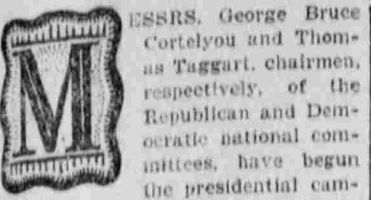


Campaign Generals of Two Great Political Parties



ESSRS. George Bruce Cortelyou and Thomas Taggart, chairmen, respectively, of the Republican and Democratic national committees, have begun the presidential campaign with the customary preliminary of selecting the necessary adjutants. Some of the members of both executive committees have served in a similar capacity in former campaigns; others are yet untried in this particular field, although their ability as political strategists has been made apparent in various other directions.

The Republican executive committee is composed of eight members, as follows: Charles F. Brooker of Connecticut, Nathan B. Scott of West Virginia, Franklin Murphy of New Jersey, William L. Ward of New York, Harry S. New of Indiana, Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, R. B. Schneider of Nebraska and David W. Mulvane of Kansas. The first four named are allotted to the eastern headquarters at New York, and the remaining four are accredited to the western headquarters at Chicago. The chairman, secretary, treasurer and agent at arms of the national committee were made the officers of the executive committee. James A. Tawney of Minnesota was appointed director of the speakers' bureau of the western headquarters.

De Lancey Nicoll of New York was chosen for vice chairman of the Democratic national committee, and George Foster Peabody of the same state was made treasurer. William F. Sheehan of New York was put at the head of the executive committee, and the following men were appointed to serve with him: August Belmont of New York, John R. McLean of Ohio, Thomas S. Martin of Virginia, James M. Guiley of Pennsylvania, James Smith, Jr. of New Jersey, and Timothy E. Ryan of Wisconsin.

It has been customary in recent years for the national committee chairman to act as the head of the executive committee that the selection of William F. Sheehan for the position may almost be regarded as an innovation. It cannot be argued consistently that the executive chairmanship was given to Mr. Sheehan as a consolation prize, for it is generally understood that he might have had the major honor for the asking.

Charles Frederick Brooker of Connecticut, the first named member of the executive committee which will aid chairman Cortelyou in his conduct of the Republican national campaign, has been a member of the national committee since 1900. He was born at Litchfield Conn., March 4, 1847. He attended the public school in his native town and afterward studied for awhile at the academy at Torrington, Conn. At the age of sixteen he left school and went to work in a factory. He is a self-made man and has had a remarkably successful business career. Mr. Brooker is still largely engaged in manufacturing, banking and real estate. In 1902 he was elected to the state legislature, and in 1903 he was made state senator. He was delegate at large to the Republican national convention of 1900. He is prominent also in the social and political life of New York, being a member of the chamber of commerce, Union League club and numerous other business and social organizations. Mr. Brooker's residence is at Ansonia, Conn., although he has a business office in New York.

Nathan B. Scott is now United States senator from West Virginia. He was born at Quaker City, a little hamlet on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad in Cuyahoga county, O. He is sixty-two years of age and is another noteworthy example of the self-made man. As a boy he attended the district school and



JAMES A. TAWNEY.



WILLIAM L. WARD.



FRANK O. LOWDEN.



NATHAN B. SCOTT.



HARRY S. NEW.



FRANKLIN MURPHY.



ELMER DOVER.



CORNELIUS N. BLISS.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN DIRECTORS.

then became a clerk in the village store. When the civil war broke out he was one of the first in his village to enlist, and he served three years. After the war Mr. Scott settled in Wheeling, W. Va., and began the manufacture of glass. He succeeded admirably and in a few years was able to lay the foundation of a large fortune. In 1882 he was elected state senator. Mr. Scott has been a member of the Republican national committee since 1886.

Franklin Murphy is the present governor of New Jersey. He is a native of Jersey City. In 1862, at the age of sixteen, while he was a student at the Newark academy, he enlisted in a New Jersey regiment of volunteers and went south. After serving three years he was mustered out with the rank of lieutenant. In the same year he began in a very small way the varnish manufacturing business, which has developed into the present immense industry of which he is the head. He has been a member of the Republican national committee for several years and has served also on the executive committee. Governor Murphy is an ex-president of the Sons of the American Revolution.

