



GERALD S. DOYLE, Distributor, St. John's.

Past and Present Candidates for Presidents and Vice Presidents of The U. S. A.

Bell Island, Aug. 28th. NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The job of being President of the United States is steadily becoming more and more strenuous.

The average age at death of the first 10 Presidents—Washington to Tyler—was 78 years. The average age at death of the last 10 Presidents—Grant to Harding, exclusive of Taft, who is still living—was only 62 years. Since 1860 11 men have been elected president. Four of them—Lincoln, Garfield, McKinley and Harding—have died in office. Thus, a political statistician has figured, over 26 per cent of the vice-presidents of the past two generations have become president. None of these was an outstanding national figure when selected.

In previous elections the vice-presidential candidate has been inconspicuous. He was very much the junior partner—the "me too" man. In the campaign he followed the lead and echoed the views and sentiments of the presidential nominee. His choice was generally a rather haphazard affair.

The selection of Coolidge as running mate for Harding in 1920 was an example. It was really a political accident. Harding was chosen by the Chicago convention late in the afternoon of Saturday at the end of a very hot week. The delegates were eager to get home. Most of them had already hooked lovers on trains leaving that night or Sunday. An effort was made by the party leaders to induce Hiram Johnson to accept the vice-presidential nomination and, when he indignantly refused, the convention devoted half an hour to the selection, as it proved of the next vice-president and subsequent president, Coolidge being named very largely because he had no determined opposition and the delegates were bored.

It is different in the present campaign. Past events and future prospects serve to bring about a more sober view of the importance of the vice-presidential candidate. He is no longer regarded merely as a pawn on the political chessboard. Party leaders, impelled partly by recognition of the greatly increased public interest in the vice presidential office and partly by political expedience, devoted more care and attention to filling the second space of the tickets than has been the case for many years.

Political expedience was probably the uppermost thought. The Republicans required some one who could offset the dry austerity of Coolidge. "Keep Cool with Coolidge" was all very well, but there was a possibility that many of the Republican voters might keep altogether too cool if given nothing to arouse their interest and enthusiasm. The American public likes plenty of thrills in the political drama. Therefore, General Charles G. Dawes—popularly known as "Hell and Maria Dawes"—and in many respects the most spectacular figure in the United States today—was selected to put pep into the Republican campaign. When it came to making their second choice the great problem of the Democratic leaders was to heal the wounds caused by the bitter sectional fight in the convention. They may not have entirely healed the wounds caused by the selection of Governor Charles W. Bryan, of Nebraska, but at least they bandaged them efficiently. Bryan is "radical" enough to satisfy the Middle West Democrats and to offset the "Wall Street" label that attaches itself to Davis' name in the minds of those simple folk who believe what they see in the Hurst papers. He is also an out-and-out "dry" and his selection undoubtedly was pleasing to the fanatical prohibition element of the party whose feelings were badly ruffled by the antics of the Smith "wets" in the convention. Also, it was pleasing to the governor's big brother William Jennings Bryan, and if there is any benefit to be derived from the support of a three-defeated candidate, the party will get it, though the fact that Brother William denounced Davis as "the tool of Wall Street" in the convention would seem to render his present support of the ticket of doubtful value.

There is a good deal of speculation as to the amount of benefits the Republicans will derive from the candidacy of General Dawes. In fact, some political writers appear to be unable to decide whether he is an asset or a liability. "The ice box and the kitchen stove" is the way one writer describes the ticket, declaring the great question is: "Will Cool Cal chill down 'Hell and Maria' or will Calorific Charlie meet Coolidge to an almost human stage?" This, of course, was the product of the Democratic typewriter. The World (Democratic) explains the choice of Dawes by declaring that while the Republican convention was "frantically reactionary", Coolidge did not want to face the country "on



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General Dawes is a banker and lawyer. He was the organizer of the Central Trust Company of Illinois, and is known as one of Chicago's leading financiers. He was born in Ohio in 1865. As a boy he had to earn his own living and later he earned his way through law school. He made his first political appearance as a supporter of McKinley in the campaign of 1896, and was Comptroller of the currency from 1898 to 1901. During the war he won praise for his work as Chairman of the General Purchasing Board and in 1921 he was Director of the Budget in the Harding administration. He won the popular title of "Hell and Maria" through his appearance before a Congressional investigating committee in 1921 when his testimony was sprinkled freely with this and other explosive remarks. He was Chairman of the Committee of Experts which produced the latest plan for the settlement of the reparations problem. Thought a very large share of the credit for this solution was due to British Experts it has come to be regarded in the United States as a one-man achievement and is invariably referred to as the "Dawes plan." The publicity which the General has received in connection with the reparations committee is generally regarded as a valuable asset to the present campaign.

In the Democratic camp, too, the excitement has been growing during the last few weeks that Charles W. Bryan proposed to run his campaign in his own way. His recent declaration regarding President Coolidge's "Defence Day" proclamation calling for a test mobilization of civilians raised a good deal of apprehension in the Eastern ranks of the party. It was freely criticized as "pacifist propaganda" by the party's opponents, but the Nebraska governor maintained his ground. When John W. Davis approved his running mate's stand the Republican papers in the East delightfully asserted that it was Davis who was the "me too" man of the Democratic ticket.

