposition and also won handily in Nez Perce county, where a fight was put up against him. These are among the last primaries to be held in the state, and the present situation shows that the plan of nominating a candidate for senator in the state convention has carried by a large majority, and that Borah will be the nominee. The plan and the candidate will have considerably over two-thirds of the convention, and all opposition to it may be withdrawn and unanimous action taken.

The celerity with which Borah has won is evidence of the great popular hold he has upon the people of Idaho, but it may be added that he espoused a popular issue and thus made himself doubly invincible. The popular election of senators is a principle that has obtained a strong hold on the people. It is growing every day and is certain to win ultimately. It can win only by the plan the republicans of Idaho have adopted. By the nomination of candidates in state convention the senate itself will soon be controlled by a majority favorable to popular election, when an amendment to the constitution can be submitted to the different states for final ratification by the people. The reform is coming and nothing can successfully stay its progress.

It should be a matter of personal pride and gratification to every resident of the state that Idaho has early taken the right side of this im-

THE IDAHO SENATORSHIP.

It begins to look as though the Idaho Republicans who oppose the popular nomination of their candidate for senator would meet the fate usually reserved for those who try to block a popular demand. It is a short-sighted politician who opposes such a movement. If there is a fixed, well-defined sentiment in the United States on any subject it is the sentiment in favor of popularizing the election of senators.

Men who argue deliberately that the people themselves are not to be trusted to name their own representatives have a queer notion of popular government. It is inconceivable that the citizens of Idaho will delegate the right to select their senator to a series of politicians who proclaim that the people themselves are not fitted for that duty. Rather, it would seem, the people would prefer a man who declares that the people are fitted for such a duty, and who is not afraid to take charge upon such a manner of selection.

Six years ago the movement for the convention nomination of senators was inaugurated in Idaho by the Democratic party, which named Senator Fred T. Dubois for the place. That selection was approved by the people at the polls and ratified by the legislature. The coming Idaho Democratic state convention, so far from repeating of the precedent just, will undoubtedly nominate Senator Dubois for another term, and those who vote the Democratic legislative bill will know for whom they are casting their ballots for senator.

W. E. Borah is waging in the Republican party a fight for the popular election of a senator. The Herald hopes that Idaho will not elect a Republican senator; but Mr. Borah is entitled to credit for raising the issue and fighting for it. His Republican opponents, apparently realizing the futility of securing for themselves a popular endorsement, are opposing the plan and trying to continue the antiquated plan of selecting a senator by machine dictation in the legislature.

The Republican convention met at St. Anthony Wednesday. There were 171 delegates present. Republicans from all over the county were present and a very lively interest was manifested by all.

W. E. Borah and James H. Brady were on the ground and also other prominent politicians of the state.

The convention was pretty evenly divided on the question of the endorsement of W. E. Borah and Jas. H. Brady at the Pocatello convention for United States senator. After recess, by request, Mr. Borah made a speech which changed the general sentiment among the delegates. The result being that he was endorsed and the delegates instructed to use all honorable means to secure his endorsement at the Pocatello convention.

The Herald Aug 2-1906

THE TICKET.

- * For United States senator—W. E. Borah, Idaho.
- * For congressman — Burton L. French, Moscow.
- * For governor—E. R. Gooding, Boise.
- * For lieutenant governor—E. A. Borah, Montpelier.
- * For secretary of state—H. E. Lamb, Don, Washington county.
- * For chief justice—C. A. Harilla, Teton county.
- * For auditor—General J. J. Gahagan, Blaine.
- * For state auditor—Robert A. Briggs, Kootenai county.
- * For supreme judge—George H. Stewart, Boise.
- * For superintendent of schools—Miss A. Deth Chamberlain, Boise city.
- * For state mine inspector—Robert H. Cook, Owyhee county.

BY JOEL L. PRIEST.
(Special to The Herald.)

Pocatello, Ida., Aug. 1.—Governor Frank H. Gooding and W. E. Borah held the Idaho Republican convention in the hollow of their hands at all times today. Everything they really cared to accomplish was accomplished. The insurgents did some hard kicking against the pricks, but a comparison of the list of nominees presented here with the list announced in The Herald of yesterday shows that while the man with the voice can make a loud noise, the man with the votes is the chap who wins the nomination.

Boise Miner Aug 2-1906

NOMINATION IS WON BY BORAH

SENATORIAL ASPIRANT FORMS
ALLIANCE WITH GOODING
SUPPORTERS.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS ARE
ARRAYED AGAINST SLATE

Old Leaders of Party, Defeated in
Convention at Pocatello, Express
Open Disapproval of Results.
Hope Defeat Will Clarify Politics

(Special Dispatch to the Miner.)

Pocatello, Idaho, Aug. 1.—The most animated convention in the history of republican politics convened here today. For weeks there has been waged a battle royal for supremacy. The fight has centered wholly around the nomination of W. E. Borah for United States senator. Arrayed against Mr. Borah were all of the leaders of the party and the fight has been bitterly waged by the old guard on the one side and the younger contingent of the party on the other. Although Borah was without a candidate for governor, and in this his position was regarded weak, yet conducting his fight against the machine, the leaders of the party and the multitude of senatorial aspirants, Borah was triumphant.

ADA STOPS ON THE GOVERNOR

INSTRUCTIONS ONLY GIVEN TO
MR. BORAH

LATTER'S CONTROL COMPLETE

Not Only Has Won His Fight, But
Also Powerful Enough to
Defeat Governor.

Boise, July 6.—The Ada county republican convention today selected twenty-seven delegates to attend the state convention, instructed them to support W. E. Borah for nomination for senator and put them under the walk rule. There was no mention of the governor or the state administration. The resolutions adopted after extending President Roosevelt, says:

"We have abiding faith in popular government and believe the people can always be trusted to choose their officers by direct vote. The people have assumed this power, by universal consent in the matter of electing a president, notwithstanding the fundamental law remains unchanged. We, therefore, believe they have the right and it is their duty, to do the same thing in the matter of electing their senators. With this end in view, we favor the nomination of a senator at Pocatello as the best possible way, under the present conditions, to bring the election nearest the people. We believe we should take the people into our confidence and name a candidate for a senate as we make other selections for public office, so that the people may have an abundant opportunity to judge of his ability, fitness and qualifications for this high position. They have a right to know his views on public questions and this procedure gives them opportunity.

"We, therefore, instruct our delegation to vote as a unit in state convention in favor of a resolution providing for the nomination of senator.

"For this high office, Ada county presents a favorite son in the person of Hon. W. E. Borah. He believes he has qualities of character and intellect to eminently fit him for this exalted position and that in his selection Idaho will have a representative in the senate of the United States equal to any state in the union. We recommend him to the convention as the wisest and most judicious choice of

his friends and neighbors, who know him best and who have learned thoroughly to appreciate his magnificent equipment for the responsibilities of this great trust."

Borah Has State Convention.

Following is a conservative estimate after the action of today's convention: Borah has 157 delegates certain, nineteen reasonably certain, and seven doubtful. Governor Gooding has 144 certain and sixteen reasonably certain, while there is a large number tied up in delegations primarily for Borah, but who will be for Gooding if a rupture does not come on between the two men. In the convention 150 will constitute majority.