William L. Ward is the new Republican national committee man from the state of New York. He has been for seven years the chairman of the Republican committee of Westchester county. He is a resident of the town of Port Chester, which is practically a wealthy suburb of the metropolis. Mr. Ward is president of a bolt and nut manufacturing concern and is reputed to be a very rich man. The business in which he is the head, has been a member of the Republican national committee for several years and has served also on the executive committee. Governor Murphy is an ex-president of the Sons of the American Revolution.

Harry Stewart New is the owner and publisher of the Indianapolis Journal, one of the most influential Republican newspapers in the middle west. He was born at Indianapolis Dec. 31, 1858, and was educated at the public schools and at Butler university, Indianapolis. In 1896 he became a member of the state senate. Mr. New was a captain and assistant adjutant general of the Seventh Army corps in the Spanish-American war. He was a delegate from his state to the national convention of



WILLIAM F. SHEEHAN.



GEORGE F. PEABODY.



DE LANCEY NICOLL.



AUGUST BELMONT.



THOMAS S. MARTIN.



JAMES M. GUILLEY.



JAMES SMITH, JR.



UREY WOODSON.

DEMOCRATIC CAMPAIGN DIRECTORS.

1896. His present membership in the executive committee is also a reappointment, since he served in a similar capacity in a former campaign. He will be attached to the Chicago headquarters.

Frank Orren Lowden is a notably prosperous lawyer and capitalist of Chicago. He was born in the little Minnesota village of Sunrise City Jan. 26, 1861. Mr. Lowden is an instance of

the ambitious boy who prepares for future greatness by attending district school in winter and working on a farm in summer. He is an alumnus of the Iowa State university. He chose the legal profession and settled in Chicago. In 1896 he married the daughter of George M. Pullman, the millionaire car manufacturer. He is now president of a bank and director in several financial institutions. He is also president

of the exclusive Chicago Law club and of the Alumni Association of the Northwestern University Law school. He was a delegate to the Republican national convention of 1900.

David W. Mulvane is a native of Illinois who emigrated to Kansas in the seventies and built a flouring mill at North Topeka. This he conducted with great profit for a number of years, being also engaged in the banking

business at the capital with his brother, John R. Mulvane. He afterward established a series of lumber yards along the Santa Fe system and is probably the richest man in Kansas. He is active in Republican political circles and has been a member of the national committee for some time.

James A. Tawney of Minnesota, assigned by Mr. Cortelyou to the management of the western speakers' bureau, is a lawyer and a congressman. He is a native of Gettysburg, Pa., and was born Jan. 8, 1855. He removed to Minnesota in 1877 and worked at the machinist's trade for several years. In 1882 Mr. Tawney was admitted to the bar and afterward attended the Law school of the State university. He was elected to the state senate in 1900 and was sent to congress in 1902.

Cornelius Newton Bliss, treasurer of the Republican national committee and also of the executive committee, is a merchant, member of a New York dry goods commission house. He was born at Fall River, Mass., Jan. 26, 1835. Mr. Bliss is not college bred, having obtained only a common school education. He went to Boston when a boy and became a clerk in a dry goods house. Later he was sent to New York to manage the firm's business in that city. In 1867 he was made chairman of the New York state Republican committee, and his political rise dates from that period. Mr. Bliss has been treasurer of the Republican national committee during several campaigns. He has twice declined to be a candidate for governor. In 1867 he was made secretary of the interior in President McKinley's cabinet.

Elmer Dover, secretary of the Re-

publican national committee, is a lawyer. He was born at Bayville, N. Y., June 24, 1854. Mr. Nicoll is a graduate of St. Paul's school, Concord, N. H., and of Princeton university. He is also an alumnus of the Columbia Law school. In 1887 he was elected district attorney and has since been prominent in Tammany councils. Mr. Nicoll was a member of the constitutional convention of 1894.

