

## SENATOR BORAH.

Native of Wayne County to Occupy Seat in U. S. Senate from Idaho.

Hon. Wm. E. Borah, born and raised in Jasper township, this county, a son of Wm. N. Borah, and brother of Mrs Chas. E. Kinard, of Fairfield, will represent Idaho in the U. S. Senate after March 4th, next. In the Idaho Republican state convention a few months since he was made the choice of the party for the senate, and in the election just held in that state the Republicans have thirteen of the twenty-one members of the state senate and thirty-five of the fifty-one members of the house. This will give a majority of 24 on joint ballot.

The Press is pleased to convey to Mr. Borah's many friends in Wayne county the news of his good fortune. It is indeed a high honor which is about to be conferred upon him by the people of Idaho. Mr. Borah went to Idaho about fifteen years ago and has won his spurs by his own efforts, without any help from anyone of near kin. As a lawyer he ranks very high, and as a Republican speaker he has but few equals. Republicans of Idaho have admired him for his ability, and have chosen this method of recognizing him—by conferring upon him the highest and most honorable office within their gift. The Press predicts that Mr. Borah will "make good" and will rank along with a few other young men who are the bright lights in that sedate and august body, the U. S. Senate.

AN IDAHO dispatch says: "The legislature will contain 48 Republicans and 24 Democrats. This insures the election of Wm. Borah as U. S. Senator." Rice county will have a U. S. Senator hereafter then. Hurrah for Borah!

## SENATOR BORAH.

On the 4th of next March Senator Dubois will walk down the aisle of the United States Senate and introduce his successor in office—Wm. E. Borah. That will be a proud day for Borah and for the people of the state that has so signally honored him. The future is bright with promise for Senator Borah. He is a big man—big in heart and intellect—and he is devoted to the ideals that make up the highest patriotism. The honor that comes to the public servant does not consist in his office, but in what he does with the office after he gets it. No man in American public life today appreciates that more thoroughly than does Mr. Borah, and he will bring distinction to himself by fidelity to the people.

The world affords no grander forum than the United States Senate and men possessing Borah's talents and the ideals may write a bright and enduring page in history.

Idaho expects great things of Senator Borah—and Idaho will not be disappointed. *Wm. E. Borah*

### A Pittsburg View. (Pittsburg Times.)

The Republican victory in Idaho means that United States Senator Frederick T. Dubois, Democrat, will again retire. He will be succeeded by William E. Borah, a lawyer, and one of the leaders of the Boise bar. Borah, by the way, is counsel for Pittsburg parties who have mining interests in Idaho. He is a strong man and a successful practitioner, and was in a fair way to go to the senate several years ago, but W. H. Heyburn won the caucus and the prize. Dubois was twice in congress as delegate from the territory and afterward became senator, being then a Republican. In 1896 he walked out of the Republican national convention on the silver issue, became a silver Republican, then a Populist, and last of all a Democrat, to which complexion he came when he defeated George L. Shoup for the senate. And with that has come his finish.

Mr. Borah's election to the senate in place of Mr. Dubois is a cause of great congratulation. It insures a delegation in congress from Idaho working in perfect harmony. Dubois has outlived his usefulness. There is no question of national importance upon which his party is not wrong, as concerns Idaho, and so emphatically is this true that he dared not mention national issues in the campaign.

The popularity of Congressman French is shown by the fact that he is reelected by a majority far above that of his ticket.

*Benjamin F. French*

BY IRA E. BENNETT.

If political fortune favors Borah, the United States Senate will see a short, stocky, prominent young man go by the name of Senator Borah to stand the with Borah in the same year of age, and has been elected as Senator Borah. He has suitable gifts as a public speaker, is perhaps the best lawyer in Idaho, and knows how to make friends. He never held office, he is a native of Illinois, and was educated in that State and at the Kansas State University. He studied law in an office, and began to practice upon his arrival in Boise in 1901. Within six months of his arrival he was in politics, and he has kept his hand in ever since. If Borah were not so unmistakably a Westerner and a lawyer, he might pass for an actor. He has the prominent facial muscles of one who exercises his voice. His smooth, somewhat pale face and prominent blue-gray eyes would lend themselves to effective stage make-up. But there is nothing of the actor about him. He is very likely to wear a dark coat, if the stars continue to make him the successor to Fred Dubois.

#### IT'S DIFFERENT NOW.

After fighting Senator Dubois all through the campaign, the Boise Capital News has changed its tune and is now urging the Democrats to contest the right of Mormon members to sit in the state legislature. It calls upon Dubois to make his bluff good. "Let us not have this terrible condition as portrayed by the campaigners remain quiet until another election comes around," says the News.

The result of last Tuesday's election was to completely overrule Dubois. He has not a leg left to stand on. The people of this state elected 71 members of the legislature, over 50 of whom are violently opposed to Dubois. This expression by the whole people should be accepted as final and definite. It would be flying in the face of every rule of right and justice to attempt to override this expressed will of the majority and attempt to unseat the members chosen. Dubois can present no excuse for so doing except that he wants office. However, so overwhelming is the Republican majority in both houses that he is powerless. Even the very few Democrats elected to the legislature will hesitate before they lend their aid to the election of anyone to the United States senate other than W. E. Borah, who is manifestly the choice of the people. To lend their aid to the Dubois plan to unseat any number of the Republicans would be to bring down on their heads the denunciation of a state.

It may be that the Capital News is merely egging Dubois on, with intent to make him show his hand and thus commit political hari-kari. If that be the News' plan, it is doomed to failure. Dubois is the deader duck in the political puddle of Idaho, and will remain dead. He may indulge in a few throat-rattles and muscle-twitchings before finally shuffling off, because even with his dying breath he would wreck the Democratic party of the state and lay the foundations for an "American" party two years from now. But an ante-mortum spasm foreshadows nothing except death.

*For better or for ill*

## SENATOR DUBOIS LOSES.

*West-Portland*

### Definite Returns Show Republicans Have Majority in Idaho Legislature.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 7.—Today's returns confirm the estimates made last night that Gov. Gooding, Republican candidate for re-election, has carried the State by a majority of somewhat more than 1,000. The rest of the Republican State ticket has a majority of probably 22,000, with the exception of the candidate for secretary of state, who was not considerably.

Definite returns show that the Republicans have thirteen of the twenty-one members of the State senate, and thirty-five of the fifty-one members of the house. This will give a majority of twenty-four on joint action, insuring the election of William Borah to succeed United States Senator Dubois.

Gov. Gooding ran behind his ticket in most of the counties, wherever the Socialists are numerous or where union labor is strong. He was cut badly on account of the prejudice aroused in the minds of union labor by the Socialists over the prosecution of Moore and Haywood, president and secretary of the Western Federation of Miners, for the murder of Gov. Steunenberg. The campaign has been conducted ever since the men were arrested, and its effects showed in the voting in every labor center.

Borah, who will succeed Dubois in the Senate, is a young man, born in Illinois in 1856. He is an attorney by profession and has taken high rank at the bar, and is regarded as one of the ablest lawyers in the Northwest, while he has a wide reputation as an orator.

## DEMOCRATIC DECEPTION.

During the recent campaign Senator Heyburn was represented by Senator Dubois as an enemy of irrigation, because he opposed the administration's forest reserve policy. Mr. Borah has also been represented as being opposed to forest reserves and one local speaker even made the ridiculous assertion that to vote for republican candidates for the legislature was to vote for the destruction of these Minidoka project homesteads. Few people, perhaps, took these statements seriously, but they went to make up the grand total of misrepresentations upon which the democratic campaign was based.

We are not aware that Mr. Borah has ever declared himself, either for or against the forest reserve policy, or ever defined his attitude, except to say that he is in full sympathy with all of Roosevelt's policies, which, of course, would include the forest reserve policy.

Senator Heyburn has simply opposed the extension of forest reserves to cover hundreds of thousands of acres of good agricultural lands in north Idaho, believing that it retarded the development of that section of the state. The people up there fully endorse his position. He has never opposed the erection of a forest reserve on a single stream that was depended upon for irrigation and his course does not affect the interests of irrigation, either directly or remotely.

Senator Dubois and other democrats tried to deceive the people on this matter, as on many others. *Reginald Reed*

# MORMONISM THE ONE ISSUE

## PARAMOUNT IN THE COMING IDAHO ELECTION

Nov. 5th a Momentous Day in Determining the Future of Mormon Power in That State—The Result Likely to Be Reflected Far and Wide Beyond Its Boundaries—Senator Dubois, Democrat, and Mr. Borah, Republican, Who Are Contending for the United States Senatorship—Mr. Borah Asserts That There is No Polygamy and No Mormon Power—Senator Dubois's Cold Facts to Prove That There Is

BY ALFRED S. CLARK

(Special Correspondence of the Transcript)

Spokane, Wash., Oct. 22.

Mormonism is once more the paramount issue in Idaho politics. From 1882 to 1894, while the members of the sect were disfranchised, the State elections were undisturbed by any mention of the bitterness engendering question and from 1894, when the voting privileges was restored to the sect, until this present year, there have been only subdued matters that have been doggedly subordinate to the all-engrossing silver and labor agitation and troubles. The Roberts and Smoot cases have had their influence in Idaho although their effect has not been particularly pronounced, but in the present campaign which Senator Dubois is waging for reelection to the United States Senate he has abandoned all other questions than this of Mormonism, relinquishing to absolute oblivion any mention of tariff revision or the other policies so dear to the Eastern Democrat. His opponent, W. E. Borah of Boise, candidate for the office on the Republican ticket, talks about the necessity of indorsing the policy of President Roosevelt, but he, too, is obliged to make the Mormon issue his chief theme owing to the incessant attacks upon his attitude upon that question made by Senator Dubois.

Campaigning in Idaho is a vastly different matter from that which obtains in New England, where the trails service is reasonably courteous, and where one city may be made a hub whence to radiate comfortably in all directions. Idaho, with the absurd configuration like an overgrown gerrymander and its vague railway schedules, forces the speakers to stop in all manner of backwaters and to ally with the steam and infrequent electric lines, the valuable aid of the automobile and the plebeian coach or hired wagon. Last week, for example, both Dubois and Borah spoke at Bathrum, Idaho, a town of some thousand inhabitants, some twenty-seven miles east of Spokane. Senator Dubois blame the way across and about the State; Mr. Borah, with the keenness of a well-trained blood, follows him a few days later and upon Mr. Borah's trail proceeds Mr. Charles Jackson, accredited to be the first orator among Idaho Democrats.

## JUDGES AND BORAH

It was upon Wednesday last that the senator spoke at Bathrum, and I was privy to a considerable amount of trouble to discover a way to reach the hamlet in order to hear him. There was a train in the early morning hours and another at night, but the first was so decidedly too early as the latter was too late, so I was finally reduced to the determination of riding upon an uncommencing freight train. Senator Dubois was fortunately in Spokane and heard of my predicament over the wireless service, so he hustled me up and offered me a seat in the automobile in which he and his wife were to journey there. I did not grant him time to retract the offer, and we whirled across the country over a surprisingly good road in fast time. The valleys along the way were well filled and the hills, back was delightful, over a peaceful countryside well watered and fringed in all directions by gently rising hills densely wooded. There was an interruption of about three-quarters of an hour in one bleak stretch while the inevitable tire puncture was being repaired, but it allowed a chance for talk and an opportunity for better acquaintance than the whirling automobile allowed while in motion.

