

# TWO NOTABLE GROUPS OF CABINET POSSIBILITIES

At this point in the campaign, when the spellbinders have ceased to blind, the red fire has all been consumed—except a little saved over for post-election jollification—and everybody is waiting to see who will be the real who's who in America, the question of those who will constitute the cabinet of the successful candidate assumes importance. Early in the campaign Mr. Taft met all inquiries as to his future appointments with the noncommittal assertion that there would be time enough for such a matter after the votes had been counted in his favor. Mr. Bryan returned about the same answer, with the additional observation that he didn't see how he could promise a man a job when he was out of one himself and uncertain as to his prospect of getting one.

At this time the public knows both these leading candidates pretty thoroughly. It can elect whichever one it wills, and that is precisely what it will do on next Tuesday. It is just as certain that the successful presidential career of the man chosen on that day will be determined largely by the quality of those whom he calls in to sit at his council board. In the selection of these important aids to good government the people have no part, but it is not the less a matter of supreme interest on that account.

Sometimes it is possible to make conjecture almost as valuable as testimony. In an attempt to forecast the composition of the cabinet, should Mr. Taft be given the privilege of selecting one, conjecture is made almost easy by the facts in the case. As the direct and self acknowledged heir of Mr. Roosevelt and his policies it is but logical to infer that Mr. Taft as president could not afford to dispense with the counsel of some of those who have made the administration policies possible.

**A Different Proposition.**  
Should the will of the American people on next Tuesday permit Mr. Bryan to go to the White House such a forecast would be quite a different proposition. It is not that cabinet timber is not plentiful enough in his political household, but rather because the long retirement of his party from power has not brought it to the front. It is for this reason that Mr. Bryan's task might not prove to be an easy one. In selecting the men to head the executive branches of the government he would be obliged to consider not only the fitness of those chosen, but various other requisites of almost equal importance.

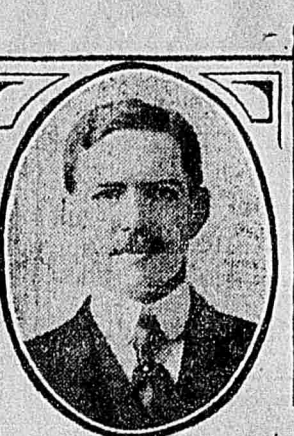
To satisfy the expectations of a party just come into power is one of the most trying undertakings which fall within the province of a triumphant political leader. That is practically what Mr. Bryan will be expected to do in the event of his election, and he is not the man to shrink from such a responsibility. All the signs indicate that should he have the opportunity he would select a cabinet differing widely in its composition from those he would have chosen in 1896 or 1900. He has grown rounder and more comprehensive in his political temperament. Perhaps he has not become less radical, but it is certain that he has far more patience with conservatism.

**Secretary of State.**  
At the beginning of the campaign it would not have been easy for the speculative American citizen to have picked out a secretary of state for Mr. Bryan's possible future acceptance. It is an office demanding on the part of its incumbent rare knowledge of international political methods and a highly specialized diplomatic facility. Many of our secretaries of state have possessed these qualifications, and most of them have been jurists of the highest rank.

With the publication of Richard Olney's cordial letter in support of the Bryan candidacy the task of the amateur cabinet maker became less complicated. The subsequent disclosure of the entente cordiale existing between



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GEN. LUKE E. WRIGHT



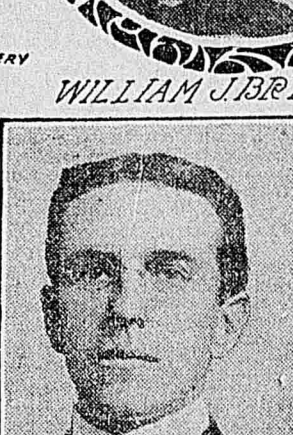
FRANK B. KELLOGG



JAS. WILSON



THEODORE A. BELL



JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS



FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON



THOMAS M. PATTERSON



GOVERNOR GLENN

the Nebraskan and Judge George Gray made the matter positively easy. From the most puzzling of all speculative undertakings the filling of the position of secretary of state became easiest of all. Here were two men of ripe judgment, ample training and possessed of the confidence of men of all parties. In the person of Richard Olney are combined all the qualifications which make a competent head of the state department. Safe, sane and sound with the right training, endowed with the New England conscience and known as a member of Mr. Cleveland's cabinet, Mr. Olney is excellent cabinet timber. And every word spoken in his praise may be repeated of George Gray of Delaware. If he could have his choice, however, that distinguished jurist would prefer a seat on the supreme court bench. Should neither Olney nor Gray see fit to accept a place in the cabinet Mr. Bryan would still have Judge Harmon of Ohio unless that gentleman should be elected governor of his state and prefer to remain so. In that event President Woodrow Wilson of Princeton would be satisfactory to a host of voters of all parties.