An interesting development of the anti-convention fight is the view that on account of the attitude of what is termed the "Brady machine" toward Borah, Governor Gooding, has placed his own renomination in great jeopardy. This fact illustrates all the more the remarkable fight that Borah has made in not only securing a clear majority of the convention for his nomination, but also exerting such influence that Gooding's renomination has been clouded in some doubt, while had no machine fight been made against Borah, the governor's renomination would have been assured. Today after the reports from Ada, Bingham and Nez Perce had become known, enabling the entire state situation to be canvassed many leading republicans tonight, independent of faction, the view that Borah's strength at Pocatello will be of such magnitude he will doubtless desire early defeat Gooding should the latter desire a contest there.

BINGHAM IS FOR BORAH

Brady Was on the Ground But Offered
No Fight.

Boise, Ida., July 10.—Bingham county today instructed her twenty delegates to vote for Borah in state convention. A fight was anticipated and Borah was there, also, Mr. Brady. It did not materialize, however, and the resolution was adopted unanimously. The state administration was indured but no instructions were given on governor.

Brady Men Chagrined.

Pocatello, July 15.—At republican state headquarters, here today the news from Ada and Bingham counties was received with chagrin. In both counties the resolution adopted instructed the state delegates to vote for the convention nomination of Mr. Borah but made no mention of the names of Governor Gooding, Senator Hayburn or Congressman French.

Both Governor Gooding and Mr. Borah are here tonight, but are not having any thing to say of the developments of the day.

THE CONVENTION. 1906
Proletarian Tribune Aug 3

The Republican State convention of 1906 has passed into history. It was a tumultuous convention, but good natured, and we can remember no convention in the state in fifteen years past that left so few sore spots. The ticket named is, perhaps, the strongest the party has named in years. The management of the campaign has been left in the hands of one of the best organizers and most successful chairmen the party has known in the state. The strong men of the party are in line and ready for work. The issues have been settled and the line of battle is drawn. A united and confident party faces the campaign.

The Tribune does not pretend to like the idea of convention nomination of a candidate for United States senator, but it does like the nominee, and it bows to the wisdom of the party and greets Hon. W. E. Borah as the next United States senator from Idaho. A Republican of the Roosevelt stamp, a statesman of constructive abilities, a man of rare intellectual attainments, we know that he will take his place as guide of Senator Heyburn to one of the great men of the nation in Washington.

The chair then called for nominations for candidate for United States senator and Edgar Wilson named Hon. W. E. Borah in nomination for that position.

Mr. Wilson made a splendid speech in which he paid a glowing tribute both to Mr. Borah and Senator Heyburn. One after another the counties seconded the nomination until Fred Gooding rose and moved that Mr. Borah be declared the unanimous choice of the convention. The motion passed with a roar and Mr. Borah was called for a speech. He made a brief one, but it was to the point and he dedicated himself to the service of Idaho and the Republican party in words that went to the heart of every delegate in the convention.

Mr. Borah's Speech.

Mr. Borah said in part: "Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: I shall not be able at this time to make known to you my appreciation of the high honor you have conferred upon me, nor fully tell of the deep and lasting obligation under which by your action I have been placed to the state and my party. I hope in the future by both words and deeds to carry conviction to all that it is not to be regarded by me as the fleeting obligation of an hour, but a binding and perpetual contract between a public servant and a people whose respect I prize above all things on earth. I have no doubt of our suc-

cess at the polls, and I would not recall the members of my member of the Republican party by doubting the fulfillment of the pledge of this day given. We have been taught by the rectitude of the past—from the heroic days when Fremont led the furber fight to the present hour when with banners proud and hopes aglow we follow after the leadership of the most versatile statesman in the world today, that the pledges of the Republican party are sacred. So believing, I have no more doubt concerning my future than I would have if I had in my mind the cogitation of election with the seal of the good faith of the great state of Idaho thrown.

"We have had our differences in regard to vital principles, differences which an earnest and sincere man must at times necessarily have in party affairs—but we are members of a party whose creed is sufficient in breadth and patriotism to admit of the unflinching devotion of men to principle regardless of personal interest. These differences have been fought out in the forum of public opinion, fought before the tribunal from whose judgment in our party thank God there is no appeal—the Tribunal whose will in judgment is the reamancy of Republicanism; and to whose judgment and decrees all patriots quickly yield.

"Republicanism retains the respect and commands the fealty of the voters because it keeps in touch with the realities and progressive exigencies of an uncomprehensible people, because it listens to criticism and matures its harmony with the hopes and aspirations of the most indomitable builders in the science of government the world has ever known. And I want to call your attention today especially to those who would move with greater conservatism, that nowhere in the splendid history of representative government will you find a falling back from any forward movement made. When the people have thought out and determined a question it has always been with the effect of, consciousness and wisdom. No retreat has ever marked the past in the political history of our people. With twenty millions of restless, brainy, brave and patriotic men in session, there can be no higher and more infallible tribunal among men. I believe in it. I am willing at all times to follow its decisions.

"But I am reminded that this is not the time for a speech—but out of the fullness of the heart the tongue speaketh.

"Again I thank you—thank you all deeply and sincerely. And reaching out beyond the walls of this convention and into the homes of the state and among the great mass of the people, I thank those who gave voice and vote to this cause and promise them that in no event are they to be forgotten. Without them I could not have won."

GOOD WORK IN IDAHO.

The Fall Meeting Aug 30
Republicans everywhere must be gratified at the result of the work so well completed by the Pocatello convention. There was a decided variance of opinion among members of the party as to the wisdom of indicating at convention the choice of the party for United States senator. Mr. Borah advocated a good deal of an innovation in his campaign for a convention. While the plan had features of popular merit, there was a strong conservative sentiment against departing from the usual rule of choice by the legislature. The state committee held in the latter plan. The state chairman, Mr. Brady, himself a candidate for the office of United States senator, and a really great man, opposed Mr. Borah. But the people of the state seemed strongly to prefer the convention plan, and it was adopted. There was plenty of the healthy strife which always comes when "two strong men stand face to face," but it cannot be doubted the voice of the people of Idaho was expressed in the final action of the convention. And that is what Republican conventions are held for.

IDAHO DELEGATES GO HOME HAPPY

L. H. Clark, Sec. T. C.

Gem State Will Remain Safely
in Republican Ranks

This Fall.

Aug 3-1906
PARTY PLACED ABOVE MAN

Division in So-Called Mormon Coun-
ties Wholly Refutes Charge of
Church Interference.

Republican Special Service.

Pocatello, Ida., Aug. 2.—Idaho will remain safely within the ranks of the Republican party this fall. Although some of the disappointed delegates left the convention town with more or less chagrin, they will get into line and fight for the ticket, for it will develop to the most radical opponent of the compromise state that the action was done for the best interests of the party.

The compromise state, which carried a Gooding ticket through the convention with hardly an exception, was arranged at the expense of one man's ambition. On the theory that the party is greater than the man, this innovation could not stand consistently with Republican principles in the way of party success. There was a popular Borah wave, and on the crest of it the brilliant Boise attorney was carried into a place of prominence that will gain national fame for him.