In person the senator is long and thin; he has the usual Western manner of making one acquainted at once. His office services are watched over a long term of years, and, as he suggested, been quite similar to that of the senator from Massachusetts. "I graduated from Yale the year after Senator Lodge finished his course at Harvard," he said, "we entered the House in the same year and came to the Senate together." Then he added, with just the trace of a twinkle in his eyes, "And I've always had to fight the machine for every election that I have ever won."

Mr. Borah, whom I heard in Bathrum on the Saturday following, is rather more Western in appearance than his opponent. He is of rather burly build, smooth shaven, with a slouch hat shading his eyes and the flowing white bow tie that seems characteristic of the Western politician, escaping from a broad collar. In build and general appearance he suggests Senator Bailey fairly closely and his personality is one that attracts attention at once. He has long been recognized as one of the leaders of the Boise bar and in the famous Steunenburg assassination case he has been retained as the principal representative of the State. Mr. Borah has held no very prominent office in politics, while Senator Dubois has been repeatedly honored in national office, although he was out of the Senate for four seasons. Both Dubois and Borah were swept into the Democratic ranks in 1896 on the crest of the Bryan tidal wave. The change for the former proved permanent, while Mr. Borah repented and has struggled back to unflinching Republican principles.

## BORAH SAYS THERE'S NO POLYGAMY

According to the present senator, Borah can be elected only by the aid of Mormon votes and is bound hand and foot to the will of the Salt Lake hierarchy and, if elected to the Senate, will replace Reed Smoot as the mouthpiece of the Mormons in the national chamber. Mr. Borah denies strenuously that there is now any polygamy in Idaho and says that his voice would be raised among the first to cry it down if it actually existed.

## New Senator From Idaho

*Always Wins Duels*

William E. Borah, the newly-elected senator from Idaho, will, we predict, ably represent the young and growing commonwealth and will make for himself a brilliant record. He succeeds Fred T. Dubois. Mr. Borah possesses in his character all the elements of a successful life—youth, a fine sense of honor, moderate wealth, and loyalty to friends.

He was the personal legal adviser of the late Frank Steunenberg, who was assassinated, and for complicity in whose murder some of the officers of the Western Federation are now awaiting trial in Idaho. He delivered a strong and beautiful eulogy on his dead friend when the funeral ceremonies were held in the little town of Caldwell.

Mr. Borah is a lawyer of high standing and has been retained by the state of Idaho to assist in the prosecution against the alleged murderers of the former governor. He is only forty years of age, and we predict he will soon take a commanding place in the United States Senate.

Senator Dubois and Mr. Borah are as unlike upon the platform as they are in appearance. The senator is deliberate and quiet, is less of an orator than Mr. Borah and less resourceful toward his audience. Borah is more varied, more given to flights from the even ground of hard facts and he uses ridicule as a keen weapon to pierce his opponent's armor. His well rounded and sonorous periods give evidence of care-

ful preparation, though they do not smell unduly of the lamp.

Denver Post

SECTION

## BRYAN OF IDAHO TO GO TO SENATE



WILLIAM E. BORAH.

The "Bryan of Idaho," whose Election to the United States Senate is Assured by the Republican Victory in the Gem State, Mr. Borah's Election Will Be a Triumph Over the "Machine" in Idaho. He Was Opposed by the Leaders of the Party, But His Personal Popularity and Ability Won Him the Indorsement of the State Convention. He is 41 Years Old. He is Associated With Counsel for the Prosecution of Miners Leaders Accused of the Murder of ex-Gov. Steunenberg.



## HON. WILLIAM E. BORAH.

Above is a good picture of Hon. Wm. E. Borah, whom the PRESS has mentioned in several recent issues as a prospective United States Senator from the state of Idaho. Mr. Borah was born and raised in Jasper township, this county, and on that account Wayne county takes particular pride in his rapid rise in the political world. He is a son of W. N. Borah, of Jasper, now hale and hearty at the age of 89 years. His father, as all of our old readers know, was one of the prime movers in every advanced step taken by this county in pioneer days. He is a man of strong mind, possessing exceptional talent as a public speaker for one not specially drilled or educated as an orator. Those of our people who knew the father, are not astonished at the reputation achieved by the son in his far-away western field of labor, where by his natural talents, indomitable will and high sense of duty and honor, he has climbed the ladder of fame unaided so far as home influence or financial assistance are concerned.

That Mr. Borah will be elected to a seat in the U. S. Senate when the Idaho legislature meets in January, is as near a certainty as anything political can be, looking that far into the future. The last Republican convention of that state endorsed him unanimously for that position, and the Republican members of the legislature are pledged to his election. The Republicans were successful in electing a large majority of the legislature, therefore nothing remains but the assembling of the legislature and the casting of the vote which will elect him to the highest office within the gift of the people of Idaho. The PRESS, in common with Mr. Borah's many friends in Wayne county, takes pleasure in extending congratulations to him over his extreme good fortune. We predict that he will achieve great distinction and spring into immediate prominence as a member of that august body.



William E. Borah  
A gifted and popular young orator

By John Jay Curtis *World's Quarterly*

**T**HE NOMINATION of Mr. William E. Borah by the Republican State Convention at Pocatello, Idaho, in August last as the successor of Senator Frank T. Dubois, was received throughout the entire state with great enthusiasm. On November 6 the voters enthusiastically and heartily endorsed the action of the convention; the legislature in joint session in January will ratify the nomination and Mr. Borah will take his seat in the United States Senate on the fourth of next March as one of the youngest and most eloquent members of that body.

In his opening speech of the campaign Mr. Borah announced that if elected he would ardently support the administration of President Roosevelt. He admires the President's vigorous policy, and the conspicuous position he will at once command in the Senate will make him a factor in the councils of his party. A typical Westerner, of robust constitution, he is never so happy as when actively engaged in carrying forward huge undertakings.

Born in Illinois of good old stock, soon after his graduation in law Mr. Borah started West. Locating in Kansas for a short time, he finally moved on to Idaho. The status of this young state had hardly been defined owing to transition from a territorial to a state form of government. Many obstacles lay in his path, deep discouragement was plainly visible on his clear-cut countenance, but with keen intuitive judgment he foresaw a great future in the destiny of his adopted state and permanently took up his residence at the capital. Of indomitable determination and tenacity of purpose, barriers he gradually surmounted, and without "blaring of trumpets" he stepped upon the stage of public recognition. Within two years, although he did not aspire to office, his name

was prominently mentioned for Attorney-General. The simple formality of a nomination, however, was prevented by the age clause in the state constitution.

Two years later Mr. Borah declined to become a candidate for Congress when nomination by the Republican State Convention and an overwhelming election were assured to him. He had been educated in law in which profession he has achieved the fullest measure of success. The game of politics was unknown to him; he was unfamiliar with the intricate inside workings of political machinery. He is not now a politician in any sense of the word, and is proud of it; but he is close to the affections of the people. They like his frank, outspoken manner, his masterful and unassuming demeanor; they admire his intellect, high ideals and strong principles and are charmed with his eloquence.

The oration which Mr. Borah delivered at the funeral of the late Governor Frank Steunenberg (so brutally murdered last winter at Caldwell, Idaho, by a gang of anarchists) for downright simplicity combined with intense depth of feeling, ranks as a masterpiece in oratory literature.

Jan 9 1907  
Chicago Record-Herald

THE

W. E. BORAH, NEW UNITED STATES  
SENATOR FROM IDAHO.



BOISE, Idaho, Jan. 8.—William E. Borah, who last night was nominated for United States senator by the Republican legislative caucus, was endorsed for the position by the Republican state convention last August. He is a son of Illinois, having been born forty years ago near Fairbald, Wayne County. His father still lives in the home-stead there. Mr. Borah went to Kansas at the age of 18 and spent half a dozen years in the state university. After he had been admitted to the bar he came to this state and became active in politics, with the result that he now will go to the United States Senate, taking the place of Senator Dubois, who also is a native of Illinois.

## SENATOR BORAH.

With the election of W. E. Borah yesterday and the ratification and official announcement of that fact today, the legislature performed one of its important functions in a speedy and quiet manner, the entire proceedings of both days requiring scarcely more than an hour's time, and much the greater part of that being consumed in eulogistic speeches of the two nominees.

Mr. Borah may well feel great pride and gratification at his triumphant election to so great an office and he doubtless feels with it there comes a great burden of duty to be performed.

The Capital News has no regret at the part it took in securing Mr. Borah his nomination and election to this honorable position. It did what it did because of a sense of duty to the public and has absolutely nothing to request in return save that Mr. Borah retain for himself throughout his term that freedom of political action which won for him the popular place in the hearts of the people which secured for him the nomination, and without which he never could have secured favorable action in the convention.

The time has come when the power of the political boss is short lived and when the people will tolerate nothing but individual freedom in their officials. The one thing which has elevated Senator W. B. Heyburn to a warmer place in the hearts of the people than all else is the manly and determined fight he made against great odds on the forest reserve question. Men who did not agree with him in his position admired him for his independence and regretted when they believed he had, at least partially, surrendered his independence in that



This paper is independent in supporting or opposing what it believes to be right or wrong and it supported Mr. Borah because it believed he was independent and free to do what he believed to be right and because it believed he would never be found allied with interests adverse to the best interests of the state, nor found lending encouragement to questions detrimental to the state's honor and integrity.

All the people of the state feel a common interest in their new senator and have great hopes for good results from his election. They believe in his honesty and know his ability and they trust that he will use both these qualities for the general good and, in order to do this to the full, they expect him to keep free from entangling alliances which will make absolute freedom of action impossible.

The Capital News joins the balance of the state in extending greetings to Senator William E. Borah.

#### BORAH'S SPEECH.

It is seldom that a speech of a public officer gives the satisfaction to even his opponents that the speech of Senator Borah delivered to the joint assembly of the two houses of the legislature did yesterday. The speech had more than the usual amount of attractiveness given to the speeches of Mr. Borah because he undertook in a general way to outline the things that he would stand for. That they are the things, many of them that Democrats stand for, did not in any measure seem to detract from the pleasure that the Democratic members felt in them as judged by the liberal manner in which they joined in the applause at his utterances and from the expressions of some of these mem-

bers after the session. He made it clear that he accepted the election to the exalted position without any obligations whatever except those that he owes the people, and the people are willing to believe him. There were some people who sought to blame Mr. Borah for the results of the Ponchafer convention, but as pointed out by the Capital News during the campaign, this charge was unjust, Mr. Borah having power to take care of himself but having no power beyond that. His utterances yesterday confirm that statement and it is peculiarly gratifying to hear from his own lips renewed assurances that he remains independent.

