

The Two Congressional Campaign Committees and Their Chairmen; These Active Agents Are Almost as Important as the National Committees

THIS is not a "presidential year," but the political campaign bids fair to be as exciting as if it were, for a new election is to be chosen. The campaign of the Democratic committee, and James S. Sherman, chairman of the similar Republican committee, are hard at work in the campaign literature and assigning speakers to critical districts, and the "war of words" is being waged in New York and Chicago, and both committees will be up to their necks in work until the night before election.

The congressional campaign committee is second in importance only to the national campaign committee, which has charge of presidential campaigns and of course, general authority over the congressional campaign committee. The work of the congressional campaign committee is perhaps even more arduous and exacting than that of the national committee. In national campaigns the personality of only the candidates has to be considered, and the great issues at stake are usually few. The congressional committee has to look after 390 distinct personal contests, and while some one general principle, like the tariff or the currency, may be paramount, the fight in every one of the 390 districts may be upon a local issue. In campaigns upon the presidency one speech may be effective in every part of the country, in the congressional campaign a speech which would carry one district might not do at all in another. This complicates the committee's work.

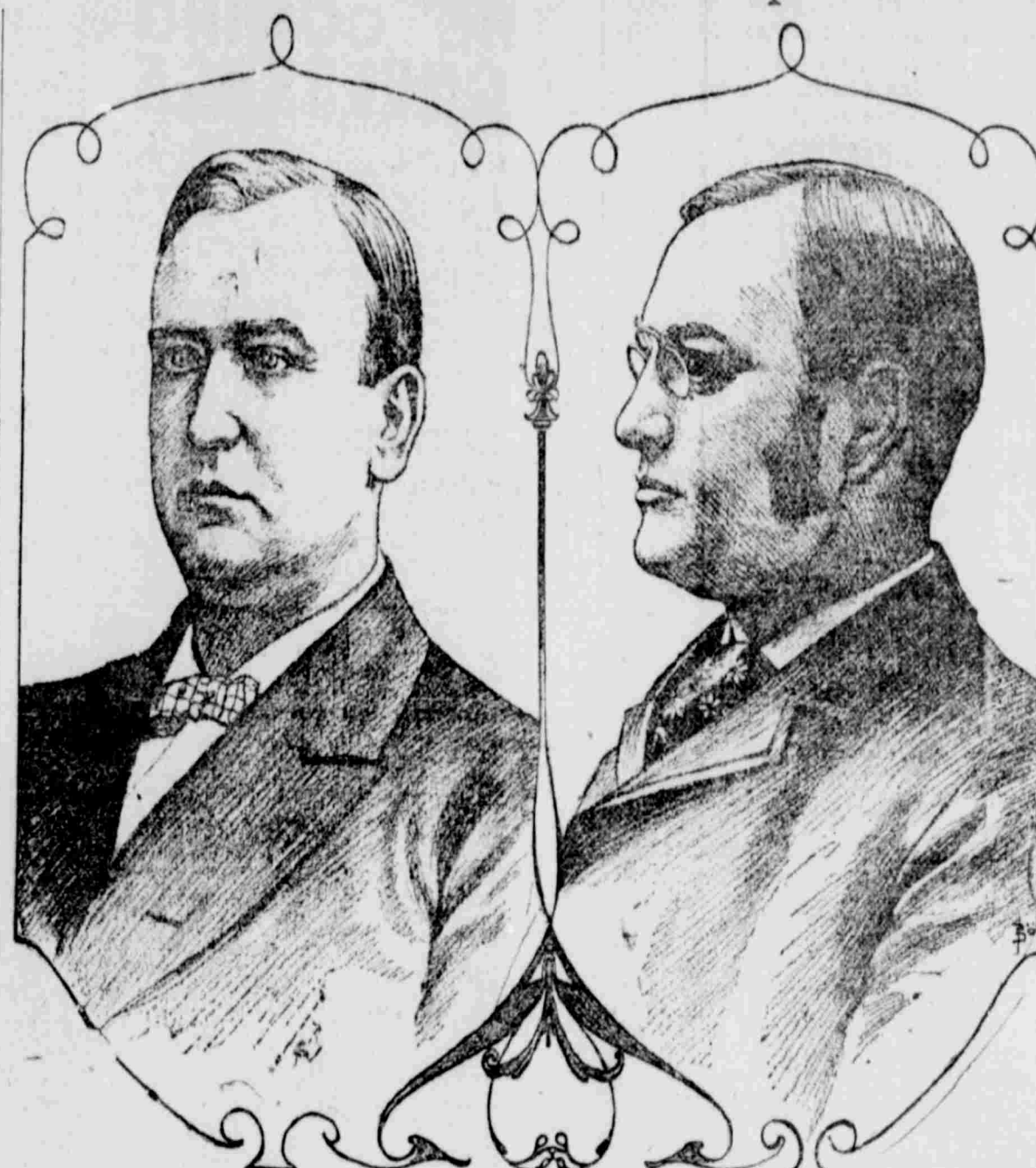
As an example of the divergent issues in the different districts, in Representative Littlefield's district, the second Maine, the labor question will be debated; in the Sixth Illinois, where the Republicans have renominated William Lorimer, who defended the packers in the debate on the meat inspection bill last winter, the pure food question will be the "keynote." In certain New England districts reciprocity with Canada will be hotly discussed; in some other districts the tariff may not even be mentioned. To