George Foster Peabody, the treasurer of the Democratic national committee, is a banker. He is a native of Columbus, Ga., and is about fifty-two years of age. He is director, chairman of board and vice president in numerous railroad companies. He is also a director in the Young Men's Christian association of Brooklyn. Mr. Peabody is a bachelor. His city residence is in Brooklyn, and his country seat is at Caldwell, Lake George.

August Belmont is a New York banker and the son of a banker of the same name, now deceased. He is fifty-one years of age and a graduate of Harvard. The banking house of which he is the head is the American representative of the Rothschilds. Mr. Belmont is the financial promoter of the great metropolitan underground railway. He is an officer or director in numerous banking and railroad enterprises and a member of most of the leading social organizations of the metropolis.

John Roll McLean is the proprietor of the Cincinnati Enquirer, the leading Democratic paper of Ohio, founded by his father, Washington McLean. Mr. McLean was born in Cincinnati fifty-six years ago. He is a Harvard man and has long been prominent in state and national politics. In 1890 he was the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, but was defeated by George K. Nash. He has been Ohio member of the Democratic national committee for several years. Mr. McLean now resides in Washington.

Thomas Staples Martin has been United States senator from Virginia since 1895. He is fifty-seven years of age and was born at Scottsville, Va., near the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Martin was educated at the University of Virginia and is a lawyer by profession. He served in the Confederate service during the civil war.

James McClurg Guiley is a noted petroleum producer. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pa., in 1839. He engaged in the production of oil and gas in 1872 and is probably the largest individual producer in America. Mr. Guiley has long been a power in Democratic politics, but has never been a candidate for office. He is a resident of Pittsburgh.

James Smith, Jr., is a banker, manufacturer and ex-United States senator from New Jersey. Born at Newark, N. J., June 12, 1851, he was educated in the public schools and at an early age became engaged in the manufacture of leather. He is now one of the largest producers of that commodity in the world. Mr. Smith has been a member of the Democratic national committee for many years. He was elected United States senator in 1893 and served six years.

Timothy E. Ryan is a lawyer. He is a native of Washington county, N. Y., and is fifty-four years of age. He went to Wisconsin at an early age and is an alumnus of the State university. Mr. Ryan, although prominent in Wisconsin politics, has not been an officeholder. He is one of the most noted and successful attorneys in the state. He was the Democratic candidate for United States senator in 1893, but was not elected.