His appeal to the patriotism of the people of the state was also timely. Between the Dubois campaign on the one hand and the Coolidge campaign upon the other the fair name of the state has been slandered and reach signed from the Atlantic to the Pacific," as stated by him.

If the election of Mr. Borah teaches anything it teaches that he who would succeed in Idaho with the respect and love of the people back of that success, must be independent, and loyal and devoted to the state with a patriotism that will brook no scolding broadcast reflections upon the good name of the people of the state either as virtuous or as law-abiding people.

As the Capital News understands Democracy, the platform laid down by Senator Borah, ought to be good enough for any Democrat to stand upon; if the Republicans stand upon it, there remains little of difference between them except the matter of administration which, from necessity is largely personal. This is the platform declared by the senator-elect:

"We can write into our laws, customs and decisions, implant in the conscience of the commonwealth some

of the statesmanship, some of the strength and righteousness, some of the experience, wisdom and foresight of those master spirits now dominating the intellectual world. We can preserve our natural monopolies, our valuable franchises for the service of and for utilization by the public, we can build up our institutions of learning, these pillars of representative govern-

ment, out of the estates of our own people and not by begging from the unconscionable who have wrenched it by questionable methods from the masses. We can, by laws enacted before the opposition arrives, make it impossible forever to erect and maintain the infamous system of child labor which blights the civilization of other states—a system more heinous and brutal a thousand times than the black slavery of the south. We can protect labor by laws perfectly constitutional against the insupportable wrong which distinguishes between the Chinaman and the Japanese. We can protect capital and at the same time subject it to the mandates of the law. We can, in full, adjust somewhat the equities of this marvelous prosperity we are now enjoying by following conservatively yet fearlessly the way which is being blazed by the great leaders of the day."

Upon such a platform, strictly adhered to, Senator Borah cannot go seriously wrong, and upon it he will have the moral support and cheering encouragement of the people of the state.

#### In the Senate.

The election of United States senator in the senate began at exactly noon, when President Hurrell called the senate to order, after a recess from the business of the morning session, and stated the object of the session.

Senator Hart then rose and spoke as follows:

#### Hart's Nomination.

"Mr. President and fellow senators: It is with the greatest of pleasure that I approach this duty of nominating an honorable citizen as a candidate for the exalted position of United States senator from the state of Idaho. The man whose name I am about to present is well known to you all. He has been a resident of Idaho for 15 years. Coming here as a young man, he entered upon his chosen profession, that of a lawyer, and through his perseverance and energy built up for himself a law practice equaled by few other attorneys, if any at all, in this state.

"His wonderful ability as a successful lawyer is not only recognized by the citizens of Idaho, but by a multitude of citizens throughout the United States. He is a man of exceptionally good habits and a staunch Republican. He has always been ready and willing to assist in fighting his party's battles. Whenever called upon to enter a campaign, he has cheerfully and willingly laid aside his business and gone to the firing line, faced the front of the battle, fought the enemies of Republicanism in the state of Idaho to a successful defeat. And, Mr. President, the demoralized condition of the enemy's camp today in the state of Idaho is largely due to this man's efforts.

"I have worked shoulder to shoulder with him in politics for the last six years and know him to be an honest, conscientious man, true to his friends, true to his state and true to his party, both in victory and defeat.

"Aye, Mr. President, it was my pleasure to be present in the city of Boise four years ago during the senatorial election of the Seventh session and did what little I could to help elect him to the United States senate at that time, but he was defeated and another good Republican elected. His defeat, however, did not cause him to sink in his tent, but he turned right about face and went forward with an eye single to the welfare of the Republican party and the election of 1907. He started out early to make his campaign. The popularity of his candidacy grew with the masses as the time of election drew near, until, Mr. President, the meeting of that great Republican convention at Pocatello last August 150 representative citizens unanimously said to him: 'You are the choice of the great Republican party of Idaho for United States senator.'

"The action of that convention, fellow senators, has made our duty at this time an easy one to perform. Indeed, Mr. President, I feel that the election of this man will meet with

such universal approval by the people of Idaho that should a motion be made in this body to make his election unanimous, I fear that our Democratic friends could not resist the temptation of supporting the proposition. Elect this man, and with him and that other stalwart Republican, who sits in the senate at the present time, Hon. H. R. Heyburn, Idaho will have a representation in the senate of the United States equalled by few states in the union and surpassed by none.

When this is done, Mr. President there will be great rejoicing throughout Idaho over the fact that from now on all of the interests and all of the people of Idaho regardless of color, race or creed will be fairly, ably and honestly represented in the highest

lawmaking body in the United States. Mr. President and fellow senators, I take great pleasure in nominating Hon. William E. Borah of Boise City for the exalted position of United States senator for the state of Idaho."

Great applause followed the nomination by Senator Hart.

#### Nomination Seconded.

Senator Jensen, on behalf of the citizens of Oneida county, seconded the nomination of Mr. Borah.

Senator Nugent of Idaho county also seconded the nomination. He said in part:

"In the selection of Mr. Borah for this high office I believe that we have been particularly fortunate. Mr. Borah is a man who will stand firm and true for the corporation bond class of our citizenship, not yet for the radical element that stands ever ready to destroy, but for the highest, noblest and best representative citizenship and the best interest of our commonwealth. He is a man who is not soured on the world. He lives in the future and not in the past, and in him I believe we shall have a representative in Washington, who will bring Idaho to the position before the nation at large which she so highly merits."

Senator McCutcheon of Bingham county, in seconding the nomination of Mr. Borah, said that he would cast his vote no more in obedience to the recommendation of the Republican convention at Pocatello last August than in obedience to his own choice in the matter.

#### Speech by McMillan.

Senator McMillan of Ada then rose to second the nomination, and spoke as follows:

"Mr. President and fellow senators: On behalf of Ada county I desire to second the nomination of W. E. Borah to the senate to the United States.

"In doing so I believe that the state of Idaho is to be congratulated upon having a citizen of such ability to represent our interests in the senate of the United States.

"In Mr. Borah we have a man well qualified to perform the arduous duties of a statesman, a man of deep research and excellent judgment, studious by nature and with a faculty of

remembering what he reads; his mind a perfect storehouse of knowledge, he possesses all the qualifications of being a leader among men. And the state of Idaho, through having such a representative, will be brought more prominently before the world than at any previous time in its history.

"Events of an unusual nature have taken place within our borders during the past two years, so that the eyes of the whole civilized world have been riveted upon us, some of which have been satisfactorily settled, while others are progressing towards a successful termination, but there is nothing that could be done which would more speedily restore the confidence of the people than in electing such an able representative to the United States senate.

"A man who, from his position upon the floor of the senate would, by his eloquence, be able to refute the false accusations and misrepresentations that have been made against the fair name of the citizens of Idaho, by those high in authority, during the past several months.

"A most successful lawyer, standing easily at the head of his profession, with a practice that brings him in a princely income, he is willing to sacrifice all in order that he may serve the people of his state. In honoring W. E. Borah the citizens of Idaho do honor to themselves.

"A man who has taken a leading part in every campaign since becoming a resident of the state. A man who, by his pleasant smile and magnetic personal charm, has gained the confidence and respect of the citizens of Idaho, we send him forth for greater worlds to conquer, confident in his ability to mount step by step until he reaches the highest pinnacle in the ladder of fame.

"Fellow senators, I have much pleasure in seconding the nomination for the office of United States senator the nominee of the last Republican state convention, the unanimous choice of the joint Republican caucus of the Ninth legislative assembly, the most popular citizen of the state of Idaho, my fellow townsman, friend and neighbor, W. E. Borah."

#### Cavanah's Nomination.

Cavanah of Ada county rose in present the name of Hon. W. E. Borah of Boise in the house. Mr. Cavanah spoke bravely, eloquently, sincerely, as follows:

"In compliance with the well known requirements of the federal constitution and statutes of this republic, we are called upon on this day to elect a citizen of Idaho to represent the American people in that exalted chamber, the United States senate.

"Nothing can be more gratifying to the feelings of any man than to receive that high compliment of presenting to this assemblage the name of Idaho's distinguished citizen through whose generous impetus I enjoy the privilege and honor of conveying to you the choice of the people of our state as manifested by them on the 8th day of last November. I

am gratified beyond the power of language to express on this occasion the wish and sentiment which pervades the hearts of those people whose representatives are here assembled. Their voices have been heard, their judgment rendered, and they are patiently and anxiously waiting to hear that the same has been faithfully carried out.

"Mr. Speaker, the best government rests on the people and not on a few, on persons and not on property, on the free development of public opinion and not on authority. The true source of all political power is in a popular government, and such a government is in all respects a most powerful institution. The regular action of popular power places upon liberty the most beautiful face that ever adorned that angel form. All is regular and harmonious in its features, and gentle in its operation. The stream of public authority under American liberty, running in this channel, has the strength of the great Columbia; while its waters are as transparent as those of a crystal lake. It is instituted and powerful for good. It produces no tumult, no violence, and no wrong. The free nature of our institutions, and the popular form of this government gives scope to intelligence, to talent, enterprise, and public spirit, from all classes making up the great body of the community. It is therefore the duty of America to secure the culture and happiness of the masses by their reliance on themselves, for public happiness is the true object of all legislation and can be secured only by the masses of mankind, themselves awakened to a knowledge and care of their own interests. Wealth will not preserve a state; it must be the aggregation of individual integrity in its members, in its citizens, that shall preserve it. That integrity exists deep-rooted among our people which shall always be the great protector of American institutions. There is a desire among the well-meaning men of the country to elevate the character of man and the individual as a component part of society. There is no country in the world where individual enterprise has such wide and varied range, and where the inventive genius of man has such encouragement as in America. No restraint is placed upon the enterprise and energy of our people. There is no nation in the world under any system where the same reward is given to the labor of men's hands and the work of their brains as

in the United States. We have widened the sphere of human endeavor and given to every man a fair chance in the race of life, and in the attainment of the highest possibilities of human destiny.

"Mr. Speaker, we as citizens of a great nation are confronted today with new conditions and problems which can only be solved by the exercise of the utmost courage and wisdom. In the adjustment of these new conditions men should be found in

the councils of the state who are learned, whose entire course in life has been guided by the earnest desire to do right and justice, who are superior to the fascination of power, or the charms of wealth, who do not employ his power solely for self-aggrandizement, but devotes his energies in favor of the public weal.

"Neither in political nor in any other concerns of life can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and duty, that in every act, whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility. Those possessed with ability, integrity and high courage should assist to plant and protect the flower of our American policy under our new conditions so that the fruitage of our system may be naturalized in new fields as a correct policy. The patriotic duty of the lawyer is to give the country the benefit of his study and experience, not as a politician, but as a high-minded and learned statesman and citizen of our common country.

"It is a blessed thing in every age that some one has had individuality and courage enough to stand by his convictions.

"Every mind should be true to itself, should think, investigate and conclude for itself, for suppression of honest inquiry is retrogression, and must end in intellectual night. The demand of the hour is for statesmen, men of superb moral courage, acquainted with public affairs, and the wants of the people, who know and realize that this is a government of law and should protect every citizen at home and abroad.