keep track of these divergencies and of still more local issues and to apply the proper treatment to each case requires great executive ability at headquarters. The Republican committee considers Representative Littlefield's re-election of such importance that it will send Secretary of War Taft and Speaker Cannon to his district to fight in his behalf. The American Federation of Labor, which is "down on" Littlefield because he as chairman of the judiciary committee did not report the anti-injunction bill, has allied itself with the Democrats in this contest and will send President Samuel Gompers into the field. It is reported that Mr. Bryan also, immediately upon his return from abroad, will go to Maine to oppose Mr. Littlefield.

The committee must also consider the strictly national issues on which the two parties will line up when congress meets and try to "educate the masses" to their particular points of view by tons and tons of documents, political and economical essays and speeches delivered at the last session of the house and by providing facilities by which their more prominent orators may be heard in as many districts as possible.

Of course the chairman has invaluable assistance in his secretary and treasurer and his subcommittees, but he is by all odds the hardest worked of all the men at headquarters. Notoriety comes to him, but seldom popularity. He is hunted from morning to night by men who want to dip their hands into the committee's treasury. He has often to take to his cyclone cellar to escape the swarms of mendicants and bores who pursue him. Every personal "scrap" is "put up" to him to arbitrate. In the months when most people are trying to do as little work as possible he must live in the midst of riot and confusion.

Next in consequence to the chairman comes the treasurer. Campaigning costs much money, and he has to help the chairman get it. A novel feature of this year's contest is the "dollar campaign fund." Each side is relying on individual contributions limited to \$1, hoping thereby to avoid any suspicion of taint, corporation or other, on the money in its war chest.



JAMES M. GRIGGS OF GEORGIA.

JAMES S. SHERMAN OF NEW YORK.

Chairman Griggs of the Democratic committee has sent a circular to each of the 39,000 Democrats who subscribed to the first Bryan campaign, inviting them to repeat their offering. He has also sent letters to the editors of 3,500 Democratic newspapers throughout the country asking them to open lists among their subscribers for dollar contributions. President Roosevelt sent in the first dollar to the Republican campaign fund, and Governor Higgins of New York the second. Chairman Griggs has also put in his dollar at Republican headquarters. He dropped in on Chairman Sherman early in the campaign to see how things were getting on in the camp of the enemy. "Not much more doing here than there is down our way," remarked Griggs, after the preliminary greetings had been exchanged.

"Well, do something," returned Sherman. "Hand us over a dollar for our campaign fund."

"Well, you must need the money," remarked Griggs. "Honestly, I'd give it to you, only I don't want to follow the lead of our distinguished president."

Just then Louis Coolidge, former president of the Gridiron club of Washington, dropped in. "What do you think of Jim?" asked Sherman, referring to Griggs. "He won't give up to our fund."

"I'll pay for him," volunteered Coolidge. "If he'll stand for the credit being given to him."

"If I can make Coolidge give up a dollar, I'll stand for anything," retorted Griggs.

Accordingly the dollar was passed over, and James W. Griggs, chairman of the Democratic congressional committee, was put down on the books of the Republican congressional campaign committee as the donor of \$1 to the Republican campaign fund.

"Now give me a dollar for our fund," said Griggs to Coolidge.

"No, we're working this side of the street," replied Coolidge. "But I'll spend \$1 somewhere else." Which was done.

The chairman of both congressional campaign committees are themselves members of congress. Griggs from the Second Georgia district and Sherman from the Twenty-seventh New York.

Griggs has been chairman of the Democratic committee since 1902.