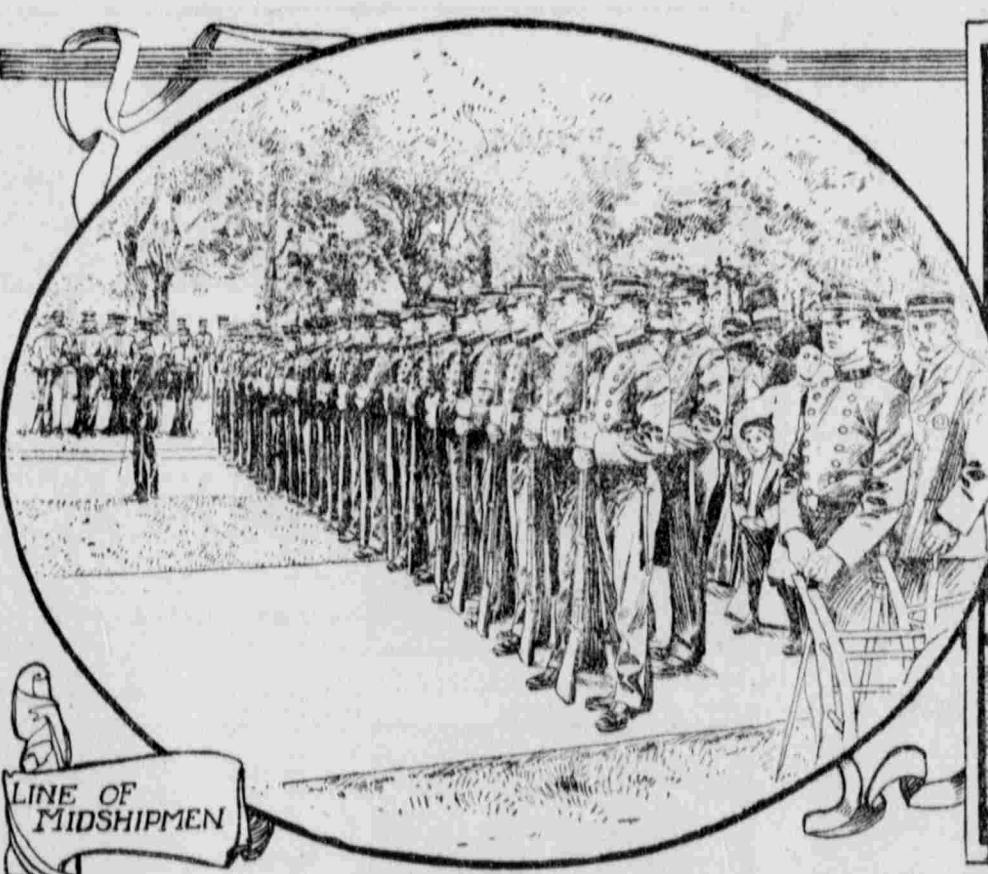
The new secretary of the Democratic national executive committee is Urey Woodson, proprietor of the Owensboro (Ky.) Messenger and the Paducah (Ky.) News-Democrat. He has for some time been active in state and national politics and was an intimate friend of the late Governor Goebel.

CHARLES JOHNSON.

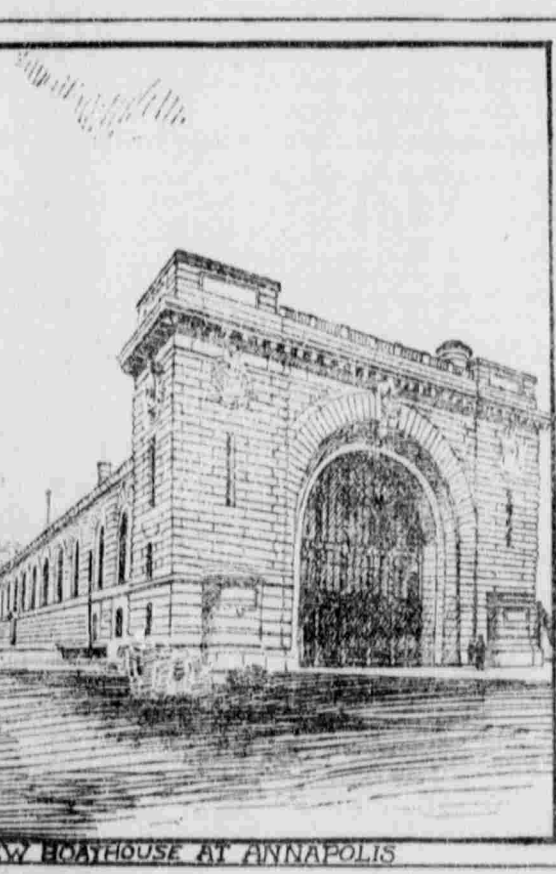
Progress of Reconstruction of the Naval Academy

IN 1896 Hilary A. Herbert, who was then secretary of the navy, appointed a commission to investigate the condition of the Naval academy at Annapolis. The commission's report was so radical and its recommendations were so comprehensive that there was at the time great doubt of its acceptance by congress. This uncertainty was so pronounced that the secretary advised the commission to withhold its report until some of the members of the senate and house who were especially interested in the academy should make a visit to Annapolis and satisfy themselves that the conditions had not been overdrawn. This visit was made, with the result that steps were subsequently taken to better the condition of the naval school at an expense of \$10,000,000. So deliberate, however, are the movements of great national reforms that at the present time only one new building, a remarkably fine boathouse, is completed. The work of rejuvenation is well under way, and it is likely that the present generation of embryo admirals will see a wonderful metamorphosis of the historic institution.