The compromise state was arranged so as to divide the patronage as evenly as possible. The Gooding administration had been unqualifiedly indorsed, and it was a Gooding state. The party leaders who indorsed it looked farther into the future than the delegates who opposed it. It was known that Brady had great strength and that he would have stood a fair show to defeat the resolution on the convention plan of nominating a senator. Had the question been put to a vote of the convention, it is very likely that Borah would have experienced a southwest monsoon instead of a favoring breeze.

Sectional Feeling Enticed.

The Borah popularity was offset by the desire of a majority of the delegates to know what their reactions were to get out of the state ticket. On the day before the convention, the delegates instructed for Borah made a total of 124, while the remaining 177 included Brady delegates and others who had no instructions until they saw how the wind was blowing. Hence, Brady's strength was uncertain, but a great deal more powerful than the necessity of the figures showed. Brady certainly could have cut a wide swath in the convention and the swath might have been so wide that a Democratic team could have been driven through it later on.

Brady knew that a fight on the convention floor would mean a split in the party, no matter who won. He saw the tendency to support Borah, but a string was tied to it, and Brady was afraid of the string. It might have meant the tying up of the party to the everlasting sorrow of the party to power. To dredge a fight on the floor, and to arrange matters in such a way as to keep perfect harmony, was no slouch of a task, but the leaders accomplished it.

Brady Makes Friends.

Brady made friends by stepping out and letting Borah have smooth sailing. The successful candidate for United States senator had announced months before that he would take no part in the naming of a state ticket, and that he would not go after the nomination if the delegates voted against making nomination in convention. Borah, after the state was formed, went to his supporters and told them the whole situation. He offered to resign if any delegate could show anything he had done in an improper way to obtain the indorsement. The delegates had all right in which to demand some flaw in the Borah end of the program. In the morning, Borah was indorsed by his caucus in more convincing terms than ever before.

Therefore, the state ticket was arranged clearly outside of the senatorial light.

THE IDAHO NOMINATIONS.

William E. Borah, who has been nominated for United States Senator by the Republicans of Idaho, will be pitted in the coming election against Senator Dubois, who will strive to succeed himself and who will be the nominee of the Democratic State Convention. The issue between the two candidates will be clear and well defined, although there will be no popular election for Senator such as there was in Oregon in June. The Republican candidates for the Legislature are specifically pledged by the Republican State Convention to vote for Mr. Borah in the Legislature. They cannot ignore the pledge, nor can they deny the right of a state convention to make it for them unless they deny it now. The Republican who intends to go to Boise and vote against Mr. Borah has no honorable course before him but to avow his purposes now. But by taking such a course he will place himself in a position of open repudiation of his party's platform. There are very few legislative candidates who will be strong enough to carry an election in Idaho this year if they shall assume this equivocal and difficult position.

The question as to whether the Pocatello convention had the right to name a candidate for United States Senator is now more or less academic. It did name him; and undoubtedly it had the same authority to select a Republican nominee for this office that it had to name a Governor or Supreme Judge. Party conventions are wholly voluntary affairs, and the voter may abide by its decrees or not, just as he sees fit; but the candidate must. Custom and the weight of party opinion require him to be in accord with the sentiments and declarations of his party made through its conventions or to take the consequences.

Mr. Borah is a lawyer of Boise, of excellent character, first-rate ability and wide popularity. He has been chosen as the Republican candidate for Senator, unquestionably because the mass of Republican voters in Idaho regard him as the most fit man in the state for the position. Mr. Gooding has been renominated for Governor because he has made an excellent record in the past two years and because he has been independent and courageous in the discharge of his duty. The entire state Republican ticket will undoubtedly be elected. It should be.

WILL FIGHT BORAH

Heyburn Opposes Nomination
of Senator by Convention.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, June 2.—Senator Heyburn, of Idaho, is lining up to fight W. E. Borah, of Boise, on the latter's proposition to have United States Senators nominated at the Republican state convention in Idaho. Borah agrees to the Senatorship to succeed Dubois, and is making his fight to adopt the convention plan, and in that way get the people to choose through their delegates. Heyburn has consistently fought this idea, and is going home this summer, as soon as his health permits, to carry on the contest.

Soon after his return to the Senate after his protracted illness, Senator Heyburn gave an interview in which he discussed this question at some length. He said, referring to the Borah idea:

"This question has been raised and met heretofore in Idaho, notably in the convention of 1904, when it was voted down. I took a firm stand against such a procedure by the convention at that time,

and on all other occasions when it has been discussed. It must be obvious to those who will give the matter their earnest consideration that unless the primaries are held under conditions which would enable only Republicans to vote, and at which a full vote would be cast, and until the county conventions are held under legal provisions as to the regularity of their proceedings, the state convention would represent nothing more than political laxity in the primaries or county conventions.

"It would also be obvious that the ordinary methods of electing delegates to the county conventions are imperfect, and the delegates elected do not represent in a full degree the sentiment of the party as to the political action to be taken by the convention. While the Legislature may take ample time to determine its duties in the manner of electing a Senator, conventions generally do their entire work in a day, or two at the most, and with trading and combining of nominees for the various state and district offices, and the determining of party platforms, it would have but little time for considering the important duty of selecting a candidate for the United States Senate.

"Then again, Legislatures are governed by laws in the performance of their duties for the violation of which adequate punishment is provided, but what law could be made for the punishment of a member of a political convention for the sale or trade of his vote on a question of this kind? Conventions are not responsible bodies under the law, and have no recognized responsibility as part of the machinery of the Government.

"The responsible vote of the people at a legal election, with the full knowledge that the members of the Legislature to be elected will elect a Senator, comes much nearer the election of a Senator by the vote of the people than the selection of a Senator by a political convention not composed of members elected at all by purportance of any law, but selected in an entirely informal manner, responsible to no one under any law.

"If the people of the United States really want to change the method of electing a Senator as it is provided in the Constitution, let it be done in a legal way and not by circumvention or indirection. If the party is to express a preference for the guidance or assistance of the Legislature, then let a primary law be passed that shall result in the deliberate casting of the vote at the pri-

carry under a strict guarantee as to the integrity of the election, and also a law governing the convention which shall insure deliberation and individual legal responsibility on the part of the members of the convention. It would result doubtless in protracted meetings of the convention, possibly equalling in duration the sessions of the Legislature, and as frequently in deadlocks.

"I am strongly opposed to the convention attempting to usurp one of the important functions of the Legislature, reserved in it by the Constitution of our country, and do not believe that the Republicans of Idaho can be induced to authorize it to do so.

"After a few days further rest to regain my strength, which is still somewhat below par, I shall return directly to Idaho, and remain there, visiting different parts of the state and participating in the campaign this Fall. My energies shall be devoted to the success of the Republican party in the state, and I hope to be able to give a full measure of my time to that purpose."

In informing Governor Gooding for reelection, Senator Hayburn said:

"I am in favor of re-nominating Governor Gooding. I contended in the constitutional convention for a four years' term for Governor, and believe that any man occupying that position should be given at least four years to carry out and prove the policy and method of his administration, and unless he has during his first term committed errors which cannot be disregarded, he should be re-nominated.

"I have a very high regard for the other gentlemen who have been mentioned as possible candidates, both per-

Northern Idaho Well Satisfied.