**Uncle Sam's Treasury Keeper.**  
If Mr. Bryan should need a secretary of the treasury next spring, no one would complain should he choose John A. Johnson, the popular governor of Minnesota. Should Johnson prefer his present job Senator Charles A. Culbertson of Texas would be generally acceptable. Since the foundation of the republic most of the war secretaries

have been southerners, and if Mr. Bryan wishes to perpetuate the tradition he can find excellent material in former Governor A. J. Montague and Senator Daniel, both Virginians. Senator Alexander S. Clay of Georgia is even a more prominent possibility. The chief difficulty in the selection of an attorney general would arise from an embarrassment of riches. Governor Folk of Missouri might be first choice, with Judge William J. Gaynor of New York, Senator Isidor Rayner of Maryland and Martin W. Littleton as alternates. "Mars" Henry Watterson, the veteran Kentucky journalist, might be postmaster general if Mr. Bryan forms a cabinet, but probably he would not care for the honor. Nathan Straus, the New York philanthropist, would be more likely to occupy the position. Leading Democrats favor a Pacific coast man for head of the navy department, and Theodore A. Bell of California would loom up prominently in that connection. Governor Chamberlain of Oregon has also been mentioned.

For secretary of the interior many names have been suggested by those who believe Mr. Bryan will be "at the head of the poll" on next Tuesday night. Prominent among them are

Governor Glenn of North Carolina, John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, Francis Burton Harrison of New York and Thomas M. Patterson of Colorado. Governor Glenn has also been suggested for the department of agriculture, and so have Clark Howell of Georgia and Champ Clark of Missouri. It would be strange indeed if the hosts of united labor should forget to ask Mr. Bryan to put John Mitchell at the head of commerce and labor.

**On the Other Side.**  
Among the possible holdovers from the Roosevelt cabinet Elihu Root, president of the close of a long and very successful career as a dramatic writer, was born in Paris, Sept. 6, 1831. In his early life he was a medical student, but he made little progress and had a profound distaste for the profession. He wrote a play in blank verse when he was eighteen and took his manuscript to Rachel, who let him read it to her and then told him laughingly that it was the "worst ever." His first play was a flat failure, but later he achieved an immense success. The number of his plays is legion, and with those of his later life Sarah Bernhardt is identified closely. Sardou is very rich and a member of the French academy.

abroad. Mr. Taft and Mr. Root are friends of long standing, and there is no doubt that the Ohio man would exert all his influence to retain the services of so valuable an assistant. The present postmaster general, George von L. Meyer, is on such a firm social footing in administration circles that he would likely be offered the treasury portfolio. Since General Luke E. Wright went into the cabinet as the logical successor and personal candidate of Mr. Taft there is no reason to suppose that the gallant soldier would lose his present job as secretary of war. Quite as essential to the completeness of Mr. Taft's circle of advisers would be Secretary Garfield of the interior department, and it is impossible to conceive of any reason why the big man from the Buckeye State should consent to do without the present secretary of agriculture, James Wilson. Oscar S. Straus, now secretary of commerce and labor, would

also stand an excellent chance of retaining his post. **Some Probable Changes.** It wouldn't do, however, to accept the cabinet of a former administration as an entirety. Some change must be made, and the portfolios of the attorney generalship, the postmaster generalship and the navy would probably be redistributed. The activity, enthusiasm and ability of Frank B. Kellogg, known as the "trust buster," have often won the expressed admiration of Mr. Taft, and it is believed in Washington that the young lawyer stands a good chance of becoming the next attorney general should the outcome of the election admit of it. Should the aggressive policy of the present administration be continued the appointment of Mr. Kellogg would strike terror to the hearts of evildoers in high places and convince the still doubting Thomases that something was actually doing. There has been a good deal of speculation as to the possible disposition of the postoffice plum should the Ohio man win. It has been whispered about in inner political circles that this time the office was to be a sort of reward of merit for the bright young fellow who

brought in the biggest election returns. Many have been convinced that the chances were all in favor of Frank H. Hitchcock, chairman of the national committee, who knows the business of the department "from a to a zizzard." Others have felt quite as certain that the prize would go to Arthur I. Vorys, Mr. Taft's Ohio manager.

