

## IN THE REALM OF POLITICS

Governor Savage has apparently lost none of his confidence that he will be the next nominee of the republicans for chief executive, but he is finding out that things are not nearly so rosy as he has imagined. It will not be long until he tumbles to the fact that some of his appointees, who have been telling him in great confidence about their great influence and knowledge of inner movements in political circles, are mere tyros at the business and know not whereof they speak. The governor has been unfortunate in that he has been imposed upon in this respect by men who ought to know better. Usually a governor names as his private secretary some man of recognized political genius and capability. Governor Thayer, for instance, had Captain J. E. Hill, Governor Boyd was buoyed up by the knowledge that his secrets were safe with Frank Morrissey, Governor Crouse had the benefit of W. E. Andrew's advice, Benton Maret was Governor Holcomb's strong staff and Fred Jewell looked after Governor Poynter's political interests. When Dietrich assumed the reins he called in that astute young political leader, Harry Lindsey. After Mr. Dietrich had gone up higher Mr. Lindsey dropped out and the now governor, with a daring disregard for precedent and the future appointed Co. Bob Clancey, an astute gentleman from Omaha. Mr. Clancey was an unfamiliar figure in Nebraska politics, and he has not yet become so prominent as to strike the vision at every point.

A new man for governor who has not as yet got past the "mentioned for"

class is Judge Barnes of Norfolk, at present supreme court commissioner. Judge Barnes is a strong man in the northeastern section of the state, as he demonstrated when he contested for the supreme court judgeship last year. He is particularly popular in the Elkhorn valley, and would be a good second choice in many parts of the state.

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Mr. Clancey, it is stated, is the gentleman who has given the governor the assurance that Lancaster county will be for him. Every day or two he goes up to Omaha and holds mysterious consultations with politicians. We presume this is how he discovered that Douglas county is also for Savage. Local politicians say that they have not heard of anyone being around putting in any plugs for Savage, and it must be that Col. Hays, who was appointed from this county as oil inspector is the wizard who is to transform everything. Mr. Hays' name does not appear on the roster of active republican politicians in Lancaster county, and he really has about as much influence in local affairs as the Hon. Ed Rosewater. General Colby was appointed adjutant general from Gage county, but Courier advices from that neighborhood are to the effect that the general is not cutting as much ice as an armless man. With Clancey of Douglas and Hays of Lancaster and Colby of Gage, three counties almost necessary to the governor's success, ineffective to deliver a single vote, Governor Savage is more to be pitied than criticised. A first term governor must of necessity pick his men with a view to their capability in boosting him back into the place, their reward being two more years of clover



P. JAMES COSGRAVE.  
Republican Candidate for Police Judge.

"Stories have been circulated that I have had the special backing of the rough element and that consequently I will be handicapped by obligations. I will say that they are untrue. I have made no promises to any corporation or persons. Every man, woman or child who is brought before me, if I am elected, will receive simply justice, based on my best judgment. No culprit and no attorney need expect favors. I will connive at no offense. The merits and nothing more will influence me in my judgment of any case that is brought before me. It is my intention to use my best endeavors to raise the standard of the police judgeship higher, if possible, than the standard followed heretofore."

P. James Cosgrave thus speaks of his intended administration, if elected to the office of police judge. The best interests of the people of Lincoln, morally and commercially, so far as they are affected by the actions of the police judge, will be subserved by him, he says. Mr. Cosgrave is young and ambitious. He was born in Wilkesbarre, Pa., June 28, 1871. Before coming to Nebraska he lived one year in Iowa. He has lived in Lincoln twenty years. Graduating from the Lincoln high school in 1889 he took up the study of law at Ann Arbor. He graduated from this school in 1891 and became a post graduate in 1892. Ever since that time he has practiced law in Lincoln. In 1898 he enlisted and went to the war. He was made First Lieutenant of company D of Lincoln and went to Manila as such. Because of his soldierly qualities and valor in action, he was promoted to the Captaincy of company I. He came home with the soldiers and was mustered out at San Francisco. His offices now are at 105 North Eleventh. In lodge, as well as social circles, he is conspicuous, being an officer of the Knights of Pythias, a member of the Elks, a Ben Hur, a Redman, a Royal Highlander, a member of the Sons and Daughters of Protection and of other orders.