MOSCOW, Idaho, Aug. 1.—The Northern Idaho delegates to the Republican State Convention have returned pretty well satisfied with the work of the convention. While the northern counties were originally lined up against the proposition to nominate a candidate for United States Senator, when they got on the ground and began to feel the strong sentiment for the proposition in other

parts of the state, they got in line and helped to make it unanimous. It is the general belief of Republicans that the plan adopted has strengthened the party and rescued it from a critical situation, and regarded the name on the ticket will be a tower of strength for Idaho Republicanism in this campaign.

Maverick Mr. Borah
July 19-1906

W. E. Borah was in town Sunday night, leaving on the early Monday morning train for the east; going down in enemy Brady's strongholds. He stood with a party of gentlemen looking at the imitation beet, as big as and longer than a bale of hay, that filled a float in the Fourth of July parade. Being told that we do not yet raise any great quantity of this vegetable, he remarked: "Well, I'm going down into the sugar beet country, and will bring you all a mess on my return. It looks as if that is about all I'll get down there."

But Mr. Borah underestimates his strength in the sugar beet country. At St. Anthony, Fremont county, yesterday he swept the convention off its feet with one of his whirlwind speeches, after having been defeated in the organization, and hypnotized it into endorsing him unanimously. Brady was there and made a hard fight, but was trampled down by the Borah stampede. This contest was so strenuous that the convention forgot all about the state administration, and did not mention it in the omnibus endorsement resolutions.

Mr. Borah frankly confessed that he is out looking after his fences; swinging around the circle, campaigning for the United States senatorship, and after church was over he caucused with a number of the faithful. To a Maverick man who sought to elicit from him some expression as to the status of the situation, he did not impulsively lay bare his heart, nor unrestrainedly open his mind. Instead, he stated in a matter of fact sort of way, as if there couldn't possibly be any doubt on the subject:

July 5, 1906

BORAH THE ORATOR

W. E. Borah, the Republican congressman for United States Senator in Idaho is one of the best orators in the northwest. When the honor was recently conferred by the State Republican convention at Pocatello, he responded in the following brief speech, that has been classed as a gem of the kind. The circumstances under which it was delivered add color to the oration, but removed from all the scenes of political struggle it stands alone as a fine specimen of short speeches. He said:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: I shall not be able at this time to make known to you my appreciation of the high honor you have conferred upon me, nor fully tell of the deep and lasting obligation under which, by your action I have been placed to the state and my party. I hope in the future by both words and deeds to carry satisfaction to all that it is not to be regarded by me as the fleeting obligation of an hour, but a binding and perpetual contract between a public servant and a people whose respect I prize above all things on earth.

"I have no doubt of your success at the polls, and I would not insult the manhood of any member of the Republican party by doubting the fulfillment of the pledge this day given. We have been taught by the rerun of all the past—from the heroic days when Fremont led the forlorn fight in the present hour, when, with banners proud and hopes astow, we follow after the leadership of the most versatile statesman in the world today—that the pledges of the Republican party are sacred. So believing, I have no more doubt concerning my future than I would have if I had in my hand the certificate of election with the seal of the good faith of the great State of Idaho thereon.

"We have had our differences in regard to vital principles—differences such as earnest and sincere men must at times necessarily have in party

affairs—but we are members of a party whose creed is sufficient in breadth and patriotism to admit of the unflinching devotion of men in principle regardless of personal interest. These differences have been fought out in the forum of public opinion, fought out before the tribunal from whose judgment in our party, thank God, there is no appeal—the tribunal where sit in judgment the yeomanry of the publication and to whose judgment and decrees all patriots quickly yield.

"Republicanism retains the respect and commands the fealty of voters because it keeps in touch with the people, because it moves in unison and marches in harmony with the hopes and aspirations of the most indomitable builders in the science of government the world has ever known. And I want to call your attention today, especially to those who would move with greater conservatism, that nowhere in the splendid history of representative government will you find a falling back from any forward movement made. When the people have thought out and finally determined a question it has always been with the effect of conscientiousness and wisdom. No retreat has ever marked the past in the political history of our people. With twenty millions of restless, brainy, brave and patriotic men in session, there can be no higher and more infallible tribunal among men. I believe in it. I am willing at all times to follow its decisions.

"But I am reminded that this is not the time for a speech—but out of the falliness of the head the tongue speaketh.

"Again I thank you—thank you all deeply and sincerely. And reaching out beyond the walls of this convention and into the homes of the state and among the great mass of the people, I thank those who gave voice and vote to this cause and promise them that in no event are they to be forgotten. Without them I could not have won."

Rev. IT IS A GEM.
Boise Times-Idahoian 1906.

The short speech which Hon. W. E. Borah, the Republican nominee for United States senator made, thanking the convention for the nomination, is too good to be lost in the routine of reports of the convention proceedings. The nomination was almost the last order of business. It was long past the dinner hour. The delegates were begged for a long afternoon's work, but when former Congressman Edgar Wilson presented Mr. Borah's name the convention went wild with enthusiasm. One after another the chairman of the various county delegations demanded recognition in order to second the nomination. Until Fred Gooding, a brother of the governor and chairman of the governor's home delegation, secured the floor and moved that the nomination be made unanimous and by acclamation. The motion was carried with one long shout of approval and then, as one man, the convention called for Mr. Borah, standing in his place among the Ada county delegation, he responded in a three-minute speech that is a gem. He said:

The "Shattered" Portland
Idaho's New Senator

THIS action of the Idaho Republican state convention in nominating William E. Borah of Boise, for the Senate, will be applauded throughout the entire Northwest. Borah is strong, courageous, honest and brilliant; a fine lawyer, a splendid gentleman and a square politician. It seems reasonably sure that the Republicans will elect the next legislature in which the State of Idaho will send to the National Legislature a man of whom she may well be proud and of whom the whole country will hear much. The Portland convention did its work well when it nominated Borah.

Pen Picture of Nominee of Idaho Republicans for United States Senator.

S. L. Johnson of Calgary
1906, BY JOEL L. PRIEST.

Fifteen years ago a smooth-faced, blue-eyed young fellow, with a wide mouth, thin lips and a determined set to his jaw, stepped off a train at Boise, Idaho. He was looking around for a location, for a place in which to hang out his shingle and begin the practice of law. The young man had little idea of settling in Boise. His goal was the Pacific coast. But Boise looked good to him, as it has looked good to so many people since. The determining factor, though, was the financial question. The young man had enough money to pay a month's rent of a law office, enough to pay his board during that time. He was afraid that if he went on to the coast his modest balance would be eaten up by traveling and other expenses, leaving him stranded in a strange country. So he stayed at Boise.

Last Wednesday evening, near the close of perhaps the most interesting convention ever held by the Republicans of the state of Idaho, that young lawyer, no longer briefless, no longer a stranger in a strange land, was proclaimed the unanimous choice of his party for a United States senatorship. If the Republicans control the next Idaho legislature he will be elected without opposition in that party. The young lawyer, is W. E. Borah, then whom no Idaho Republican, among the young men of the party, has a stronger, a more loyal following.

