

NEW YORK IS BOOMING HUGHES

New Yorkers Say He Will Start Out With 146 Votes on First Ballot.

CHANDLER FOR LA FOLLETTE

Delegations from Beet Sugar States Keeping Careful Watch of The Taft Boom.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—While the various congressional delegations from western states are taking no active part in the home movements regarding presidential candidates, they are keeping a keen eye on the horizon and a keen ear to the ground. Especially is this true of the senators and representatives from the sugar states, Colorado, Michigan, Utah, Idaho, California, Nebraska and Washington.

While there is no actual combination between the delegates from these states, there is a sort of unwritten understanding that the great beet sugar industry of the United States must be looked after in the Republican platform to be promulgated in Chicago. Fears have been entertained that Mr. Taft's known friendliness to the Philippines might contain a menace to the sugar interests, and for that reason Mr. Taft's name has not aroused the enthusiasm among western members of Congress that it has in the east. At the same time, some of the anti-Taft men note with pleasure the moderate way in which the Philippine subject is treated in the Ohio resolutions, and they believe that this foreshadows a willingness on Mr. Taft's part to listen to the claims of the western farmers and manufacturers, who are so vitally interested in the sugar industry.

Deep attention also is being paid to the steadily rising boom of Governor Hughes of New York, and several of the western congressmen encountered today were buried in a perusal of the New York Herald of Sunday which contained a number of pro-Hughes articles. One of the leading articles in question, devoted to Governor Hughes' interests is as follows:

HUGHES HOME STRENGTH.

That Governor Hughes will have 146 votes on the first ballot in the Chicago convention and that after the opening skirmish he will be the compromise candidate on which all the "favorite sons" will unite in the effort to beat Secretary Taft are the assertions of the men who are pushing the Hughes presidential movement here. These men base their calculations on the promise that the Republican national committee will seat the anti-Taft men in the contesting delegations from the south. If the national committee concede that the secretary will probably get enough votes on the first ballot to win.

The governor's campaign managers point to their methods in this state, as well as to other parts of the country, as an exemplification of the principle upon which they are hopeful of his triumph at Chicago. They assert that they have not encouraged factional movements started in his behalf in several parts of New York, although they declare that had they done so their victory for a united delegation would have been more easily won.

BELIEVE NEW YORK SAFE.

They now say they are no longer uneasy over the situation in this state, and that they are applying in other states the method that has characterized their campaign here. On this basis they are declaring at this time that he will enter the Chicago convention with at least 146 votes, divided thus: New York, 78; Connecticut, 7; Massachusetts, 25; Maine, 12; New Hampshire, 8; Rhode Island, 8; and Vermont, 8. These figures were today given out by one of the Hughes campaign managers.

CHANDLER FOR LA FOLLETTE.

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William E. Chandler, once United States senator from New Hampshire, has declared himself in favor of Senator Robert M. La Follette, of Wisconsin, as the Republican candidate for president.

The declaration came during a hot anti-Roosevelt speech delivered by the former senator, before the members of the New Hampshire Press association at their annual meeting here yesterday. He was paying a heartfelt tribute to Gov. Hughes for his attitude toward the race tracks when he noticed a strong Taft sentiment expressed on the south faces before him. Seeking to restore good feeling among his auditors, he shouted: "Well, then, let's cheer for Taft." Cheers came in volleys, and at the close he remarked: "That's all right, but I'm for La Follette."

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MOST EFFECTIVE.

Neglect of even an ordinary cough or cold is apt to leave the lungs sore and especially susceptible to bronchial affections. To break up a cold quickly and cure any cough that is curable there is nothing more effective than a mixture of one-half ounce of Virgin Oil of Pine with two ounces of glycerine and a half pint of good whiskey. Take a teaspoonful every four hours. Five ounces of the mixture Cinchona compound can be used in stead of whiskey with the same results.

The ingredients for this mixture are not expensive and can be purchased at any good drug store. It will always be found more satisfactory, however, to purchase each separately and mix them at home. Virgin Oil of Pine is a pure compound, guaranteed by the manufacturers under the Food and Drugs Act, Serial No. 43, and is prepared only in the laboratories of the Leach Chemical Co., Cincinnati, O., being put up, for dispensing only in half-ounce vials, securely sealed in a round wooden case.