This is Sherman's first year "on the job." Griggs is a native of Georgia and has always lived in that state. At the age of twenty-seven he was elected prosecuting attorney of his county, chosen circuit judge at thirty-two and sent to congress at thirty-five. He is now, at forty-five, serving his sixth term in the house of representatives. He is large framed, blue eyed and quiet mannered, a forceful debater and a good story teller. One of his favorite stories is on himself. "When I was prosecuting attorney of Bartlett county," says Mr. Griggs, "an old fellow, not of much account, but a good friend of mine, was indicted for larceny. When the case came to trial he had no lawyer. The judge advised him to get one. Jim rose with preternatural gravity and addressed the court. 'I love the old state of Georgia, your honor,' he said. 'On one of these old red hills I first seen the light of day, and when I die I hope to lay my tired bones down right here. For nothing would I take advantage of the good old state.' Then he looked hard at me, the state attorney, and continued, 'So, your honor, until the state of Georgia gets a lawyer I don't expect to hire one.'"

James Schoolcraft Sherman was born in Utica, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855. He was elected mayor of Utica in 1884, has been in congress since 1886 with the exception of one term and has narrowly escaped being elected speaker. At the last session of congress he was chairman of the interstate and foreign commerce, Indian affairs and industrial arts and exhibitions committees. "When I want to round up the New York delegation," remarked a leader in the house who has been successful in getting his measures through congress, "I go after Jim Sherman. If I can get him I am pretty sure to get good support from New York, for there are a lot of fellows from 'up state' who will follow Sherman especially when he is in earnest over anything." The New York congressmen all like Sherman, and they know that he is one of the men who can always command outside support when a proposition is before the house which the state wants passed.

SOME COMMENTS ON FAKES AND FAKIRS.

Dear Deseret News:
Your Sir—Your recent suggestions in the editorial columns of the "News" and forth by the exposure of the fakery of the Arnold-Dickson Bros. would receive the endorsement of every citizen who is interested in the progress of our community. It is usually only on such occasions that the people are made aware of the amount of quackery and charlatanism that exist.

The only permanent cure for the difficulty is in educating the people in

the laws of correct living so they can distinguish between the genuine and the counterfeit.

What the spiritist medium, astrologer, and fortune-teller is doing to deceive the people in regard to their mental and spiritual natures the patent medicine fakir, who makes his regular tours through our towns, does to deceive them in regard to their physical nature and health.

As winter approaches the patent medicine fakirs begin their entertainments. They are shrewd students of human nature and succeed in getting larger crowds than gather at any other time except at a holiday celebration. They seldom leave a town or village without

having hypnotized enough of the credulous citizens to reap a rich harvest. Patent medicine fakirs are among the most expensive luxuries and worst charlatans that modern society supports.

If the members of the regular medical profession oppose these fakirs they are accused of jealousy. There is no cause for jealousy there because the fakirs create practice for the regular doctor.

Superstition and quackery have afflicted some members of society from the beginning. The best remedy for these diseases is a study of the laws of life and nature. If the intelligent, progressive member of society will unite

in their efforts to liberate the superstitious and over credulous by exposing all forms of quackery and deception, and at the same time will emphasize the education that is a sure antidote for those abnormal conditions, rapid progress will be made toward a higher plane of thought and life.

Yours for progress,
J. T. MILLER.

GUIDE POSTS.

Among the many things that one appreciates in traveling through the Yellowstone National park are the guide posts that are placed wherever they may be of real service to the tourist. This inexpensive convenience makes it

almost impossible for the traveler to lose his way in any part of the park. The lesson taught there by our national government should be learned by every road supervisor and county commissioner in this nation. In some sparsely settled districts of the intermountain west a person who is unacquainted with the road is always in danger of losing his way and in some instances wastes hours of valuable time for the want of an inexpensive guide post to indicate the roads leading to the various towns. There is not only a waste of time but there is little traffic but the most popular country roads compel the traveler to constantly use his "guesser."

There is often a legitimate reason for not keeping county roads in as good condition as they should be, but the expense of putting up guide posts wherever the roads separate is so small that there is no excuse for the neglect.

If this matter were suggested to the proper authorities in every county it would not be long before guide posts could be found where they are needed.

Some counties have stone mile posts along the roads from the county seat, but very seldom does one find the guide post which would be much more convenient for the traveler.

It is not unlikely that the owners of automobiles who make long journeys through the country will urge the prop-

er authorities to furnish this little convenience until we follow the example of foreign countries and of our national parks in furnishing necessary guide posts. People often submit to unnecessary inconveniences. The victims should aid in establishing the better condition.

Yours for progress,
J. T. MILLER.

**\$1.00 ROUND TRIP
TO AMERICAN FORK**

Via SALT LAKE ROUTE Monday. Special train 7:30 p. m. Dance at Apollo hall. Everybody invited. Special returning leaves at midnight.