Borah hitched his wagon to a star when he stopped in Boise. It is entirely probable that he had not been there a year before the ambition to win a place in the senate of the United States was born in him. For years he has shaped his conduct with this idea in view. He all but won four years ago. Only a few votes in his party caucus separated him from the senatorship. But W. E. Heyburn had a majority. Borah's friends declared he won it by chicanery. Borah's legislative supporters were willing, even anxious, to organize a bolt that would certainly have prevented the election of Heyburn. Borah, however, declined to permit this.

Given His Reward.

Clever politician that he is, he realized that he had everything to lose, nothing to gain, by encouraging or permitting a bolt. By all the rules of politics he would have been a political dead duck throughout his natural life in Idaho. He was young, he could afford to bide his time. So, though the disappointment must have been keen, Borah swallowed the bitter medicine and even succeeded in looking pleasant. Heyburn in the open session of the legislature poked the full strength of his party and was elected. Borah was looking pleasant—and waiting. Neither he nor his friends have ever forgiven Heyburn—Heyburn's opponents—but that is a different story.

W. K. Borah was born forty-one years ago, June 28, 1855, in Fairfield, Ill., in the section of the state known as "Egypt." His parents had an abundance of the goods of this world, and from his boyhood Borah was obliged to work. As his parents could not give him the education he desired, the boy determined to educate himself. By working at odd jobs in the summer and by some employment as he could find outside of school hours in the winter and spring, young Borah found his way through the Southern Illinois academy, a Presbyterian institution at Fairfield, Ill. After he graduated he was still unacquainted with the Kansas State university. Another year for an education ensued.

The struggling student taught in summer schools, he did rough farm work, anything and everything by which he might honestly earn a dollar. And then came the great disappointment of his young manhood. After more than three years of heart-breaking trials he was unable to graduate. A few months before he was to have been given his degree he became desperately ill. So ill that for a time it was thought he would die. The result was that his money was all used up and when he recovered his strength it was too late for him to think of going back to the university.

Studies Law in Kansas.

Borah had determined to be a lawyer. All his ambition urged him along this line. Therefore, when he was elected principal of the schools of the little town of Lyons, Kan., he cast about him for an opportunity to continue his law studies. This opportunity was afforded him by A. M. Laseley, a prominent attorney of the town. Until late in the evening light streamed from the windows of the Laseley office and passersby knew the young teacher was at work. In eighteen months he was ready for his examination, and he passed it with honors. He was 25 years old. For six months more he stayed with Mr. Laseley, familiarizing himself with the actual practice of his profession. Then he turned his face towards the great west, and in 1881, as has been said, he arrived in Boise.

Mr. Borah's subsequent history is familiar to most of the people of Idaho. It did not take him long to establish a paying law practice, a practice that has grown until now he has all the work he can attend to. He is what the lawyers call a hard worker, a good fighter, in every way every case the best that is in him. An instance of this faculty is found in the trial of Paul Corcoran, charged with being the instigator of and an active participant in the destruction of the Husker Hill mine in the Coeur d'Alene country by dynamite in 1895.

The case of the prosecution, represented by Mr. Borah and Colonel James H. Hawley rested upon the identification of Corcoran by witnesses who declared that they saw him riding on top of a freight car, sitting with his arms folded, in the train that carried the dynamite from Burke to Wallace. Several experienced train men took the stand and swore that it was impossible for a man to sit on top of a freight car and travel at the rate of speed maintained by the train on the night in question. They said he would inevitably be thrown off at one of the

short curves. The reason for the prosecution was very bad. Borah saw that something had to be done on that night before the prosecution was to introduce its essential testimony he told Colonel Hawley he would attempt to ride a freight car under the exact conditions Corcoran was said to have ridden one.

Hawley attempted to dissuade Borah from his purpose. He said that somebody else could be assigned to the

work; that if he (Borah) made the trial and failed to ride the car the prosecution's case would inevitably go to pieces, and that Borah could not afford to take the risk. Borah, nevertheless, was not to be dissuaded. He went to Burke and there gathered the same crew that took the train down on which Corcoran rode. With two or three reliable men as witnesses he told Con-tinger to travel as rapidly as he ever traveled before—more rapidly, if possible. The engineer was willing.

Then Borah sat down on top of the car and folded his arms. The ride was a nerve-racking one. Time and again he seemed in imminent danger of being thrown to the ground, but he stuck to his work. Next day he took the witness stand and told of his trip. The men who had accompanied him corroborated his testimony—and Corcoran was sent to prison for a long term of years. Borah and Hawley are today counsel for the prosecution in the Meyer Raymond-Pettibone cases for the assassination of Frank Steiengenberg, former governor of Idaho. So it will be seen that the prosecuting authorities have confidence in him.

Of Mr. Borah's legal attainments the writer does not profess to speak. He may be a lawyer of the first class, and he may not be, but he is beyond question the most eloquent speaker in the state of Idaho. On any question on any side of any question—Borah can speak interestingly, convincingly, and he doesn't need a moment's time for preparation. He supported William Jennings Bryan in 1896 and returned Idaho for him. In 1897 he dropped back to the Republican party and has remained there ever since. Only a few years ago Borah was Brier and went against convention nominations of United States senatorial candidates. Last week at the Pasco state convention he made a brilliant argument in favor of the plan.

Inconsistent but Magnetic.

His record is full of inconsistencies, but so great is the power of his personal magnetism that he can always command the support of hundreds of friends. It has been said that Mr. Borah does not make warm friends. Here is his most recent record. In 1892 he supported John T. Morrison for the Republican gubernatorial nomination and went out with him. After Morrison became governor he and Borah became unfriendly. It was said that Morrison refused to appoint Borah's friends to office and that he refused to sit Borah in his senatorial seat.

In any event, when the Republican convention of 1901 met at Moscow, Borah went into it as Morrison's chosen enemy. With Frank H. Gooding he defeated Morrison for a re-nomination. It is an open secret in Idaho that Governor Gooding and Borah have been unfriendly for months. The two men

certainly do not like each other, but each is afraid of the other. Certainly if Borah could have controlled the Pocatello convention according to his heart's desire, Gooding would not have been renominated. And if Gooding could have controlled the convention absolutely no declaration for Borah for United States senator would have been made.

The exact situation was this: A great many of Borah's friends were also friends of Gooding, and many of Gooding's friends were also friends of Borah. The two leaders were naturally forced into a combination through circumstances over which they had no control. It has been suggested that even if the next Republican legislature is Republican Borah will have its fight to win. It is not possible to believe in the accuracy of this report. Gooding will not dare to oppose him, neither will State Chairman Brady, and the three together can do whatever they like with the Republicans of Idaho. To get back to Borah.

The senatorial candidate is, as I have endeavored to make clear, a man of great personal magnetism. His beliefs in keeping close to the common people. At the exception the other day when Senator Heyburn was speaking in a statement—Prison Albert, Borah was cool and comfortable in a wrinkled sack coat, baggy trousers, a soft-hooped shirt and a broad yellow hat. I believe he wore low top shoes, too, but of that I won't be certain. But when he talked we forgot about his clothes and everything else about him except his fine voice and his harmonious gestures, for Borah belongs to the type of orators that eye love. No school could measure them out. His eye-witness talk depicting the conditions was a little masterpiece in its way.

"The account of the nominations at the Republican State convention at Pocatello, Idaho, in this morning's Post, brings out an interesting personality," said A. E. Werner, of that State, in the lobby of the New Willard last evening.