There are about fifty buildings in the academy grounds. They are scattered all over the government property without regard to orderly arrangement. The rows of buildings used as officers' quarters show rather more regularity in outline than any other part of the premises. These quarters are in a fair state of preservation and will probably be allowed to remain. The chapel stands at the end of this row, just opposite the library. On the other side of the library building is the parade, run down to the sea wall which protects the grounds from the Severn river. Another sea wall shuts out the waters of Annapolis harbor, which opens on Chesapeake bay. At the angle made by these walls stands the gymnasium. This structure is built on the foundations of old Fort Severn and is



LINE OF MIDSHIPMEN.



NEW BOATHOUSE AT ANNAPOLIS.

circular in form. It is a very good gymnasium, well equipped and up to date, and is one of the few buildings which will be allowed to remain. Most of the other structures are inconveniently situated and in a positive state of dilapidation. Some of them require constant propping to keep them from falling. The armory may be cited as an example of the inconvenient arrangement of the various buildings. Although the cadets must visit it before going to drill, it is situated at the point which is farthest from the parade ground. The recitation rooms are scattered all over the premises. In order

to attend his daily classes a cadet must make a tour of the entire grounds.

The condition of the buildings, as reported by the commission, is little short of disgraceful. What is known as Stripling row is a collection of brick structures built from 1849 to 1854 as midshipmen's quarters. The foundations of these houses have settled, the walls are cracked, braces have been placed between some of them to keep them from falling to pieces, and they are all in a state of unmistakable decay. The principal recitation hall is also in a condition of insecurity from crumbling foundations. The seaman-

ship building, once the mess hall, is little better than a ruin. And this condition of unwholesomeness and general dilapidation is apparent everywhere. The commission was unanimous in the opinion that a reconstruction almost de novo was demanded.

The plan for the remodeling of the grounds and the construction of new buildings is greatly admired by naval men. It is certainly a radical scheme. One of its features is to reclaim some of the harbor and the river bed beyond the present sea wall, which is about as crumbling as most of the buildings. On the river side the parade ground will

extend down to the sea wall. About 300 yards from the line of the river wall a deep water basin is to be cut into the harbor side. At one end of this basin is the new boathouse, and at the other end will be the armory. Between them, connected with them by colonnade passages like those connecting the wings of the court of honor at the Chicago World's fair, will be the dormitory buildings.

The dormitory will be shaped like the letter E with its tongue started off in the wrong direction. Two wings of the dormitory building will extend parallel with the armory and boathouse, and

from the connecting wing, which faces the parade, an extension will be thrown out. This extension will be three stories high. On the ground floor will be an assembly room. On the second floor a dining room will be arranged. On the third floor the kitchen will be placed. In the center of each of the three sections of the dormitory building will be a court, and the dormitories will be arranged so that there will be one study room and two bedrooms for every two students.

According to this plan, all the living rooms will be within easy distance of the armory and the boathouse. The armory will be beside the parade, while the boathouse will be at the edge of the deep water basin. Just opposite the entrance to the basin will be a promenade landing, on which there will be a band stand. The chapel will be trefol in shape, and it will stand opposite to the entrance to the grounds. On each side of the entrance a line of officers' quarters will extend. At the end of the grounds opposite the living and exercise buildings will be grouped the academic structures.