"Mr. Speaker, Idaho is to be congratulated today for having among her citizenship the brilliant young man whose name I am about to present. He did not start as others through long and arduous years to reach his commanding position; he advanced rapidly, the people welcomed him with their confidence.

"The leaders of his party, recognizing his ability and appreciating the demand of the people, graciously gave way and assisted in honoring him with the great position as a senator of the United States. He has earned and holds a proud position in the public thought, and would have no honor which the people did not bestow.

"He has no narrow view of government as he appreciates the fundamental principles of a free government and of human liberty. The immediate present is not his sole concern, but our future good his constant theme of study.

"He loves American liberty, which means constitutional liberty secured by the government under which we live. Believing that the greatest interest of man is justice, the great principle upon which the system of human civilization rests, and wherever this temple stands there is a foundation for social security, general happiness, and the improvement and progress of our race.

the supremacy of piercing intellect and obedience of reason are the result of his industry, ability and honorable dealings with the people. His style in life is pre-eminently distinguished by plainness, nothing little or sentimental can be detected in all his career. —A strength and grandeur of personality is prominent in all his acts. The real intellectual and plain force of manhood underlies all his dealings with the people, and by his varied and profound knowledge he has won and holds the admiration of his fellow citizens, who regard him as among the first of living orators and a man of well known and approved political principles.

He will carry into the United States senate a trained mind, disciplined by the sternest culture of his faculties, disdaining any plaudits which are not of honest reward, or robust reasoning on generalized facts. He will be welcomed there at the seat of government by the great men of the country, who in a short period will regard him as a man of will and intellectual force. These splendid qualifications are embodied in your countryman, friend and the unanimous choice of the Itepublican party of Idaho, the Honorable William R. Borah." (General applause.)

#### OUR NEW SENATOR.

While the formality of canvassing the vote remains to be attended to, Mr. Borah was yesterday elected a senator of the United States from Idaho. The canvassing will occur today; he will then receive his certificate of election, and on March 4 he will become a senator, though it will still be necessary for him to be sworn in, which may not be until next December, before he will actually be a member of that exalted body, which, seated beneath the dome of the great national capitol, is rightfully regarded as the most august deliberative assembly in the world.

However, though these formalities remain, he is in effect a senator now, and he will be so regarded by the public, while his especial friends—those who have worked zealously and with resolute determination to lift him into the high position—will take particular pride in giving him that place in their minds.

Senator Borah—What do we expect of him? We expect much for him and for the country. We do not set the standard so high that no allowances can be made, but, with abiding faith, we do look forward to a record which, measured up as a whole, will be a credit, not only to the senator himself, but also to his state and to the nation. We know he has the ca-

pacify and the learning, the diligence and the patience to carve out a career for himself in the senate of the United States which will make the state feel still prouder of having sent him there. None of us look for any storming of the citadel of fame, for that is not the character of the man. He will not be found indulging in displays for effect, but when his opportunity comes he will be found more than equal to the occasion and will surprise those who may not have measured his ability to sound and solve problems of every character.

We shall expect much, but no friend of his will look for the impossible, nor yet will any such fall into the mistake of expecting him to prove himself inerrant. Perhaps those of us who know him best and have the greatest faith in him will differ from him at times, but we shall never doubt a record will be made that will place him in a high place among the statesmen of his country.

We who know him will always know he is acting from the highest motives; that his feet are fixed firmly upon the great principles of justice and truth, and that the triumph will come which belongs to those who with steadfast determination, work for the right with courage, ability and faithfulness.

As the country becomes acquainted with him, it will realize more and more that he is one who hates wrong and injustice, who has no patience with encroachments through the power of wealth upon the rights of the masses of the people, who despises the man who prostitutes official position for private gain, who stands ready at all proper times and in all proper ways to assist in elevating the standards of the public service and in securing freedom for the people from every form of oppression—who is loyal to the right and who will do his utmost to advance its interests by every art of his official career. — It will never find the spirit of the demagogue displayed, and, as its acquaintance with him becomes closer, it will realize he is one who can be depended on to assist in securing even-handed justice for all interests and all classes, with prejudice against none, with partiality for none, but with charity and justice for all.

## SENATOR BORAH.

William E. Borah was today elected United States senator from Idaho to succeed Fred T. Dubois. The Gem state may now assert without fear of contradiction that it has two of the ablest men in the northwest as its representatives in the upper branch of the national congress. Senator Borah is essentially a politician—not of the ward-booster variety, not of the class which clings to the trail of an office and sacrifices everything to attain its capture; but a politician in the broader sense of the word, in that he is a student of the republican form of government, a man always in close touch with big public questions, a thinker, endowed with just enough poetic imagination to give him the courage to voice his convictions, an orator, a mixer, and above all an honest man, with record, public and private, so clean and unblemished that he will shine out as a bright particular star in the United States senate, where the muckrake of recent years has turned up so much filth to salute the nostrils of the public.

Senator Borah has been in the public eye in Idaho ever since statehood. He has been a leader, generally a successful one. There have been times when he might have secured a leading place in the race for the United States senate in days gone by, but he has been willing to bow down to certain powers. But he has held out for a selection by the people. Last year he announced that he desired to don the senatorial toga, but would not accept it unless given him by accredited representatives of his own party in convention assembled. He asked nomination for the position by the Republican state convention of 1906. He was opposed by powerful forces, not particularly on account of his personality, but because there was opposition to the experiment of nominating a senator in convention—a new and untried way of filling the highest office in the state. Even close personal friends of Mr. Borah opposed the plan. However, when the convention opened in Pocatello in August of last year, Mr. Borah, known and admired from the Tetons to the Seven Devils, from the pine forests of the north to the sage plains of the south, found himself the choice of his party's representatives and received unanimous endorsement at their hands for the office he

sought. Today's ballot by a joint session of the state legislature was merely a matter of form. His only opponent was Fred T. Dubois, still a senator from the state of Idaho, but who will retire (and it is hoped for all time) next March.

W. E. Borah is a man whom his loving friends may properly call "Bill." Not even in the heat of a sufficiently hot anti-convention campaign did anyone call him "Willie." He is in no wise a "Willie." He is a big, strong, virile "BILL." That he will uphold the dignity of the state of Idaho in the senate of the United States; that he will reflect credit upon himself and upon his home state; that he will measure up with the biggest men in the national congress; that he will come up at the end of his term with fame attached to his name, goes without saying. Senator Borah is a big man, whom his

friends love and his enemies respect. Working at the side of Senator Hayburn in the upper house, and assisted ably by Congressman French in the lower branch, he will "make good." Idaho may well be proud of its congressional delegation.

## BORAH FLINGS THE LIE.

Thank goodness, Idaho is about to have a second representative in the senate of the United States who will tell the truth, who will not malign the fair name of the Gem state, and who by his words and deeds will endeavor to erase the blemish placed on the name of Idaho by Fred T. Dubois. In his speech of acceptance before a joint session of the Idaho legislature at Boise yesterday, after being elected United States senator over Fred T. Dubois by a vote of 33 to 18, Mr. Borah said:

"Idaho has been slandered and maligned from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Her name has been handed about as one of the rotten boroughs, a place where representative government is dying out; a place where the flag is spit upon with impunity, where law yields to bigotry, where shame and crime are rampant, but in the fullness of time our sister states shall know the truth—that we have here in this intermountain country, and within our own state, as high a standard of citizenship as they have anywhere else in the union, and we are building, and propose to continue to build, to that high standard."

In Eloquent Speech of Acceptance Mr. Borah  
Expresses His Thanks and Pledges  
His Services to the People.

SENTIMENTS FROM THE HEART THAT  
RING AS TRUE AS STEEL

One of the Most Impressive Addresses Ever Made by Idaho's  
Gifted Orator—House Chamber Crowded With Visitors  
—Dwells on Resources and Greatness of Idaho—Makes  
No Specific Pledges But Promises to Do His Best at All  
Times for the Welfare of the State and Nation.

**F**ACE to face with a mighty responsibility, all the greater because given him by the people upon their belief that he was honest and capable and square, it would have been hardly human that Senator Borah should come with other than pale cheeks to respond to the mighty ovation given him after the announcement of the legislative vote, yesterday. His cheeks were pale; not fear, or nervousness, or shame, but rather the realization of a great responsibility. He did not fall yesterday. It was perhaps the most momentous occasion of his life. Perhaps never has Mr. Borah spoken with greater effect than yesterday, certainly never did he have cause to feel so deeply. He did feel deeply, and it was in his voice, in his face, in his manner. The hearers caught the inspiration. They knew their man better yesterday than ever before, for they saw deeper than the gifted lawyer's plea, deeper than the political enthusiast, deeper than they had ever seen before into the man's soul. And what they saw there pleased them well.

Mr. Borah's address is here given:

Mr. speaker and Members of the Joint Assembly: You have given me a great honor, and deeply and sincerely I thank you. No clearer consent for senatorial honors ever took place. In saying this the credit belongs to you—the splendid representation of a people assembled here to perform one of the gravest functions of the government. Neither passion nor factional strife, bitterness or dissension, doubt or hesitancy have entered into the work. I can truthfully say, and I feel you are entitled to have me say, that from no member of this legislature has there ever come to me

as your candidate a suggestion of personal favor or advantage, or a suggestion as to promises or pledges for present or future personal gain or advancement—and no higher or more exceptional compliment could be given to a body of public servants. It all proves that that system of party machinery which first gauges public opinion and then selects faithful servants to execute the public decree gives us the simplest and grandest, the cleanest and most substantial form of government on earth. The inspiration of this hour is rich enough to strengthen one for a lifetime.

The Future.

But the vote has been taken and we do not linger in these days very long with the finished work. We turn restlessly to face the future and endeavor to take stock of those things essential to success. I can say to you in all candor that I have been much more disturbed over the future since my election was practically settled in November than I ever was over the coming result of that day.

We all dread the thought of failure, and every one knows that in these days, at least, high and responsible positions are altogether perilous positions. There is a vast amount to do, and to fail to do or to do erroneously means alike ignominy and final obscurity. The public in hours of test and trial like those demands with relentless and exacting earnestness both fidelity and ability. No man who can read even to a limited extent the signs of the times enters the public service without some misgivings and some solicitation as to the future. In reflecting upon some of those things essential to success there is first and foremost and without which I know I must utterly fail the confidence and

support of the people whom I shall have the honor in part to represent.

Without the confidence, without the friendly aid and co-operation of the people of Idaho, without friends in the homes, friends among those who labor and friends in the marts of trade and business it will be impossible to succeed—to serve you successfully—and gain either honor for the state or moderate prestige for myself. I shall therefore at all times jealously court your confidence and esteem, and I will, holding them, prize them above all things within the reach of mortal ambition.

#### Great Is Idaho.

"It is indeed an unequalled honor to represent the state of Idaho in the senate of the United States in this important period of her growth and development. No state in this so richly endowed group of northwestern states is greater in her natural resources, greater in her citizenship, greater in all the elements and attributes of true and loyal statehood as Idaho. Just now entering upon the white, higher development of her incalculable resources—relying upon a more scientific and successful plan, chaining for the first time the natural power of our rivers, reclaiming upon a broader plan our arid lands, intersecting our valleys with and reaching our natural resorts by electric lines—building up our public institutions, improving our schools—gathering to our own in the midst of it all the power and permanency of western statehood—everywhere there is an air of strength and energy of health and progress, of happiness and prosperity.