W. E. Borah, who was nominated for United States Senator, which means his election by the legislature next January, came to Boise, Idaho, about fifteen years ago with nothing but his character and ability. He hung out his shingle as a lawyer, and his moral fiber and room rent were in doubt. To-day his legal practice nets him probably from \$2,000 to \$4,000 a year.

"As an orator he will take the place of the late Senator Wolcott, of Colorado, who was considered the most brilliant in the Senate in his day. Four years ago Borah was a candidate for the Senate, and by cunning manipulation was defeated by the narrowest of margins, and his hold on the people of the State was so strong that the Democrats of the legislature offered to combine with the Borah Republicans to set aside the caucus nomination and send him anyway.

"Borah refused the offer, and, in the present campaign, went before the people of the State in the face of the opposition of the entire Republican machine, and advocated the nomination of a Senator by the people at the State convention. His victory, single handed and alone, testifies his wonderful popularity. I predict that even in the conservative Senate of the United States, his forceful ability and talents will command admiration, and Idaho and the country at large will be proud of him."

Weekly Bulletin
Aug 9 - 1906.

THE TRIUMPH OF MR. BORAH.

We wrote "The Triumph of Mr. Borah," we should rather have said the triumph of an idea. The founders of the republic failed to conceive of the partless political parties of the present day. They provided for the election of a president through an electoral college. That this college would meet and each man express his individual choice for the best available man for president was the evident idea of each one voting for the adoption of the constitution. The first election undoubtedly followed that line. Soon there sprang up a custom of having a caucus of congressmen at Washington nominate the candidates for president and the electoral college soon sank into a mere perfunctory observance of a legal form. As time passed there arose objections to the method of nominating a president by congressional caucus. In 1832 the democrats called a national convention and Andrew Jackson was nominated for his second term in that way. This idea of placing the nomination as near as possible to the individual voter grew until today it is the established custom.

For several years there has grown up a spirit of dissatisfaction with the methods provided in the constitution for electing a United States Senator. To avoid the necessity of a constitutional amendment the plan of nominating a candidate for this position either at a state convention, or by a direct primary election, and thus pledging the legislature to his election has sprung up and rapidly gained strength. Mr. Borah advocated the plan in Idaho. All the leaders of his party were against the plan. Mr. Borah announced that he was not only in favor of the plan but that he would stake his candidacy on the result. If defeated in convention he would withdraw from the race. This gave his rivals a strong incentive to work against the plan, for he was acknowledged by all to be a strong candidate, but many of his strongest friends felt that he had made a mistake by staking all on that one chance, and it an undertimed issue as yet in the state. The idea won out by a large majority, and Mr. Borah was nominated. This places him in a most commanding position in Idaho politics. It is now up to the voter whether W. E. Borah or Fred T. Dubois shall be our next United States Senator.

TICKET AND PLATFORM.

The Republican state convention at Pocatello last week was conducted on a safe and sane basis. The fears of an imbroglis, of unwise action, of a party split, were dissipated as soon as the party leaders assembled. A winning ticket and a winning platform, backed by a united party, were the results. There can be no doubt about the result in November.

A ticket headed by Gooding, Borah and French ought to sweep everything before it. Governor Gooding is clean, honest, able and courageous, and has shown his devotion to the public welfare and his high sense of official duty. Mr. Borah is the most brilliant orator and the ablest statesman that Idaho has yet produced, and is the idol of the masses. With such men as Heyburn and Borah in the United States senate, the Gem State will become a prominent factor in national legislation.

BORAH THE NEXT SENATOR.

The Wood River Times says: "If he lives long enough W. E. Borah will be the next senator elected from Idaho. Of that there can be no doubt, as the following resolution adopted at Pocatello is mandatory.

Resolved, that this convention shall nominate a candidate of the party for United States senator, and that we hereby pledge the good faith of the party in the election of such candidate to the legislature, and that all candidates for the legislature, whether they come have been heretofore nominated or should be hereafter nominated, are hereby pledged to the election of the candidate of the party nominated by this convention.

This is a mandate that cannot, will not be ignored. Mr. Borah may, therefore, be considered as a member of the next senate.

Borah will enter the senate at a time when more questions of far-reaching importance are to come before it for debate than at any other time in its history. His eloquence, his legal ability, his energy and breadth of view—for he is emphatically a western man—will easily force him to the front, and soon place him in the foremost rank of power and actual members.

With him and Heyburn in that body the Idaho delegation will be the equal in every notable particular of the ablest from any state, and be superior to the majority of the state delegations.

THE BIG FOUR.

The four men who stood out head and shoulders above all others at the Pocatello convention, were Senator W. B. Heyburn, Hon. W. E. Borah, Chairman James H. Hawley, and Governor Frank R. Gooding. Senator Heyburn is admired and respected for his brains, force of character and determination. He is a big man, physically and mentally, and would command respect and attention in any assembly of men, convention or congress. He has ideas and is earnest in them. Hon. W. E. Borah has a magnetic presence, brilliancy and eloquence. He is listened to because he entertains, instructs and convinces. No matter what the subject or the

view-point, Mr. Borah receives attention. Chairman J. H. Brady has more than justified the hopes of his friends and proved a keen disappointment to his enemies. He is not an orator like Borah, nor a statesman like Heyburn, but he possesses tact, discretion, and common sense. He claims to be a plain, ordinary business man, and he is eminently successful. His honesty of purpose in business, and faithfulness in his trust in party, has won him a high place in the estimation of the Republicans of Idaho. It was a deserved tribute to re-elect him Chairman of the State Central Committee. Governor Frank R. Gooding holds his friends by his fearlessness, honesty and native ability. He is also a keen business man, and as governor of Idaho has used his business experience to good advantage in the interests of the state. Governor Gooding was not our choice, but he was the choice of the Republicans of Idaho, and we can accept their decision with pleasure and enthusiasm.

Perfect Review of Aug 7-1906

BORAH was unquestionably the popular choice of the people state Idaho for Senator, and no one will question but that the choice was a good one. The loyalty of the people of Boise, his home city, to the nominee, has been demonstrated on numerous occasions, and is the highest praise he could receive. He is young, vigorous and brainy, one of the great orators of the coast, and will undoubtedly become a commanding figure in the senate.

Bornestam
Aug 11-06

Mr. Borah on State Issues.

Hon. W. Borah, the brilliant young Idahian, recently nominated by the republicans of Idaho for United States senator to succeed Senator Dubois expressed his views on the issues of the state campaign in Monday's Spokesman-Review. In his interview there is nothing concealed or misleading; only a straightforward declaration of what he believes to be the paramount issues with the people of Idaho at the coming election. He says in part:

"The paramount issue in this campaign, as I view it and as I shall undertake to present it, will be whether or not President Roosevelt is to be permitted to finish his work with his full party support behind him. No state has been more greatly favored by the policies of Roosevelt and none has more to expect in the future from these policies than Idaho, and that is the issue. Will Idaho stand by her benefactor? Think of it! By the reclamation scheme Idaho has added to her inhabitable domain a territory as large as Delaware and New Jersey combined, and the people of Idaho will not forget who made it possible.