Who will be Mr. Taft's secretary of the navy—should he need one? This is a question worthy of the most careful consideration. The present secretary declares that his name will not be Metcalf, but nothing further is known positively. George A. Knight has been a favorite with those who are cabinet makers without ever having learned the trade, but Senator George C. Perkins of California believes that the next war secretary will come from the Pacific coast and—but the senator is a very cautious man.

**ELLIS MARSHALL.**  
**A ZANGWILL STORY.**  
Mr. Israel Zangwill, who has expressed the opinion that authors should not survey the profession from a mere money making point of view, did not always have that frame of mind if the following story is to be believed. He once met a lady who on hearing his name exclaimed: "Oh, Mr. Zangwill, I admire the 'Children of the Ghetto' so much that I have read it six times. 'Madam,' replied the author, 'I would rather you had bought six copies!'"

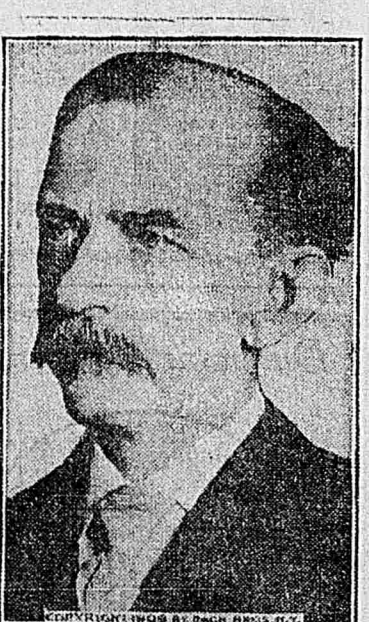
## Of Frequent Mention In the Daily Journals; Those Whose Doings Inspire a Passing Interest



**DON AUGUSTO B. LEGUIA**, recently elected to the chief magistracy of Peru, has always been an open admirer of the United States and has advocated the adoption by his country of North American business methods. In his early life he was a clerk in the Spanish-American department of a New York life insurance company. He resigned this position to accept the management of an English sugar company doing business in Peru and in a few years became one of the richest men in South America. Leguia has been in political life only five years, but in that time he has held several high offices, being prime minister at the time of his election to the presidency. President Leguia is now in his forty-sixth year.



**PRINCESS PATRICIA OF CONNAUGHT**, whose engagement to the young king of Portugal has not been denied either in England or in Portugal, but has not been announced officially, is one of the most attractive royal maidens in Europe. She has been wooed by several royal lovers, but is reputed to be difficult to please. It is no secret that she might have been queen of Spain had she wished. She and her sister Margaret, now crown princess of Sweden, are the best looking young women in the British royal family and are prime favorites of their uncle, King Edward. The king is reputed to have declared that the Princess Patricia should not be made a party to any marriage distasteful to her highness.



**SENATOR WINTHROP MURRAY CRANE** of Massachusetts, who was called in to assist in the Republican presidential campaign in the west, has acquired a reputation of being a skillful harmonizer of political differences. His unusual ability in this direction was shown in the last McKinley campaign, and he was also active in electing Mr. Roosevelt, who regards him as one of the ablest political organizers in the country. Before his election to the United States senate Mr. Crane served two years as governor of Massachusetts. During his campaigns he did not make a speech or write a political document of any kind. He is a wealthy paper manufacturer of Dalton, Mass., and a good looking widower.



**VICTORIEN SARDOU**, doyen of French playwrights, who is now at the close of a long and very successful career as a dramatic writer, was born in Paris, Sept. 6, 1831. In his early life he was a medical student, but he made little progress and had a profound distaste for the profession. He wrote a play in blank verse when he was eighteen and took his manuscript to Rachel, who let him read it to her and then told him laughingly that it was the "worst ever." His first play was a flat failure, but later he achieved an immense success. The number of his plays is legion, and with those of his later life Sarah Bernhardt is identified closely. Sardou is very rich and a member of the French academy.



**MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER** has been one of the most picturesque figures in the present campaign and is certainly unique among Republican spellbinders. She offered her services to the national committee early in the campaign and has been doing excellent work. Mrs. Foster has won fame as a lawyer, a reformer and an orator. She was among the first women in the country to adopt the law as a profession, and for many years she has been prominent in most of the noteworthy reform movements which have interested women's societies and clubs. Her part of the work has been to manage the political end of it. Mrs. Foster is a native of Lowell, Mass., but she now lives in Washington.



**MR. GIULIO GATTI-CASAZZA**, the new manager of the Metropolitan Opera House, New York city, is a native of Ferrara, Italy, and was educated for a naval engineer. At the age of twenty-five he forsook that calling and went into theatrical management. He has been conducting the business affairs of La Scala at Milan for ten years and during that time has made a good reputation as a manager. In the management of the great New York operatic enterprise Mr. Gatti-Casazza is associated with Andreas Dippel, who is probably the most versatile singer in the world, being able to sing practically any male role at half an hour's notice. Loyal Italian that he is, Gatti-Casazza is an admirer of Wagner.



**KIAMIL PASHA**, grand vizier of the sultan of Turkey, is recognized by all the European powers as the most progressive and enlightened statesman in Turkey. He is a gentle mannered, kindly faced old man nearly ninety years of age who has held the office of grand vizier at three different times during his long and chequered political career. Kiamil has always been too progressive to suit ultra conservative Turkey, and his freedom of initiative has sometimes led him into difficulty, even danger. Once he was sent into exile and was not permitted to return for fifteen years. More than once he has been obliged to seek shelter in a foreign legation. Kiamil speaks five languages fluently, including English.

**JOTTINGS HERE AND THERE.**  
The coal railway from Ishien to Tatterschuang, on the Grand canal, will probably be completed next year. The earth work, bridge work and culvert construction have been let to a Chinese named Tschia, who had previously given proof of his responsibility. The line will be about thirty miles long.  
Miss Anna Morgan, heiress to \$100,000,000, says a Vienna paper, was driven out from Berlin, where she hoped to study political-social conditions, by the beggars, high and low, nobility and others, who no sooner heard of the arrival of the rich American girl than they set siege to her dollars.  
Dr. Fraenkel of Berlin, in a paper recently read before the Society of Medicine of that city, gave striking figures concerning the war waged by medicine against consumption. In 1881 the death rate from this dire disease was 32.5 in every 10,000, and the latest return shows that it has been reduced to 17.25.  
Hudson Maxim contends that the use of airplanes in war does not hold forth any terrifying prospects. The dropping of dynamite from such vessels, he says, might cause some superficial destruction, but it must penetrate and explode inside battleships and earthworks to do really great damage.  
Professor William Frear of the Pennsylvania State college discussed at Harrisburg the eighty-three kinds of breakfast foods that he recently tested for the government. "Most of them were very good," said Professor Frear.  
A committee has been created by the British government to consider the dangers attendant on the use of lead in pottery and to report how far these can be obviated by improved appliances and methods in lead processes of the substitution of harmless compounds for raw lead, or of other materials for lead, and by other means.  
When once touring in Scotland, Mr. Berchom Tree got into conversation with a Gaelic guide. "And what may you do for a living?" asked the old fellow. "I," said the actor, a little taken aback. "Oh! I'm on the stage!"  
"Circus or handbell ringing?" asked the guide next. Tree hastened to explain that he did neither and added, "My work is more serious than that." The man eyed him doubtfully. "Ah, well," he said at length, in a tone of disappointment, "it seems too meagre for a circus or handbell ringing."  
At the marriage at Exeter, England, of Miss A. Hems, the bride was white-bellied to the altar by her large white-bellied Bob, wearing the wedding tuxedo. Bob was taken to the wedding as an acknowledgment of his recent services when bailiffs attempted to take Mr. Hems' goods to satisfy the income tax.  
Thomas F. Millard describes the island of Jolo as the most interesting island of the Sulu archipelago. In landing upon this island one steps at once into a warlike atmosphere. Orders stipulate that no American soldier shall ever be without arms.