"The older states can point to a more noted and brilliant history, to a longer line of statehood—to a prouder past, but our face is to the dawn and every worthy citizen feels the thrill which accompanies one who is permitted to assist in the upbuilding and dedicating to its true mission

in the Union of States a great commonwealth.

#### Idaho Has Been Slandered.

"Idaho has been slandered and maligned from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Her name has been handed about as one of the rotten boroughs—a place where representative government is dying out—a place where the flag is spit upon with impunity, where law yields to bigotry, where shame and crime are rampant—but in the fairness of time our sister states shall know the truth—that we have here in this intermountain country and within our own state as high a standard of citizenship as they have anywhere in the Union, and we are building and propose to continue to build to that high standard.

This state was not built, its mountains explored, its rivers spanned and its deserts reclaimed by the weakling either by manhood or patriotism, but by that same class of hardy yeomanry whose restless energies, indomitable courage and love of law are evidenced by the marvellous growth of all the northwestern states.

#### Good, Clean State.

"There is no state in the Union save one where there is less illiteracy, no state where the ratio of crime is so small, no state where the courts have been freed from the blemish of scandal, where there has been less of corruption in public life, no state where men have been braver or more fearless in meeting trying public duties than here in Idaho. And when I say that Idaho and Idahoans are noted for their interest in all public concerns, their schools, churches, colleges and universities, noted for their generosity in all those things wherein the misfortunes of life touch the tender chords of the human heart, noted for their hospitality, whether in the miner's cabin, the rancher's open home or the palatial residence of the rich, noted for the countless acts of good fellowship which tread from out the ~~ways of life~~ the ~~paths~~ of hatred and envy—I but state that which even her most unscrupulous slanderers will admit. Out of these elements, out of these forces, we will build one of the greatest states in the Union.

#### An Important Epoch.

"It is admitted by all, by those who would help and those who would hinder the movement, that we are now in the midst of a most interesting and important epoch of our entire history so far as civic affairs are concerned. In America, in politics and in the higher sphere of statecraft, readjustments are taking place with startling rapidity. The spirit of inquiry and unrest pervades the whole social realm. Wrongs which have come to be respected because of their age and interests acquired through violation of law have been asked to account to the public, and the public conscience is aroused and anxious for the answer.

#### Civic Strife.

"What the final effect of this great movement is to be cannot be foretold. That it will be good in the main and beneficial all who have faith in the governing capacity of the people believe. Thomas Jefferson once said that the tree of liberty must be nourished from time to time by the blood of patriots. Though often criticized for the remark, in its figurative sense it becomes a political precept. Without the ever recurring questions which disturb the public mind, engage the attention of patriots and move to its profoundest depths the great ocean of humanity, we could not grow to the full stature of freemen.

"Men learn the science of government and feel the pride and strength and glory of citizenship on the battlefield of civic strife—as the firing line develops the general. Among a capable and well poised people, a people grounded in the first principles of representative government and possessed of an unconquerable desire to be and do right, agitation is seldom dangerous.



### Idaho's Part.

"What part our own state is to take in this great movement time alone can fully answer. Already her part, as achieved by her able representatives in the halls of congress, has been most distinguished and creditable. This much is true and this much we can accomplish for the state: We are largely in the formative and constructive period as a state—we can write into our laws customs and decisions, implant in the conscience of the commonwealth some of the statesmanship, some of the strength and righteousness, some of the experiences, wisdom and foresight of those master spirits now dominating the intellectual world. We can preserve our natural monopolies, our valuable franchises for the service of and for utilization by the public, we can build up our institutions of learning, those pillars of representative government, out of the estates of our people and not by begging from the unconscionable who have wrenched it by questionable methods from the masses.

"We can, by laws enacted before the opposition arrives, make it impossible forever to erect and maintain the infamous system of child labor which blights the civilization of other states—a system more British and brutal a thousand times than the black slavery of the south. We can protect labor by new perfectly constitutional means the insupportable whimsy which distinguishes between the Chinaman and the Ispanish. We

can protect capital and at the same time subject it to the mandates of the law. We can, in full, adjust somewhat the equities of this marvelous prosperity we are now enjoying by following conservatively yet fearlessly the way which is being blazed by the great leaders of the day.

### No Specific Pledges.

"Now in assuming the duties of the position to which you have assigned me I have no specific pledges to make upon any specific matter. I propose to keep close to the wishes and wants and necessities of the people, and knowing their wants and necessities I shall endeavor at all times to act accordingly. I think & appreciate in part at least the honor and dignity of that position to which I have been accredited and that I shall always try to keep in mind; I think I appreciate also the fact that when I arrive there I shall find men of unquestioned patriotism and integrity, men of experience and years to whose judgment we all defer, and that I shall also try to keep in mind.

"I understand, too, that they have an unwritten law under which a man is supposed to be dead for two years, and that I shall also try to keep in mind. If they put me down in the cellar where they say they did La Follette and you do not hear from me you will understand that I also have that in mind.

"But hearing all these things in mind I shall always endeavor to act to the best of my ability whenever and wherever Idaho's interests are involved and whenever and wherever I can act in accordance with the demands of the national welfare.

### Pledges Should Be Kept.

"I understand that you passed an anti-lobby bill a few days ago, and it would therefore be improper for me to suggest anything to you in the way of legislation. Aside from your anti-lobby bill I am of the opinion that you are perfectly capable of transacting the business which you have been sent here to transact. This much, perhaps, I may say without offense to any one that our first obligation consists in carrying out faithfully the pledges made to the people.

"A political party cannot long exist and has no right to exist after it breaks faith with the voter. We are bound by every sense of honor to faithfully carry out every pledge made in the last campaign. We must not forget that Republicanism has gathered its strength and won its glory and achieved its victory because it has always kept close to the great heart of the people and faithfully fulfilled every pledge made. When we seek for the secret of success of this great organization which has written the history of the last 50 years we find it in its fidelity to its pledges, in the loyalty which was taught by its first great leader, whose genius broadened over its infancy and early manhood. Let us all see that our party pledges are fulfilled.

"I now thank you all, the citizens generally, for the support which you gave me in the campaign, the members of this joint assembly for faithfully executing their trust, and hope to see you later this evening at the Idaho, where there will be something doing."

The selection of W. E. Borah as United States senator from Idaho seems to be a fitting tribute to the man. He is capable and fearless and for years has been identified with the wonderful growth of the state. Mr. Borah was endorsed by the republican party at the last election and his speedy election by the legislature was fitting and proper. Of all the dissatisfaction engendered throughout the party during the last campaign, none was directed at Mr. Borah, he being the unqualified choice of his party and from the tone of the democratic as well as the independent press, his election seems to have created more general satisfaction than any election of a U. S. Senator for years past. Mr. Borah can now go to the senate unhampered by anti-election pledges and will be in a position to do a wonderful amount of good for Idaho.

## BORAH IDAHO'S CHOICE

*Boise Star Jan 14 1917*  
**Boise Lawyer to Succeed Du-  
 bois in Senate.**

## FRIEND OF PEOPLE'S RIGHTS

**Sides With Public Against Powerful  
 Combinations.**

## WON A DETERMINED FIGHT

**Overcame Opposition to State Conven-  
 tion and Secured Unanimous  
 Nomination.**

BOISE, Idaho, January 15.—Edward Borah, who will in all probability be chosen today to represent Idaho in the United States Senate as the successor of Fred T. Dubois, whose term expires March 3

next, will wear a toga before reaching his forty-second birthday. He was born June 28, 1865, at Fairfield, Wayne county, Ill., where his father, William N. Borah, a farmer, enjoyed the esteem and confidence of the entire community. Mr. Borah was educated at the University of Kansas, and afterward read law at Lyons in that state. In 1890 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1891 he settled at Boise, where he has since made his home. In 1905 Mr. Borah was married, his wife being a daughter of former Gov. W. J. McConnell. Mrs. Borah is a brilliant woman and a favorite in social circles.

Mr. Borah is a tireless student. He gives

the closest attention to his profession, and never neglects any possible line of investigation to strengthen a case which may have been placed in his hands. But he does not permit the necessities of his profession to divert him from painstaking study in many other fields, and he is one of the most widely read men of the northwest.

### Had Much Opposition.

He has the art of winning friends. It was because he has made regular trips through the state that he was successful in his contest last summer when the question of nominating a candidate for senator in state convention was brought before the people.

It was his plan, with other recognized political leaders, were practically all arranged in opposition to it. He dislikes the methods by which elections are often manipulated, and in the contest of the past year he preferred to submit his claims directly to the people at the primaries and in state convention. Though he was fighting practically single-handed, he weathered the opposition so effectively, and so thoroughly demonstrated the sense of public sentiment on the question, that at the state convention a compromise was effected which led to his unanimous nomination.

Though in no sense an extremist, Mr. Borah is deeply convinced of the necessity for vigilance in protecting the rights of the people against the encroachments of powerful interests. For years he has felt alarmed at the extent to which such interests have controlled political action in many of the states, and he has never hesitated to express himself in opposition to the methods employed by them. He has realized that reform has been necessary, and he has induced and supported every proper step that has been taken looking to correction of existing evils.

In the Senate Mr. Borah will win the confidence of his fellow members, and his friends believe he will come to be regarded as one of the safe outposts of that body. There will be nothing pyrotechnic in Mr. Borah's career in the Senate, but his friends entertain the confident belief that he will make a record of which the state and the general public will have reason to feel proud.

*Constitutional*  
BORAH AND DUBOIS.

In congratulating Senator Borah upon his appointment to the high place to which the people of the state have called him, the Tribune also congratulated the state. Mr. Borah has won his honors fairly and openly, the whole state passed judgment upon his candidacy and approved it, and popular government has received a distinct vindication in the outcome. The circumstances of the campaign and the election are a peculiar tribute to Mr. Borah's personality, such as has been conferred on comparatively few men. The circumstances reflect honor upon the popular choice, aside from the dignity of the office itself. We believe Mr. Borah now do his part well, will render acceptable service to the state, and amply justify the confidence and hope the people have reposed in him.

While welcoming the coming, what shall be said about the departing servant? Expressions of regret and condolence would be out of place here, and not wanted. Rather should we add our bids to the many good things that are said and can be conscientiously said as to the long and remarkably unexceptionable public career of Senator Dubois. He has been faithful to his convictions and sense of duty, as he says it, and more can not be said of any man, but when one's convictions come in conflict with the convictions of the masses of the people, all that is left is the half sad, half glad note of the prophet of old, "Now, Lord, let thy servant depart in peace." To depart in peace—with the sense of duty done, the hard tasks performed, the difficulties faced and heaved—is there any higher honor after all than to then depart in peace with hands clean and colors undimmed?