"I expect the campaign to be conducted purely upon principle. My opponent and I have been personal friends for many years, and so far as I am concerned the campaign will be entirely free from personal bitterness or matters of that nature."

With this brief declaration of what he believes to be the real issue before the people of Idaho Mr. Borah squares himself for the coming campaign and his party can count full measure from this youthful giant, who has proved himself without a peer in our magnificent young commonwealth.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

Nine states, outside of Nebraska, have so far chosen senators to be elected by legislatures of next year by so-called popular vote. These are Arkansas, Idaho, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Alabama and Nebraska are yet to act, the result being that over one-third of the thirty new members of the next senate will have become so by popular, or extra-legal, methods. In the following two years this proportion will doubtless be doubled, so there seems no great reason for further procrastination looking to a change in the constitution, national and state, so that senators may be elected by popular vote. Men may differ widely as to whether it is safer or wiser to leave the electing of senators to chosen representatives of the people in the state legislatures or to have the people choose their senators by direct vote. It was believed by the makers of the constitution that representative government might tend to lift candidates for the senate above the level of common demagogues and massmen, often encountered and encountered during desperate political campaigns. It was argued that the people at the polls were quite sure to elect for seats in the legislatures men above the average in intelligence and integrity. Believing that this result would follow, and that the prerogative of states as states should be thus expressed through the legislative body, the plan was to leave the selection of senators to the legislatures. There are not wanting many very thoughtful people who still believe that this old way is the better way. There are others, and such others insist that this is a job which the people may well proceed to take over to themselves. Some of these have desired material changes in the constitution necessary, and the party platform makers, in order to please the people, have kept standing for years the demand for such changes looking to the election of senators by the popular vote. They appear not to have known that that method was in practical effect thirty or forty years ago in certain of the states. After the war Andrew Johnson campaigned for the state of Tennessee for a seat in the senate, and his candidacy was the main issue in the politics of that time. In every county some five or six legislators were required to declare their preference for the senate, and at the conventions resolutions were adopted instructing members of the legislature to vote for this or that candidate for the place. Seeing that candidates for the office canvassed the state, that the people really passed upon their claims by instructing their agents to cast their votes for or against them, in what material particular was this plan

of choosing senators thirty or forty years ago different from the proposed plan of voting directly for them? Some of the states, including Idaho, instead of submitting senatorial candidates directly to the people, as in Oregon, have acted through party conventions, where the delegates are much more machine made than legislators. Still the legislator instructed for a certain senatorial candidate has to run the test of popular approval at the polls and the result is ultimately about the same. But the innovation of this method has seemed of some doubtful value, when brought into view with a record for more party service, could easily capture a convention, make the triumph of Mr. Bryan in the recent campaign all the more notable and complimentary to him. Against him were all the efforts of the state government with their influence in the various counties from which they came, the U. S. senator and congressmen of their party and all the federal officers in the state, as far as known. He stood alone, without office or power save his own captivating personality, and defied the combined hosts of officialism in the state. There is compensation in this for the success of what the Tribune deems a wrong principle, a principle fraught with danger to any state where partisanship runs as high as it does in Idaho.

THE PEOPLE'S COUNSEL.

Senator Borah to Have Large Part in Haywood Trial.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, May 1.—With the trial of William D. Haywood, charged with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg, the name of W. E. Borah, special counsel for the prosecution, and recently elected United States Senator, will be constantly before the public. He will be face to face with the opposition of hundreds of thousands of strong men, closely organized and exerting all the influence that their organization can control, and he will face the menace of physical danger that overtook the former Governor. He is also arrayed against the strongest talent that the great labor organization can command.

Senator Borah is a young lawyer, heavy set, square jawed and aggressive, who has forced his way by dint of his own forcefulness from reading law in the office of an obscure firm in rural Kansas sixteen years ago to a seat in the Senate. Until recently he was only a practitioner at the bar of the state which as a young man of twenty-five



SENATOR W. E. BORAH.

Of Idaho. Special counsel for the people in the trial of W. D. Haywood.

(Photograph by Harris & Ewing, Washington, D. C.)

he chose as the scene of his activities, but he won the Legislature from the Democrats.

Senator Borah had never before held public office, nor had he ever been a candidate for office until brought forward for the seat which he will take at the opening of the next session of Congress. He had practiced law in Boise City and now and again he had sided actively with one faction and another in matters of local importance. He aspired to civil law practice, but conditions thrust him into a number of criminal cases that made his name familiar throughout his state and not unknown outside. He was the friend and associate of Steunenberg in the prosecution of labor union men in the stormy period of 1892, and as such first came into prominence.

He was born in Fairfield, Ill., in 1864, his being of sturdy and the class stock. His was spent in this place and in Kansas. At severity of Kansas he received his higher education but it was not until after leaving college decided upon the profession of the law twenty-five when admitted in practice, and distately went to Boise City.

Almost immediately the town heard of the stocky, heavy featured young lawyer, who impressed himself upon the community so strongly that, in 1896, when the Case of Alamo cases began, he was chosen by Governor Steunenberg to prosecute the union men. As a result probably no man in Idaho is more likely to be the mark of an assassin, and this is only one of the many cases that the new Senator has fought that have been of a nature such as would cause a man of less pugnacious character to falter.

University of Idaho Library

MEN AND THINGS.

BEHAVIOUR.

Is President Theodore Roosevelt the leader of his party? A while ago he was an ardent tariff revisionist; but it is said that he has laid down to the standpatters and has turned economic reform over to such admirables and zealous opposers of reform as Nelson W. Aldrich, Joseph H. Cannon, John D. Rockefeller, Charles H. Grosvenor, and William Peter Hepburn. With a flourish of trumpets, with banners, with bands, with parades, with processions, with all the pomp, and circumstance of glorious reform, our President marched up the hill with forty thousand and odd men. He found on guard these veteran reformers, an army of standpatters, and all was well. There was nothing further in the way of reform to be desired, and so the President and his forty thousand, like a king of France, marched down the hill again. As they went up they were as terrible as an army with banners; as they came down they are as harmless as an army of lambs.

Of course, the Fifty-sixth Congress will tinker with reform. Did not a half a score of Congresses tinker with reciprocity? The new reform with which the Fifty-ninth Congress will abuse God's patience and the king's English will be called the "maximum and the minimum." Reciprocity served to amuse the electorate seventeen years and upward; the new fad ought to last as long.

The present tariff was purposely made too high in the name of reciprocity. That is what the man who made it said. Under its operation our exports have been enormous, but only a very small per cent. of those exports have been "finished products." Now it was contended by protectionists long before Jeremy Bentham and Adam Smith discussed the subject, that it is wicker to export raw materials. That is good theoretical protection doctrine to-day; but we export infinitely more raw materials than we do finished products, and most of the latter that we do export is manufactures that are hustled out of the country to get out of the way of the domestic supply that is sold in the home market at extortionate prices. How else could the steel trust with its scheme of watered stock exist? Confine that concern to competitive prices and trade conditions would soon squeeze the water out of the stock and that relieves the American people of an onerous burden.