The Entire Stock of The I.X.L. FURNITURE AND CARPET INSTALLMENT HOUSE

(With the exception of the Barbers' Supplies and Safes.)

BOUGHT!

AND IT IS TO BE SOLD AGAIN BY

**T. W. Daniel, the 5% Stock Mover,
AT FROM 1-4 TO 1-2 OFF**

WILL YOU BE AT THE SALE?

And make the best use of your money that you ever have, for there never has been, nor will there be again, such an opportunity to handle your spare cash to so good an advantage. It has taken the money to own the stock, and it will take the same medium of exchange for me to part with it.

TO THE LOVERS OF HOME

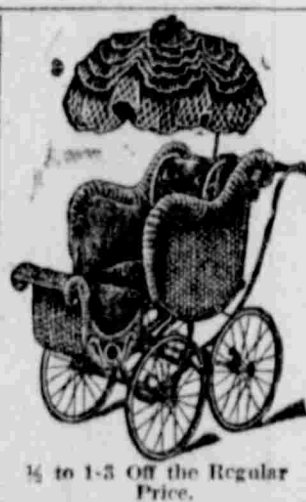
Believing that there are thousands of homes in Utah, Idaho and Nevada that can show to advantage a few more pieces of furniture and a carpet or two, that there are just as many who take sufficient pride in the home to, somehow, produce the cash when they feel the proper time has come to invest, I have undertaken the task of selling an entire stock of house furnishings to whoever will pay me 5 per cent profit on it. That's all I ask, all I get, and if there are any who think it too much, pray don't attend this sale, for if they do I'll get it sure. That will pay me until I get another stock, for I have one of a different nature awaiting the conclusion of this. Mail orders will have my personal attention. For those who entrust to me the selection of their purchase I will act conscientiously and do as I would for myself. As minute descriptions as is possible of what is wanted will be very helpful in making selections. The I. X. L. Furniture & Carpet House will be my sponsor in all matters pertaining to this sale, so that moneys may be sent with all assurance of perfectly safe dealing, and money and order may be sent to it. Yours very truly,
T. W. DANIEL.

The Buyer has Bought it Cheap
Enough to Give the People of Utah
an Opportunity to Furnish Their
Homes as Never Before, and will
Close Out the Entire Four Floors at a

TREMENDOUS DISCOUNT

From Prevailing Prices, as THE
STORE MUST BE VACATED for
the incoming tenant. Every inducement
is now offered you to Save
Borrow, Hire, Beg or Stand Off
Your Creditors—anything to get the
Cash for this occasion. To illustrate
All Wool Carpets 1-4 of the regular prices.
Linoleum \$1.00 per yard.
Rugs and Art Squares 1-3 off regular price.
And all other Carpets 1-4 to 1-3 off the regular prices.

Sale from 7:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. 7 p. m. to 9 p.m.



1/2 to 1-3 Off the Regular Price.



1-3 to 1/2 Off the Regular Price.



1-3 to 1-4 Off the Regular Price.



Majestic Washer—\$8.50 Ones for \$6.00. Matchless—\$8.00 Ones for \$6.00.



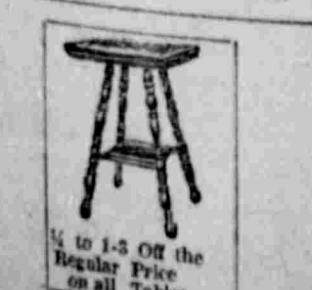
1-3 to 1/2 Off the Regular Price.



1-5 to 1-3 Off the Regular Price.



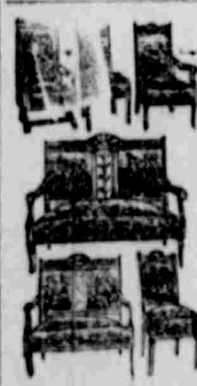
Woven Wire Covered Steel Couches \$4.50.



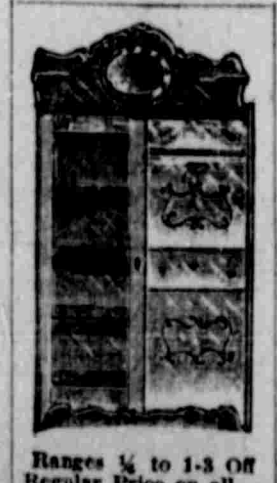
1/2 to 1-3 Off the Regular Price on all Tables.



1/2 to 1/3 Off the Regular Price.



Parlor Suits—1/2 to 1/3 Off the Regular Price.



Ranges 1/2 to 1-3 Off the Regular Price on all Book Cases.

48 E. SECOND SECOND SOUTH.

Present Location of the I. X. L. Furniture Store.