We do not pretend to know what Senator Dubois' future place in the public life of the state is to be. No man can tell what changes a year may bring forth, particularly in the political world. It is certain that Senator Dubois can command his lieutenants and friends hereafter to perhaps the same degree that he has in the past—but as to whether his friends can command enough general support to make an effective campaign showing is one of the things as to which there are differences of opinion. Whatever the future may hold Senator Dubois himself will be cherished affectionately in many quarters and respectfully in most quarters; while for himself he has written a record of which any man should be proud, and which the state can look upon without a blush.

A K. U. MAN TO THE SENATE.

The Idaho Legislature Formally Elected William E. Borah to Succeed Dubois.

BOISE, IDAHO, Jan. 15.—The Idaho legislature elected William E. Borah United States senator this afternoon, to succeed Frederick Dubois. The houses met in separate session, and Mr. Borah, who was nominated for senator by the Republican



WILLIAM E. BORAH.

state convention and was assured of election, received fifty votes, as against eighteen for Senator Dubois, who had the indorsement of the Democratic state convention.

William E. Borah will be a United States senator before his forty-second birthday anniversary. He was educated in the University of Kansas. He read law in Lyons, Kas., where he was admitted to the practice in that state.

In 1891 he went to Boise, Idaho, where he has since made his home. Mr. Borah is the son of a Wayne county, Illinois, farmer, and was born in that county in June, 1865. Borah won in Idaho by insisting on the nomination of senatorial candidates by a state convention. He declared against the party caucus method of nominating senators and took his fight directly before the people. He is considered one of the ablest lawyers in the West.

## BORAH SUCCEEDS SENATOR DUBOIS.

VANQUISHES OPPONENT IN RACE  
FOR UPPER HOUSE.

Strong Mormon Fighter Is Sent to  
Washington to Represent Idaho in  
Nation's Highest Legislative Body  
by Decisive Vote of Fifty-three to  
Eighteen on Joint Ballot.

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS—A.M.)

BOISE (Idaho) Jan. 14.—At a joint session of the Legislature at noon, W. E. Borah was elected United States Senator to succeed F. T. Dubois. Demo-



W. E. BORAH,  
elected United States Senator from  
Idaho to succeed Dubois.

crat, by a vote of 53 to 18. Borah addressed the legislators and a crowd of visitors that packed Representative Hall. The new Senator is a native of Illinois, has been a resident of Boise for sixteen years and is one of Idaho's foremost lawyers. He received the endorsement of the Republican State Convention and had no Republican opponent before the Legislature.

## SENATOR BORAH DID RIGHT.

In the course of his address to the joint session of the Idaho legislature which elected him to the United States senate, Mr. Borah on Wednesday said:

Idaho has been slandered and misnamed from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Her name has been handed about as one of the rotten boroughs, a place where representative government is dying out, a place where the flag is sold upon with impunity, where laws yield to bigotry where shame and crime are rampant, but in the fulness of time our sister states shall know the truth—that we have here in this intermountain country and within our own state as high a standard of citizenship as they have anywhere else in the Union, and we are building and propose to continue to build to that high standard. This state was not built, its mountains explored, its rivers spanned and its deserts reclaimed by the weakling, either in manhood or patriotism, but by that same class of hard, yeomanry whose restless energies, indomitable courage and love of law are evidenced by the marvelous growth of all the northwestern states.

Some fool critics take issue with him, declaring that he made a "bad break" by so uncomplimentary a reference to his predecessor, Fred Dubois.

Curious that the critics should know who was meant by Senator Borah. He named no names. He recited a very ungracious and reprehensible action. If Senator Dubois has been guilty of that sort of conduct, it was time for some one to rebuke him for it. And we are glad that Senator Borah took advantage of the occasion to do so.

Idaho has suffered only in smaller measure than has Utah from detestation by its own citizens. Fred Dubois has been the chief offender there, as the Salt Lake Tribune has been the chief offender here. Both deserve the severe reprobation of the people. It is pleasant to note that both are getting it, and that both squirm when the punishment is applied.

The election of W. E. Borah to the United States senate from Idaho elevates a man to that body who will reflect credit on the state which sent him and redound to the benefit of the people whom he will serve. Mr. Borah has for several years been a "receptive candidate" and has no doubt been the choice of the people of Idaho but under the manipulation of conventions and legislatures has been kept in the ranks of its private citizens. The Tribune predicts a splendid service from Senator Borah, as he is an active and able man, well acquainted with the wants of his state and ambitious to work for its advancement.

*Richard, Tribune*

## IDAHO'S SENATOR W. E. BORAH

On Tuesday, January 15th, the Idaho Legislature elected W. E. Borah United States Senator for the term of six years.

Senator Borah succeeds Senator Fred T. Dubois who it is reported will go on the lecture platform and keep on filling up the citizens of the United States about the great monstrosity mormonism, that hideous octopus that is slowly but surely spreading its tendrils over the Idaho homes and by a slow process of strangulation destroying all that is good, true and American in our fair land, the "Gem of the Mountains." Senator Borah will cut out all the mormon business and attend to the affairs of State and we look for great things from this young statesman. He is a brilliant lawyer, a careful student, an orator of magnetism and wonderful force. He has climbed step by step the ladder until now, scarcely in middle life, he is the recipient of the greatest honor in the gift of the people of Idaho.

## SENATOR BORAH.

The Idaho legislature has elected Hon. W. E. Borah of Boise, United States senator in succeed Senator Fred T. Dubois, thus carrying out the nomination and pledge of the Pocatello convention. Senator Borah has long enjoyed a fine distinction in the State of Idaho. He has won and retained the confidence of the people. He has shown constancy, determination and ability on more than one occasion. Four years ago, when urged by ill-advised friends, to try to break the legislative caucus nomination for United States senator, he steadfastly refused. That was one of the manliest things Senator Borah ever did. He did not become soured and disgruntled, he did not break with his party, he did not indulge in charges of corruption and Mormon influence; he was disappointed, it is true, but it was the disappointment that frequently comes to all honest, capable men. The resignation of his noble ambition was postponed, and The Tribune believes that it was a good thing for Mr. Borah that it was. Idaho will now have in the United States senate two of the most capable men in the body. Our two senators go to Washington with clean hands, pre-eminence, ability and honest motives. Senator Heyburn has already become a national figure. He has accomplished more than all the western senators combined who have been contemptuous with him. Senator Borah will win distinction and reflect credit upon the State. He will become a prominent man, even in the senate in which, undoubtedly, there are more distinguished men than in any legislative body in the world. We congratulate Mr. Borah, but we more heartily congratulate Idaho.

## A SENATOR A KANSAS BOY

BORAH OF IDAHO ONCE A STUDENT  
AT K. U.

How the Newly Elected Congressman  
Worked His Way Through Col-  
lege and Had a Lot of  
Fun, Too.

LAWRENCE, KAN., Jan. 24.—William E. Borah, recently elected United States senator from Idaho, was a Kansas boy and a student at the state university in Lawrence. He is the first ex-student of the institution to become a United States senator. His boyhood home was in Lyons.

Borah was a good student and a good fellow at college. He worked his way through school, received the highest grades in his studies and had a lot of fun, beside.

HOW HE FOULED A "FRAT" BROTHER.

One of his classmates tells the following story of the newly elected senator: "His 'frat' brothers desired to play a



WILLIAM E. BORAH.

trick on the young man the evening of one of the largest parties of the year. While he was at supper his roommate and other jokers hid his evening clothes and locked the door to his room. After supper Borah came home to dress for the party and found that his room was locked. After a little skirmishing he soon found a ladder in the barn and placed it up to the window of his room. Once inside he took a long breath of relief and proceeded to lay out his clothes for the party. No one was near to hear the sililoquy, for

the jokers had departed to carry out his plans. First a note was sent to Borah's partner stating that he was unable to come on account of unforeseen circumstances. The poor girl was almost at the point of tears when the joker stepped in and offered to take her to the party, saying that Borah was ill and could not come. The girl accepted the invitation. The couple started to the party rather early and had been there only a few minutes when Borah walked in. He coolly took the girl away from the joker and then had the carriage for the night charged to him. He paid to keep the joke quiet.

THE SCHOLAR OF HIS "FRAT."

William E. Borah enrolled in the University of Kansas September 11, 1885, and gave his age as 19. He was in the university three years. He was a member of the Beta fraternity at the same time as Fred L. Morris of the Missouri Valley Trust company in Lawrence and Frank and William Reed, whose offices are in the New York Life building in Kansas City. Although a fraternity man, Borah did not give much of his time to society and did not live in the "frat" house. He seems to have been the man who was chosen to represent the fraternity in scholarship and he did that well.

After leaving college he went back to Lyons and began to read law. He was admitted to the bar in 1890 and the sixth year went to Idaho and began to practice.

Once in Idaho his force of character won a way for him. He married a daughter of Frank Stenness, who was afterward elected governor. His success had been so marked in the district court that he was placed in charge of the prosecution of the Coeur d'Alene riot and murder case and afterward of the Diamond Field Jack case between the cattle men and sheep raisers of Northern Idaho.

BEAT DUBOIS 50 TO 18.

In 1907 he was a candidate for the senatorship, but was defeated by four votes in the legislature. The politicians thought that they had him beaten, but his persistency was to win. He knew that he was the choice of the people and began his campaign at once for 1907. He was opposed to Senator Dubois. In the legislature he received fifty votes to eighteen for Dubois.

The speeches in the two murder trials made him known for his oratory, but the high tribute Borah paid to the late Governor Stenness, who was blown to pieces by an infernal machine at his gate a year ago, made his reputation. The funeral oration of Borah was the effort of his life and stands as a masterpiece of oratory. Mr. Borah succeeds Senator Dubois in Congress.

# IDAHO SENDS KANSAS TO THE U. S. SENATE

*to speak Oct June 20*  
He is Now Senator William E. Borah.

1407.

A Graduate of the University of Kansas.

## HE CONVICTED MURDERERS

Prosecuted the Couer d'Alene Rioters.

Won the Toga by Campaign Among Voters.

Among the younger members of the United States Senate selected this winter is William E. Borah of Idaho, a former Mason, who was elected by the Idaho Legislature on January 15. He will be 41 years old in June. He is a native of Wayne county, Illinois. Mr. Borah attended the State University, Lawrence, for a while, leaving there in 1882. He read law in Lyons, was admitted to the bar, and in 1889 located in Idaho. While at the university, Mr. Borah was known as a hard worker. He tried to crowd two years' work into one. He was poor and was working his way through the institution, and this along with the fact of his endeavoring to finish in half the time allotted to the work practically broke him down. He went South for his health for a while.

Immediately after reaching Idaho he began the practice of law, and in that he has been singularly successful. He has



WILLIAM E. BORAH.  
Formerly of Kansas, Who Will Represent Idaho in the U. S. Senate.

been connected with a number of important cases, but perhaps those most noted were of the criminal class having to do with the Couer d'Alene riot murder cases and the Diamondfield Jack murder case. The first named grew out of the mining riots in northern Idaho and Mr. Borah was placed in charge of the prosecutions by Governor Steunenberg. Steunenberg, as will be remembered, was blown to atoms by a bomb at his home gate last year, supposedly because of his connection with this trouble. The Diamondfield Jack case began from a conflict over range matters between cattlemen and sheepmen. The case was in the courts for years. Mr. Borah secured his conviction and he was sentenced to hang, the State Board of Pardons intervening and saving his life.