Some of our statesmen, all of them standpatters, want to billet an American merchant marine on the Federal Treasury. There is no such thing as an American merchant marine engaged in foreign trade at this time, but Dr. Gallinger, of the Senate, and Gen. Grosvenor, of the House, purpose to make one by means of what they define as "subvention," and known to all downright folks as subsidy. What is the merchant marine to do when it is created? Why, haul raw materials away from American labor to be wrought into finished products by pauper labor over the way.

Germany has a protective tariff, but Germany has free raw materials. No raw materials leave Germany until German labor has hoked them into finished products. And the same is true, and even truer, of England—a free-trade nation that does more than half the commercial business of the world. Even Germany goes to Belfast for merchant ships, and more than half of the ocean-going craft of the entire world, naval and merchant, is constructed in British yards.

That is true simply because we suffer it to be true; just as we ship raw materials because we are content to manufacture for the home market only, when we might manufacture for the world's markets as well. France has the "maximum and the minimum." The McKinley administration negotiated a treaty with France by which we were admitted to her markets under the "minimum" subvention. It was a reciprocity treaty and drawn before reciprocity became fashionable in the estimation of Republican statesmen; but it seems that under the name of the treaty we admitted to our markets certain cotton stockings of French make that would come in competition with stockings made by a certain establishment in New England that employed some eight-store hands. That beat the treaty. Eighty millions of Americans were deprived of a wider French market for 100 cotton spinners of Massachusetts or Rhode Island. It is estimated that the South loses every year by the failure of the Kansas treaty with France many millions in cotton-seed oil, and the country would have made money by permitting every one of those stocking weavers—the whole 100 of them—and paying each \$1,000 a month to let the Kansas treaty become law.

That is what that beggar "industry" cost us—reciprocity with France. Mr. Kassar negotiated many other reciprocity treaties with other countries, all of which were suffered to die for like causes.

Some two years before the last Presidential election, Mr. Babcock brought the Republican party to cut some of the economic graft out of the tariff. He was put off with the assertion that it was no time to reform an abuse just before an election. The election came on and the Republicans saved the country on a platform that pretended to promise reform, and was so expiated in Iowa and Minnesota. And now a Congress enormously Republican in both Houses tells the Republican President and reformer that after the election is no time to revise the tariff, and immediately the President, reformer though he is, marches his forty thousand down the hill.

And what about the materials and supplies for the proposed Panama Canal? Will Mr. Roosevelt and his Secretary of War march that army down hill, also? We all resident with what a flourish of trumpets and deaf bayonets the President and Secretary marched forty thousand men up hill. It looked like there were four hundred thousand of them. All the standpatters from Paterson, N. J., to Pittsburg, Pa., and from Pittsburg, Pa., to East Liverpool, Ohio, took to the woods. Nobody could tell which side of the U. O. P. was right, or which side was wrong; but all at once the clouds rolled away, and the standpatters were seen.

Then, they say that Uncle Cannon does not intend that the U. O. P. shall run its hand into that railroad mess farther than the elbow, and it is pretty well understood that Dogberry and Verges are to be given charge of that feat, and that they will release it, thanking God they are rid of a knave.

And so the U. O. P. will sink every obstruction. The appropriations must be as small as possible, passed as soon as possible, and Congress will get away by the first of June, leaving reform in the hands of the President to tinker till next election.

Doubtless it will work; but it would not survive six months of a Democracy led by Samuel J. Tilden or Geovv Cleveland.

SEPTEMBER 19, 1906.

"THE IMPOSSIBLE MR. BRYAN."

New York Democratic Newspaper
Would Get Rid of Him.
New York Times (Dem.).

Mr. Bryan will never be President of the United States. It is very doubtful if it is growing every day more doubtful, whether he will be nominated by the Democrats in 1908. If he gets any nomination at all it is more likely to come to him from some rump of radicalism than from the old organization. He is about the most disuniting leader the party ever had. He has a veritable genius for discord, division, faction, dispersion and defeat. He was clay in the hands of the silver potters in 1894, but in 1900 he had developed the dominating spirit, and he dominated the St. Louis convention, forcing the fatal doctrine of free silver into the platform against the protest of the party. Again in 1904 he bedeviled the convention at St. Louis to such good purpose that although personally he is supposed to have given Judge Parker loyal support, his followers in great numbers went over to the enemy. Before his recent return from Europe the Democratic party seemed to be getting itself into condition again. He cut a stop to all that. His public ownership speech was like a bomb exploded in the vitals of the Democracy. It rent and mangled it, and the disaffected members and fragments have not even yet all fallen to the ground.

All hope of restored union and a solid front has been abandoned. The Democrats of the East and South at once voiced their dissent. Last Winter leading Republicans of Washington were alarmed about the next House. Republican Senators and members openly expressed the belief that the Democrats would secure a majority. Since Bryan spoke there is no more chance of the Democrats securing a majority in the next House of Representatives than there is of their electing a majority of the British House of Commons or of the Russian Duma. When William J. Bryan ascends the platform to proclaim campaign issues and declare party principles Republicans exult and Democrats despair. It strikes us that this is a pretty grave defect in a party leader.

Although against such evidence and under difficulty we still cling to the belief that Mr. Bryan is, as politicians go, sincere. His shortage is mental, not moral. His mind is hopelessly commonplace and its range is rather narrowly limited. Expediency rather than insight seems to guide his choice of issues, but, whatever it may be, his judgment is uniformly bad. He lacks the power to analyze his own theories and the imagination to picture forth their working consequences. He settles upon the new nostrum with all the avidity and enthusiasm of a club of boy Socialists planning an ideal community. He was apparently quite unaware that several states in this country have had a costly and disastrous experience in owning railroads. It did not occur to him that the Southern Democrats would of necessity declare their hostility to a public ownership policy that must put a stop to their use of separate cars for negroes. It was only as an afterthought that he perceived the irreconcilable conflict between his vast scheme of centralization and the century-old Democratic doctrine of the rights and the sovereignty of states.

Inasmuch as it is altogether certain that if Mr. Bryan should be nominated in 1908 he would be immediately defeated, and since the condemnation of his public ownership policy has been immediate, widespread and outspoken in the Democracy, why should the party any longer waste its time, its energies and its opportunity by tolerating him? In particular, why do the Democrats of the South hesitate? If leading men of the party in the Southern states will have the courage to say at once what they think of his issue they will make an end of him, or at least come very near making an end of him. As a leader and standard-bearer there is nothing in Mr. Bryan that is worth saving. Even if he should lay aside public ownership he would not become either a safe or a uniting leader. He would have established himself merely as a trimmer. The truth is he has had his trial, he has been weighed, and he is found altogether wanting. He has not the capacity for that station of leadership to which he has been called. That is the blunt truth about it. We have had in this country able and conservative statesmen who could not make a speech. Mr. Bryan is an exceedingly attractive speaker, but he is absolutely deficient in the qualities of statesmanship. And it is his position as the nominal leader of the Democratic party and as a continual candidate for the Presidency that makes his writings and lectures merchantable. Nobody would wish to diminish Mr. Bryan's capacity for earning a living, but there is no visible reason why the Democratic party should condemn itself to everlasting defeat and death merely to furnish an income to this ambitious and incapable Nebraskan. The party has a fine opportunity to rid itself of him.



U.S. SENATOR
W.E. BORAH
ASSOCIATE COUNSEL
for the STATE.