After he had read the Herald's record and forecast from Washington of the general situation, the Hughes men say they have actual knowledge as to the real condition in New England and say that Gov. Hughes will get every vote from New England after the second or third ballot, and if it were not that they are set in their determination not to stir up factionalism they could get the solid delegations from that group of states on the first ballot, or 82 in all, which, added to the New York delegation, would give the governor 160 votes to start with. But since the friends of Secy. Taft are making a stiff fight for him in Massachusetts and Connecticut the Hughes statisticians are giving to the Ohioan some of the votes from these two states on the first ballot. It is stated positively, however, that the remainder of the New England vote will be cast for Gov. Hughes, as enumerated.

WANT AN OPEN FIGHT.

The authority for the foregoing statements exhibited private letters and other assurances of support for the governor from Republicans of prominence in Kentucky, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Oregon and Nebraska. These communications represent that Gov. Hughes is the real second choice of everybody in the states named, and some of them are insistent that the governor's supporters shall permit them to make open fights in his behalf. All such communications that reach Albany are promptly referred to Gen. Stewart L. Woodford in New York as president of the Hughes League of the United States.

Beyond claiming 146 assured votes at this stage of the canvass the Hughes managers here are putting forward no positive assertions. Nor will they, they say, until they have ascertained definitely the situation in the national committee. Should the committee be anti-Taft, as is asserted by some of the governor's supporters, who claim to have been quietly working on this feature of his campaign, then the combined opposition to Roosevelt's candidate will be strong enough on the floor of the convention to organize that assemblage against Taft at the outset and hold the advantage through the proceedings. In the melee that would ensue under such conditions the governor's friends are convinced he would win as the most likely compromise. Upon this chance they are at present basing their hopes of his success.

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GREAT REFORMS IN PENSION DIVISION

System Installed by Gen. Ainsworth Which Brings Order Out of Chaos.

WOULD EXTEND USE OF PLAN

Congressmen Rack Brains to Supply Deficiencies in Employers' Liability Law—Dire Japanese Plot.

Special Correspondence.

Washington, D. C., March 6.—Thirty years ago the record and pension division of the war department was so badly organized that the pension office was compelled to wait anywhere from six months to three years before the record of a soldier in the Civil war could be obtained. But about the time President Cleveland came to Washington, F. C. Ainsworth, then a surgeon in the army, was placed in charge of the division, because he was known as a man of executive ability. Maj. Ainsworth did not believe his reputation. He reorganized the office. He introduced a system. He brought order out of chaos and as a result it is possible today to obtain in six hours the information which it required six months to obtain before the system was inaugurated.

Every member of Congress who has anything like an inquiring constituency devotes at least one-third of his time, when away from the capitol to securing information for his constituents. The people who vote for members of Congress seem to labor under the impression that their representatives at the nation's capitol is a sort of walking encyclopedia of departmental information. The average representative receives at least 60 letters a day and of this number fully one-third require one or more trips to the departments before they can be intelligently answered.

Congressman Broussard of Louisiana has discovered that the Ainsworth method of answering inquiries concerning soldiers of the Civil war is one of the best which has ever been adopted and he believes that there is no reason why a similar plan should not be put into operation for the answering of the letters which come to members of the house. To this end he has prepared a resolution which proposes that there shall be established in the new office building of the house of representatives a bureau of information, charged with the duty of supplying to representatives for the benefit of their constituents general information concerning departmental matters.

Mr. Broussard's idea is to have a force of intelligent men employed by Congress to whom shall be referred all letters making inquiries requiring a departmental answer. When this answer is received it is proposed to send one copy to the member through whom the inquiry comes and to retain another in the office of the inquiry division. The latter will be filed away and properly indexed and in a very short time will undoubtedly form the nucleus of a sort of departmental encyclopedia which will prove invaluable as it grows.

In other words the Broussard proposition is to establish a bureau of information, available to members of the house and senate, which by time will be as valuable to members of Congress as the record and pension division of the war department has become to the pension office through the scientific methods inaugurated by Maj. Ainsworth, who through his invaluable efforts in that office has won a place in the army second only to that of the commanding general.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY ACT.

Ever since the decision of the United States supreme court which knocked out the so-called employers' liability act members of Congress on both sides of the chamber have literally been falling over themselves in their haste to prepare measures having the same object as that which was declared unconstitutional which would meet the objections of the court.

Up to the present time there have been nearly a score of employers' liability bills introduced into both houses and fervid speeches have been made on the floor of the house and senate in support of the general proposition that Congress should remedy defects pointed out by the supreme court. But up to the present time the judiciary committees have succeeded in formulating no measure to remedy these defects and as a consequence the statesmen who hurried to the capitol to prepare bills to meet the emergency are still busy preparing other bills to this end. One of the best measures, apparently, which has been offered as a solution of this very important problem appears to be the one prepared by Congressman Sabath of Illinois, which is modeled upon the laws which have been in operation for many years in England, Austria, Germany, New Zealand and other countries. The importance of the subject is conceded upon all sides but difficulty is found in the preparation of a general measure which would protect the employee and at the same time refrain from infringing upon the rights of the employer.