In 1901 he was a candidate for the United States Senate and was defeated by four votes in the Legislature. He was defeated by reason of the combination made by the field, the opposing candidates being ex-Senator Shoup, Judge D. W. Standred and the present Senator, W. H. Newburn.

At the close of the contest he announced that the next time he made the fight he would make it before the people direct. So he did and when the contest came up this time he went into the primaries and carried the proposition of nominating a Senator at the State convention and pledging the Legislature to Republicanism, to his election. This was opposed strenuously by most of the leaders of the party, but he was successful. This is the first time this has been done in Idaho in a Republican convention. When the Democratic

after a most interesting contest, and on this occasion the daughter Jane exhibited a most beautiful and graceful appearance, and throughout the evening she gave a most interesting and beautiful performance.

#### Borah a Rugged Man.

William M. Borah, United States senator elect from Idaho, has no children. On that score he will not appeal strongly to President Roosevelt. In almost every other way he will. He is just the kind of man the president likes. Ruggedly honest, independent in thought and action, a close student, a masterful speaker, simple in his habits, commonplace, yet a hard fighter when occasion demands, the new senator from Idaho rises well up to the Roosevelt standard of sterling manhood and high-minded citizenship. Senator Borah had been an admirer of the president long before the fact of America's first citizen started directly toward the nation's executive chair. He followed his course closely and drawing inspiration from his conduct arrived in Idaho the gospel of official rectitude and good citizenship as the president has spread it in the nation. The policies he so faithfully championed and the exemplification he furnished thereof in his daily communication with his fellow citizens to him in Idaho a popularity among all classes akin to that of President Roosevelt in the nation, with the result that when he went before the people and asked to be elevated to the senate the response constituted an endorsement such as surprised his most sanguine supporters and opened wide the eyes of those professional politicians who had believed success could only come from the dishonest trade of intrigue. That had generally been the rule in Idaho. It remained for W. M. Borah to upset it and inaugurate a new order of things.

#### Holder of Public Opinion.

Senator Borah is not a politician in the common acceptance of the term. He has not at all times been successful in a close contest with machine politics. Not on the hustings, before the people, his success has always been exceptional. His greatest influence is in the molding of public opinion. Four years ago he was defeated by four votes for the United States senate. But he was not disheartened. He set his face resolutely to the east. He reiterated his belief in the wisdom of the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people. That being constitutionally inhibited, he announced he would go before the people and asked to be named at the state convention as the choice of the republican party for United States senator. This early declaration made him the target of practically every leader in the party, for each was either a candidate or committed to the support of some other. He was hampered heavily. To the booming of heavy republican artillery was added the sniping of small arms in the hands of Senator Duxon, democrat, and his supporters, who realized that the nomination of Borah would probe debate on the staff, whereas with a general senatorial fight among the republican leaders the democratic chief had a chance to carry the legislature. Assailed on all sides, both in and out of his party, Borah did what he proceeded quietly to practice law. He scarcely left his office. He had no show against his enemies in a strict political contest. They had the party organization and held all the chairs. Borah had the passport and knew some of the tricks, but the unwilling work was to him a sealed book. He

passed it up to the people. When the state convention met popular sentiment was so strong in his favor that he could not be defeated. Mr. Borah was nominated. He is said to their credit that his opponents in the party lined up for him during the campaign. The people ratified the nomination by electing fifty-four republicans to the legislature out of a total membership of seventy-two—and Mr. Borah received every republican vote.

Such, in brief, is the story of Mr. Borah's election, revealing as it does the wonderful grasp he has on the hearts and minds of the people of Idaho. It is a story that will be incorporated in Idaho's political history. It will form the first chapter under the head of "Vox Populi."

Senator Borah is a man of moderate means. Standing at the head of his profession not only in Idaho but in the northwest, to secure a lucrative practice. That, with his home in Boise, constituted his financial assets. But he is wealthy in the possession of the confidence and respect of the people of his state. It is a fund he may draw on indefinitely. The senator in his practice has represented many large interests, but he has never tied up with them in any but a professional way and it is a fact that some of the most powerful interests that continually opposed him politically as continuously sought his services as a lawyer. He has served those interests faithfully in litigation involving property rights, but he has ever been free to raise his voice in behalf of legislation designed to curb corporate greed.

#### Home Life Charming.

The home life of Idaho's new senator is charming in every way. He is a lover of home and he maintains a modest establishment built years ago from the spoils of his early professional endeavor. No children grudge about the Borah home—that is, he has children, albeit both the senator and Mrs. Borah are both fond of youngsters. The senator's books are his children. In his library are collected, row on row, the productions of the world's most gifted authors. With them the senator spends his evenings. An enthusiastic reader and possessing a retentive brain, he is enabled to parrot his public utterances with classical accuracy that add much to the charm of his oratory. Senator Borah, if one may judge from his retiring disposition in the past, will not attempt to stride abruptly to the front in the senate, but when the time comes for him to be heard that body will unquestionably be moved by the beauty of his diction and the lucidness of his logic.

Fairfield, Wayne county, Illinois, is the birthplace of Senator Borah, and June 29, 1861, the date. He is of German and Irish descent. His father, William M. Borah, was a native of Kentucky, and his mother, who was Elizabeth West, was an Indian. The senator was reared on the family homestead in Illinois. He attended the Southern Illinois academy at Knobs, Ill., for a year. Afterward he matriculated at the university at Lawrence, Kan. Later he went to Lyons, Kan., where he read law in the office of A. M. Lasky, now of Chicago. He was admitted to the bar in 1885. He came to Boise in 1891 and has since that time been actively engaged in the practice of his profession. On April 21, 1888, he married Miss Maudie McConnell, daughter of ex-Governor McConnell, who was also Idaho's first United States senator, having served the short term in 1851. Mrs. Borah is a western girl and carries in her social intercourse much of the refreshing informality of the west. She is a charming woman, and



polished, polished, possessing a keen wit. She is a social favorite and was an active factor in the social life of Idaho's capital until sickness compelled a partial retirement. Senator Borah does not view with complacency the social demands likely to be made on him. He much prefers his study to the two-step. The mere suggestion of the conventional cloakhammer disconcerts him. Any blinding he may do in Washington will hardly be in the reception room.

## THEY HIT THE SUBJECTS.

### Very Pertinent and Weighty Good Stuff in These Articles.

Many good editorials are published by the New York World. What paper can beat 'em? Here are two:

#### What is a Democrat?

Thanks to the courage of that gifted orator and patriot, the Hon. Finny Connors, of Buffalo, who has set out to try the Hon. Pat McCarron for honesty, we may eventually obtain a decision from the highest courts of the State as to what constitutes a Democrat.

For years this has been a vexed and troublesome question. Against David B. Hill's insistent "I am a Democrat" was the raucous denial of the Clevelandites that Mr. Hill had ever learned the alphabet of Democracy. When Mr. Bryan became the high priest of the party by grace of the Chicago convention he adjudicated the Cleveland-Hill controversy by chasing both of them out of the temple. For four years a Democrat was anybody who loved the heaven-born motto and could prove that he voted the Democratic or Populist or the Silver Republican National ticket in 1884. But in spite of Mr. Bryan's vigilance various heretics sneaked back into the congregation, and the business of mortifying Mainmen was often interrupted by the urgent necessity of chasing one of the unbelievers into the street.

Then came Judge Parker, and the test was thus complicated (how ever). The question, which had been clinched out of the party in 1884, reoccurred in the Judge the chief exponent of the faith of the fathers that Democracy had known since the election of Grover Cleveland. Mr. Bryan felt that while the Judge was a little shaky in the catechism he had the makings of a full-fledged Democrat if he would stop connecting with the publicans and sinners of Wall Street. Mr. Hearst, who was already making preparations for the rehabilitation of the historical pettinities of the party and for eliminating the use of money in politics, refused to recognize Judge Parker as any kind of Democrat.

Finally we had the campaign of 1894 in which Mr. Hearst, who had said that the word Democracy no longer defined any definite principle, obtained the Democratic nomination for Governor on a platform that repudiated the Independence League platform, which he had drafted himself. And now comes the Sage of Buffalo with a new test of Democracy. As the Hon. Finny Connors says it, a Democrat is anybody that had a strong enough stomach to swallow the nomination of William H. Hearst by a convention that had to steal the goods before it could deliver them. The Connors definition would exclude McCarron, in which respect it is admirable. But it would include Connors and Murphy, in which respect it leaves us little better off than before.

McCarron is to be tried by seven honest and upright Hearst men and the courts are expected to do the rest. In advance The World tenders them the assurances of its consideration and sympathy.

# BORAH DECLARES HIMSELF A "PEOPLE'S SENATOR"

"BY THE PEOPLE, I MEAN THE PEOPLE; NOT THE ASSOCIATED SPECIAL INTERESTS," SAYS IDAHO'S STRONG NEW MAN IN THE "MILLIONAIRES' CLUB."

(By Gilson Gardner.)

Staff Special to The News.

Washington, March 9.—A new member of the United States senate—a man who comes as the choice of the people of his state, and not because he has purchased his seat with trust-made millions—is W. E. Borah, of Idaho, successor to Dubois.

The new senator has been in Washington looking over the ground. He will not take the oath of office until next December, but Borah wanted to see how the senate looked.

"What do you think of them?" I asked.

"Bully," was the non-committal reply.

"What are you going to do? What is your general idea as to policy when you begin to play the game with them?"

"I will keep close to the people," Mr. Borah replied. "I find that is a pretty safe guide."

"How about the rest of the country? Are you going to legislate for Idaho exclusively?"

"My state comes first. A senator is the voice of his state in an assembly of states. On general matters the voice of Idaho, so far as I determine it, shall be for what a great majority of the people want. And by the people I mean the people—not the associated special interests."

Mr. Borah is a square-jawed, sturdy proposition, with a lot before him. He is only 42, and what he has he owes only to himself. What he has he took and he took it standing up. In the talking he may have knocked some men down, but he did it from the shoulder. He did not trip them up.

Borah was born in Illinois. Then he was a farmer boy in Kansas. Later he taught school, learned the law and struck out for the coast. He couldn't pay any more taxes than those in Idaho, so he nailed up a shingle there.

It was hard sledding. Presently he won a stock raiser's case against the Union Pacific and business began to flow his way. But he isn't rich even now.



SENATOR-ELECT W. E. BORAH, Idaho's New Senator, Who Goes on Record Against "Special Interests."

Borah is the talking type of politician. By this I mean that he is the opposite of Tom Platt, who came to office by virtue solely of his ability to give advice.

Borah also mixes well. He is calm and well-poised in his manner. He does not intrude or attempt to shine. He rarely starts a conversation, but when drawn out is found to have ideas.