GEORGE L. CAMPEN.

George L. Campen, city engineer since last July and candidate for election to that office on the republican ticket, is a native of Michigan. He was born in Pittsford, July 27, 1867. In the country schools of that state he secured the rudiments of his education, supplementing this course with one year in the Hillsdale high school. Besides this he enjoyed two years at the Michigan state normal college.

Mr. Campen came to Saunders county, Nebraska in 1885. He taught school two years and at the end of that time went to work in the engineering department of the Burlington.

After this he attended the state university, working on the campus in order to help defray his expenses. His summers were spent in the service of the Burlington and in working for the city.

In 1890 Mr. Campen went to Wyoming where he was employed by some large mining and coal companies. In September, 1891, he came back to Lincoln and for seven years served in the city engineer's office.

He was next called to Des Moines to take a position with a large bridge building company. He returned to Lincoln last April, and in July was appointed city engineer to succeed Adna Dobson, who had been made secretary of the state board of irrigation.

Mr. Campen has always been a republican and is for the first time a candidate for office. He served as deputy under City Engineer Bonstedt and had charge of the office while the latter was superintending the construction of the viaduct.

He is thoroughly familiar with every detail in connection with the office of city engineer, and in addition has received a technical training which cannot be excelled for practical work.

themselves. In picking his men the governor must display wisdom of superior order, and any mistake is likely to be costly. This is where Governor Savage has been unwise. He is not a man who will take advice and his knowledge of politics when he was suddenly thrust into the governorship was about as extensive as that of a high school graduate. At present the governor is just grinning and bearing it.

Fusion will once more be the watchword of all true populists and democrats. This is not surprising. Few people at all conversant with the political situation expected anything else. A combination based on a partition of the spoils is the only effectual way to get within fighting distance of victory and the gloom of defeat helps the disgruntled to become reconciled to the situation. So very few populists were of the middle-of-the-road opinion. The democrats were far more shy. They did not seem to care whether there was fusion or whether there wasn't. But this sang froid was all assumed. Deep down beneath the surface was a strong fusion undercurrent and the outward calmness was simply the opening skirmish to force the populists into listening to the claims of the bourbons for the chief place on the state ticket. Some of these days the executive committees of both parties will call separate conventions somewhere on identical dates. There will be a grand scramble for positions and the usual double headed campaign will follow.

In a financial way the fusion committees will be right up against a seri-

ous proposition. Bills unpaid still awe the faithful. When the defeat of last fall was encountered everything was dropped. Funds on hand were spent in the liquidation of the most pressing debts. A legacy in no way encouraging had been inherited from the regime of J. Harley Edmisten. So last fall the campaign was desultory in its nature. Office holders, the most approved source of raising revenue, were not accessible for assessment. Candidates could only contribute limited amounts. Hence the dearth of coin. The faithful came at times and put their shoulders to the wheel, but for the most part Chairman De France had to work uncomplainingly under circumstances most discouraging. The victory of Judge Sedgwick followed. Now there is a possibility that the same thing will happen again. It is this problem of raising revenue from candidates not at all enthused with hopes of ultimate victory that causes all good populists to view with dismay.

The campaign this fall will be one of charges and counter charges. Fusionists will condemn; republicans will compare. The Poynter administration will be revamped and placed side by side with the last two years. Probably no one thing so outlines what the fusionists are thinking of as the tactful manner in which they avoided calling a convention until the date for the republican nominations had been made. As one populist expressed it "the duff must have the last whack." The subsequent gathering has an opportunity

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