Another obstacle in the way of an early settlement of the controversy is applicable to a limited monarchy like that of England cannot be made to apply to a federation of independent sovereign bodies like the states of this union. It is a comparatively easy matter for Congress to enact legislation on such a subject which will apply to railroads and steamship lines engaged in interstate commerce but when it comes to providing adequate protection for employees generally the constitution which provides that the states themselves shall have jurisdiction over their own police powers raises what appears at present to be an insurmountable barrier.

ANOTHER JAPANESE PLOT.

Another Japanese plot has been discovered. It appears that the recruiting office in charge of army matters in Salt Lake is being infiltrated by recruits who receive the "shilling" in a Japanese restaurant. This army officer following instructions advertised for bids for this service. From the results of this advertisement it would appear that the American, German, Irish, English and other restaurants in Salt Lake did not care to enter a contract with Uncle Sam to furnish food for the men who were willing to serve their country for \$13 a month and a uniform. It appears further that only two bids were received in response to the advertisement. They were both from Japanese. The office in charge of the recruiting station accepted the lower of the two bids and today the "rookies" in Salt Lake are, according to reports received here, being fed by Japanese cheap labor, and naturally there has been a protest. An organization in Salt Lake has appealed to the Utah senators to have this state of affairs corrected. The Utah senators have called upon the war department to know why it is that Japanese cheap labor and cheap grub is allowed to supersede the American boarding house people. The war department has formally, through its official language, called upon the officer in charge

of the recruiting service to explain how it is that the Japanese are permitted to get at the heart, through the stomach as it were of the American recruit. There has been up to the present time no formal conference of the cabinet upon this important subject, but it is believed that the Japs have taken this contract with ulterior motives in view. Just what those motives are cannot be ascertained at this time. But it would seem that they are testing for their own purposes just how much Japanese food is required to sustain the life of an American soldier in order that they may be fully prepared for the worst if the Yankee ever decides to land in the Mikado's kingdom. There are some men enough to assert that the Japs who took this contract for feeding the Salt Lake recruit are being reimbursed for their losses by their home government. Perhaps these facts will be developed when the recruiting officer at Salt Lake submits his report to the war department in answer to the demand for an explanation which has just been sent to him by Gen. Ainsworth.

ARRESTED IN THIS CITY.

F. Young, 24, and Mary Jack, 19, were arrested early this morning at the Metropole hotel by the police, and charged with fornication. The couple were trailed here from Ogden by a young fellow in love with the girl, and they were arrested at 2:30 o'clock in the morning. A complaint was lodged against them before Judge Diehl and the hearing will probably occur tomorrow.

WATCHMAKING STATISTICS.

Recent statistics quoted by Consul Francis B. Keene of Geneva show that, out of a total population of about 3,500,000 inhabitants, the total of persons employed in the watchmaking industry in Switzerland is 115,617, of which 55,788 are male and 59,829 female. The total of watchmakers is 52,752, of which 25,378 are men and 27,374 women. The distribution of the total 115,617 workers in the various cantons by percentage is as follows: Bern, 42.4; Neuchâtel, 34.2; Solothurn, 7.6; Vaud, 6.6; Geneva, 4.2; Baselland, 1.2; Ticino, 0.7; and Schaffhausen, 0.4.

THIS IS WORTH REMEMBERING

Whenever you have a cough or cold, just remember that Foley's Honey and Tar will cure it. Do not risk your health by taking any but the genuine. It is in a yellow package. F. J. Hill Drug Co., "The Never Substitutors."



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THE young folks wander away from the home circle in search of music and entertainment. It is so easy to entertain them at home, better than they can be entertained anywhere else, and it is such innocent amusement, by means of an Edison Phonograph, which

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gives all the new popular songs of the theatre and selections from the grand operas and concerts, and reproduces band music, the old ballads and love songs so perfectly that it is hard to believe that it is not the real music or voice to which they are listening. Parents owe it to their children to investigate the merits of the Edison Phonograph, and not confound it with any other kind of talking machine they may have heard.

Go to your nearest dealer and hear the new Edison model with the big horn, or write today for a catalogue describing it.

TO BUSINESS MEN: With an Edison Business Phonograph, you dictate your letters as opportunity affords; talk as rapidly or as slowly as you please and without interruption.

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