His election to the senate is Borah's first public office. He came into public notice several years ago when retained as special counsel in the prosecution of the dynamiters who blew up the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines at Coeur d'Alene, killing a number of non-union workmen. During the silver agitation in the west Borah joined the silver Republicans and stumped for them. Silver Republicans are mostly straight Republicans now, and so is Borah. A year ago he began to stomp the state as a candidate for the senate.

Idaho does not, like Oregon, elect senators by direct vote of the people, but the result is much the same. Candidates for the legislature or delegates to the state convention are elected with the understanding that they will vote for a certain man. The senatorial candidacy is part of the issue in the campaign, and when the legislature meets there is nothing for the members to do but ratify the choice of the people as expressed in the election. It is in this sense that Borah was elected by the people.

poetry prosperity.

### BUILDERS IN POLITICS.



IDAHO has set a good example to politicians in every state of the union. She has elected a United States Senator without a campaign, a political battle or struggle for money. The members of the Republican party cast their entire vote for W. E. Borah. Before them the state convention and the vote of the people had decided that he should be the coming man. With great enthusiasm and amidst continued applause the election was held and the result made unanimous. It marks a new era in politics. It is the beginning of what promises to be a future policy—election of United

States Senators by popular vote. And in this case at least it records the selection of one of the best men in the state.

W. E. Borah is a young man. He was born in Illinois and came from an old Kentucky family. Like many great men he came from the country. He studied law and was admitted to the bar when 22 years old. In 1891 he became a citizen of Idaho and from an humble stranger arose to the seat of honor through hard, earnest and honest work. He is known as one of the best attorneys in the Northwest. Every man is his friend because he made no enemies even in practicing law. He married Mamie McConnell, daughter of former Governor W. J. McConnell, of Idaho, and has been United with the state in her legal, political and executive branches for the past fifteen years. He will make a mark in the highest lawmaking assembly of the land. Watch Senator Borah come to the front ranks.

The Washington  
Mar - 1907

FIRST UNITED STATES SENATOR  
CHOSEN BY POPULAR VOTE

*St Paul Dispatch*



WILLIAM E. BORAH

*Though Nominated by the Republican Convention of Idaho, to Succeed Dubois, He Was Voted for by the People and Afterward Received Every Republican Vote in the Legislature.*

# VETERAN BARRED BECAUSE OF NON-UNION DAUGHTER

## Haywood Defense Promptly Challenges Grand Army Man Who Had Been Passed by the Prosecution.

(By Hugh O'Neill.)

Boise, Idaho, May 27.—His name was Harmon Cox. He had fought through the war from the beginning to end. His shoulders were stooped with years, but his frame was massive and vigorous and his mind active. The button of the Grand Army of the Republic gleamed on his lapel. He had faced bloody death on the battlefield many times. He sat in the back row of the jurors' chairs in the court room this morning. His long, gray beard hanging on his chest like the sporran of a Highlander's kilt.

The prosecution had passed him for cause. He was a reasonable man and just and he would make a good juror. But the defense did not want him at all. There had been a sort of strike lately in the office of the local telephone company. It did not amount to a great deal. The "belle" girls had gone out. Other girls had taken their places. The daughter of Harmon Cox, soldier of the Grand Army, was one of them. Therefore Harmon Cox was not wanted by the defense.

He had to be got rid of and Clarence Darrow was to get rid of him. The defense had only two peremptory challenges left. They were priceless, beyond rubies. So Clarence Darrow had to prove Harmon Cox so biased and prejudiced against "the Defendant Haywood" that he could not sit on the jury.

Darrow is a very unconventional person. He has been already permitted by the court to do many things that other men never attempt. So he sat on the counsel's table before the double row of jurors' chairs and crossed his feet and spun his eyeglasses between his fingers and looked steadily at Harmon Cox of the Grand Army, with dull eyes under pointed brows. For some discernible minutes the silence in the court room was heavy. The shades over the windows were drawn down. The lights in the room were dim.

And the lawyer of the defense commented in a low, steady voice to prove out of his own mouth that Harmon Cox

of the Grand Army was a liar when he said that he had no prejudice of any kind against the defendant.

And Clarence Darrow failed. He failed rather lamentably, too. He asked Harmon Cox question after question. He made speeches at him; he suggested things that never were in the mind of the juror; and all, and tried to convert him of holding them, and when he found it quite impossible to prove that Harmon Cox was truth for a juror he lost his temper, his face grew gray and damp with sweat; his voice grew hoarse. He did not yet say longer the pathetic and heroic figure he has been cutting ever since the case commenced. He came into little conflict with the court, and the conflict bruised him. He came into conflict with Borah of the prosecution, and Borah sting him time and time again, quickly, cleverly and mercilessly.

For a moment Harmon Cox of the Grand Army was forgotten to watch the two chief men who will fight this case in their first round. And the lawyer who all Borah's Court, collected, smiling, an untroubled man of the world, pointed, scholarly and alert—he faced Darrow and met his verbal assault and parried it and still-stepped—and stammered in stinging, burning retorts that maddened Darrow and left him speechless. It was a contest of civilization against the caveman, and civilization won.

If it had been a fight with bare knuckles or light gloves instead of a contest of brains and wit and words, Clarence Darrow of Chicago would have been "counted out" in the first round. He did not succeed in disqualifying Harmon Cox; he lost his self-control. He came out of the conflict with Borah a sadly beaten gladiator, and all his "brother counsel" of the defense turned their backs upon him, and stared angrily at the wall.

It was a picturesque and dramatic episode and it is one caught a vivid glimpse of the battle that will rage when this case actually begins.

Clippings

In the light of the recent deal for the purchase of the Boise Capital-News by the Mormon church, assisted by Governor Gooding and State Chairman Brady, comes the political finish of Mr. Borah as far as the Mormon church is concerned. That Gooding, Standrod, Brady and their Mormon allies, by their secret control of republican politics in Idaho and the building up of a machine that will enable them two years hence to dictate both the state officials and the selection of some one of their number to succeed Senator Dubois in the U. S. senate, is now apparent to those who closely follow the trend of Idaho politics. The attitude of the southeastern leaders toward Mr. Borah seems the rankest sort of ingratitude for his splendid services at the Moscow convention where by his matchless eloquence and powers of leadership he made possible the overthrow of the Morrison forces and the triumph of Governor Gooding and his Mormon allies. If Mr. Borah wins two years hence in his fight for a seat in the senate he will do so against the combined forces of Gooding, Brady and their Mormon allies. He must win the panhandle counties of the north, to offset the defection of the Mormon counties of the southeast.

#### A GREAT SUCCESS

Now that a scheme has been effected, it is interesting to reflect upon the first meeting of the method adopted by the party of holding a convention in the state convention for the high position. When the plan was being agitated prior to the convention there were a great many who felt that it would not be productive of good results. There had many arguments which they put forward against, but the people in the preliminary meeting through the county conventions gathered as a result of these preliminary, made it plain that a very large proportion of those desired the method followed, and the convention yielded to the public will, with the result that a candidate for senator was nominated.

But, though there were many who doubted the wisdom of the plan at that time, and who retained their doubts to some extent up to as close to the day of election, there are few if any who do not now feel it was one of the wisest steps ever taken by the party. The result here during the session of the legislature, not only in connection with the election of a senator, but also in connection with all the preliminary work of the two houses, has been so marked that the plan is fully justified in all details. Further, the good effects will continue to be felt throughout the session. There has been nothing about the organization and preliminary proceedings to cause friction, and the two houses are in shape to proceed with the work of the session in such a manner that the best possible results will be accomplished.

It is not necessary to review the arguments pro and con that were used during the anti-convention campaign; we have the accomplished result and its train of benefits confronting us, and all join in unqualified approval of the method that was pursued, while all can testify themselves over the results that have followed from the action of the convention.

In this connection it may be added that the specific point a lesson that should not be lost sight of, that is that it is desirable to bring the decision of these matters as close as possible to the people. The convention plan is only a makeshift, the decision there as to any candidate being so dovetailed with other issues and other candidates that the will of the people may not be recognized or carried out. Our system leaves the citizen voting in the dark as to nearly all candidates to a great many of the counties. In some cases it will be made clear whom the people want for certain places, but in others the plan runs and does fail entirely.

For these reasons it is necessary to resort to the direct primary so that the will of the people may be clearly expressed in a direct manner. The every session of the legislature will open with full honest candor. All will know that results of convention and election alike were exact expression of the popular will, and there will be nothing to which our citizens, loyal to the great principle of majority rule, will take exception or as to which any will cherish up grievances.

We need a law under which every voter can express his choice for every nomination to be made. Moreover, we need to have the principle of no pre-empting second and third choice embraced in that law so that none shall be awarded a nomination who is not shown by the primary balloting to be acceptable to a majority of the party. Thus our system will be perfect, and all the troubles that have so often arisen under our old method will be rendered impossible.

We walk according to our light,  
Pursue the path  
That leads to honor's stainless height,  
Careless of wrath  
Or curse of God or priestly spite,  
Longing to know and do the right.

We love our fellow man, our kind,  
Wife, child and friend.  
To phantoms we are deaf and blind,  
But we extend  
The helping hand to the distressed;  
By lifting others we are blessed.

Love's sacred flame within the heart  
And friendships glow;  
While the miracles of art  
Their wealth bestow  
Upon the thrilled and joyous brain  
And present raptures banish pain.

We love no phantoms of the skies,  
But living flesh,  
With passions soft and soulful eyes,  
Lips warm and fresh,  
And cheeks with health's red flag unfurled,  
The breathing angels of this world.

We have no master on the land-  
No king in air-  
Without a manacle we stand.  
Without a prayer,  
Without a fear of coming night,  
We seek the truth, we love the light.

We do not bow before a guess,  
A vague unknown;  
A senseless force we do not bless  
In solemn tone.  
When evil comes we do not curse,  
Or thank because it is no worse.

When cyclones rend-when lightning blights,  
'Tis naught but fate;  
There is no God of wrath who smites  
In heartless hate.  
Behind the things that injure man  
There is no purpose, thought or plan.

The jeweled cup of love we drain,  
And friendship's wine  
Now swiftly flows in every vein  
With warmth divine.  
And so we love and hope and dream  
That in death's sky there is a gleam.



LAST WORDS FROM INGERSOLL'S PEN.

"We have no God to serve or Fear, No Hell to shun, No Devil with Malicious Leer when Life is done."

We have no falsehoods to defend-  
We want the facts;  
Our force, our thought, we do not spend  
In vain attacks.  
And we will never meanly try  
To save some fair and pleasing lie.

The simple truth is what we ask,  
Not the ideal;  
We've set ourselves the noble task  
To find the real.  
If all there is is nought but dress,  
We want to know and bear our loss.

We will not willingly be fooled  
By fables nursed;  
Our hearts by earnest thought are schooled  
To bear the worst;  
And we can stand erect and dare  
All things, all facts that really are.

We have no God to serve or fear,  
No hell to shun,  
No devil with malicious leer.  
When life is done  
An endless sleep may close our eyes,  
A sleep with neither dreams nor sighs.