Governor Bryan is well equipped to run his own campaign. He has no lack of political experience. He was generalissimo of his brother's forces at the Denver convention of 1908 and won the nomination for William Jennings Bryan. He twice attempted to secure the gubernatorial nomination in Nebraska, but was defeated by a faction headed by Senator Hitchcock, the fight being waged on the wet vs. dry lines. In 1922 he secured the nomination, however, and was elected by more than 50,000 votes despite the fact that every Republican candidate in the state save one was elected by a large majority. This result was achieved through the record which Bryan had built up for himself as a friend of and a fighter for the people during several terms as Mayor of Lincoln. Bryan lacks the oratorical powers and grace of his elder brother, but has a gift of repartee, a sense of humor, and is a good mixer.

The vice-presidential candidate on the Third Party ticket does not appear at all likely to shove La Follette out of the spotlight, but the Third Party campaign is a oneway. Senator Burton K. Wheeler fits in with the La Follette party's scheme of things for he is a self-made man. He was born at Hudson, Mass., in 1882, the son of the village shoemaker. He put himself through the University of Michigan Law School with money he earned cutting lawns, tending furnaces, and selling books. After he graduated he started West, headed for San Francisco, but ran out of money at Butte, Montana, and remained there. He attracted attention and earned a reputation for himself by pushing forlorn hope damage suits of injured miners against the big mining com-

panies, and in 1920 was nominated for governor as an Independent Democrat against the opposition of most of the regulars of his party. Defeated in that campaign, he was promptly nominated in 1922 for the U.S. Senate with the same backing, and he swept the field. In the Senate he allied himself with the La Follette group as one of its most outspoken adherents. He took charge of the attack on former Attorney-General Daugherty and in its midst was charged in his home state of accepting a fee for aiding a legal client to get oil land permits from the Interior Department, but the Senate adopted a committee report after a special inquiry finding him innocent.

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Bell Island Miner Points Out Real Job For Rotarians

(To the Editor)

Dear Mr. Editor—Permit me, through the columns of your valuable paper, to voice the sentiment of the miners of Bell Island re conditions under which they have to work. In the first place, wages are very small, consequently, men have to work long hours in order to make a living. It is known for men to work four hundred and twenty hours (420) per month, this is common practice amongst the miners. Just think that divided by twenty-six working days which is the whole of the workdays of the month, will give a man 16 hours per day; how long can a man stand that?

Man was never born for this. I ask now, are we a whit above the chattel slave. "No," the chattel slave worked from sunrise till sunset; the miner on Bell Island must work longer than that if he wants to live. The chattel slave was put on the market and knocked down to the highest bidder, but here on Bell Island the miner is bought at 25c per hour, and when they are finished with him he is told he is not wanted any longer. Cruel law, is it not? They couldn't do that with the slave, if they bought him, they had to feed him, give him a place to sleep, and when they were finished with him he was taken to the market again and sold to somebody else, a great law, was it not? Oh, that we had something like it on Bell Island, still people sing "Britons never shall be slaves", but then people never lived on Bell Island. If Britons only knew how some of her subjects were getting treated here on Bell Island, the dark hole of Calcutta" would only be a side show to the perpetrators of the dastardly injustices that have been committed, year in and year out.

Now we will go the the miners' shacks, talk about your hovels in St. John's, there's palaces to them, how would you like to live in a 10' x 12' shack containing three rooms, and pay from five to eight dollars per month for them, that's some of the stuff they are getting off on Bell Island, that is not the worst. Readers, I want you to picture this, each

winter the mines close down, that is one of the hidden mysteries, why the Company close down in the winter and work a double shift in the summer, why? that is the very time we want work, just imagine! the little

children at Christmas time, no Santa Claus for them. Come on Rotarians, if you want something real to work on, just take a trip over, Do It Now and oblige.

JOSHUA HUMBER.

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A REQUEST TO MOTORISTS
FOR KIND CONSIDERATION.

It has been brought to the attention of the Newfoundland Motor Association that there are several thousand people in the city who do not own motor cars and who walk to Bowring Park on Sunday and holiday afternoons.

It is a well-known fact that these citizens are deluged with dust in the fine weather and often spattered with mud in wet weather, as however careful a driver may be it is usually impossible not to raise dust and sometimes it is impossible to prevent splashing when driving through the mud.

The Association has therefore decided to issue a personal request to Motorists generally not to use the Southside Road on Sunday, Holiday and Half Holiday afternoons, thereby affording the many people in the city who do not own cars an opportunity to walk to the Park in some degree of comfort on Sundays and holidays. (This request, of course, does not apply to motorists living on the Southside nor motorists wishing to call at houses on the Southside on these afternoons). This is an appeal to Motorists, not an order nor a demand. A letter of consideration is all that is asked and the Association believes that Motorists, generally, are considerate.

Issued by the Executive and Road Committee.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND MOTOR ASSOCIATION,
P. E. OUTERBRIDGE, Sec'y-Treas.

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