In one sense the naval schools, both naval and military, are the most thoroughly democratic seats of learning in the land. No aristocracy of birth or wealth is permitted to remedy a deficiency in the mental and physical requisites for entrance. Although the Naval academy is a national school, it is not a political institution. All political influence stops at the threshold of the examination room. It is a matter of profound indifference to the examiners as to what the trembling applicant's political backing may be. If he is incapable of responding to the tests in a manner beyond further question he need not put himself to the trouble of unpacking his luggage. He will be examined as to his qualifications only, and if he fails to make the required standing there is nothing for him to do but to return to the place where he is better appreciated; nor will it create a panic at Annapolis to have the rejected one's congressional complain in public the letter E with its tongue started off in the wrong direction. Two wings of the dormitory building will extend parallel with the armory and boathouse, and

examinations he would, of course, like to go home to receive the congratulations of his friends. This he is not permitted to do. He is immediately assigned to duty. He at once loses the friendly and convenient Jack or Tom or Harry to which he has hitherto responded and becomes Mr.—always Mr. Woodson. No matter how insignificant his antecedents, he is now a "gentleman" according to the ethics of the academy. He is required to take the oath to support the constitution and to sign articles binding himself to serve the government for eight years, unless discharged before that time. He must make a payment of \$20 to cover the cost of textbooks and a further deposit to buy the first uniform. Now he discovers that he is not permitted to choose his own shirts, collars or cuffs. They must conform to the regulations and be purchased of the academy storekeeper. After a month the cadet is allowed recompense for the nonusable clothing he has brought from home, and he is also given his actual traveling expenses to Annapolis. Now he begins to draw his salary. He is not only going to be educated at the government's expense, but he is going to be paid a salary of \$500 a year for his services.

During working hours the cadet is never out of some military formation. He is continually being mustered and marched. After the morning gun fires he has forty minutes in which to dress and put his room in order. He is his own chambermaid, and his work is subject to critical inspection. Then follow breakfast and prayers and then ranks for roll call. Study and recitation begin at 8 o'clock. At noon there are dinner and a brief recreation and then follows the afternoon study period, which is supplemented by a dress parade and drill. There is also a study period in the evening. This is the routine at the Naval academy.

Up to the year 1899, fifty-five years since its foundation, the Naval school had cost the government only \$8,000,000. With such a record of almost parsimonious management it is little wonder that the secretary was doubtful as to the disposition of congress to appropriate \$10,000,000 for a single effort in developing underground and is adding to this territory about four miles per year.

A Swiss newspaper contains an advertisement of which this is a translation: "The report having been spread that F. G. has appeared to us since his death, we hereby declare that this is quite untrue and warn all persons against spreading the report under pain of prosecution."

THOMAS PALMER.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

Nearly all the salt consumed in Italy is produced in Sardinia. For this work about 1,000 men are employed, most of whom are convicts. The wages range from 20 cents to a dollar a day, of which the convicts receive only half.

In Florida a wine is made from tomatoes which is superior to orange wine.

The Japanese women have no serv-

ment problem, to solve simply because they do not look down on servants as such. Visitors bow as low to servants as to their mistress, and if the mistress is away the servants serve tea and entertain the visitors.

Shanghai enjoys a singular immunity from plague; so does Madras city, and nobody knows why, as these cities do

not differ specially from others where plague is epidemic.

Two streets of the city of Antwerp are to receive the names of Stanley and Cobden.

Radio activity has been found in ordinary drinking water and in the earth. There is good reason to believe that it forms one of the curative properties in the various hot springs and mud baths. There is talk of running express

trains between Berlin and Cologne in five hours instead of ten. Only two or three stops are to be made, and the locomotives will not be changed.

The largest bronze statue in the world is that of Peter the Great at St. Petersburg. It weighs 1,300 tons.

An ingeniously constructed shadow clock has just been invented by Professor Herth of Lynn, Mass. The essential feature of the invention con-

sists of a lamp which throws upon the ceiling an optical representation of a small watch.

Of each 1,000 immigrants who reach America it is said there are only seven girls who desire employment as house servants.

Shellfish were responsible for nine cases of typhoid fever in London last year.

A large number of people in the cap-

ital of Kolapur, India, on seeing a motor car for the first time prostrated themselves before it, declaring that it was moved by an invisible god.

In the plague districts of South Africa the government pays 6 cents for every dead rat delivered to it.

Few realize the extent of the underground workings of a gold mine. One mine in the Cripple Creek district, Colorado, has over twenty-six miles of de-

velopment underground and is adding to this territory about four miles per year.

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