

# CURRENT TOPICS

THE LATE UNPLEASANTNESS is well described by the Washington correspondent for the Chicago Tribune when he says: "It was a spectacular election after all. The people did strange things with their ballots on Tuesday, and the result of their voting will be felt in different sections of the country for many a long day." While Mr. Hearst was beaten for governor, the rest of the democratic state ticket in New York was elected by a small plurality. In Iowa, Cummins, republican, was re-elected governor by about 15,000, the smallest plurality ever given to a republican candidate in that state. Two republican congressmen, Lacey in the Sixth, and Kennedy in the First district, were defeated. In Kansas, Governor Hoch, republican, pulled through by the smallest plurality ever given to a republican candidate for governor in that state. Colorado gave the people a great surprise in the election of Buchtel, republican nominee. In that state the democrats made a virorous fight on the corporations while the republican convention was controlled by that element. The entire state ticket was elected and the legislature will be republican, thus insuring the election of a republican to the United States senate.

IN UTAH THE republicans were supported by the Mormon church influence, Joseph Howell, the republican candidate, who was successful, being openly supported by Joseph F. Smith and his followers. Salt Lake City dispatches say that Howell's election will be contested. A Salt Lake dispatch to the Chicago Tribune says: "Many gentle republicans are urging a contest in the hope that the situation will be made so plain that President Roosevelt will change his attitude. They assert he has appeared throughout as an ally of Smoot and the Mormon church. The gentle republicans believe he does not understand the issue here, but has been misled by some of his advisers, notably by Jacob A. Riis of New York and James S. Clarkson of Iowa. Mr. Riis came to Utah as a lecturer in the pay of the Young Men's Mutual Improvement association, and was allowed to hear only the Mormon side, either from Mormons or Mormon sympathizers. Clarkson came as the representative of Chairman George B. Cortelyou of the republican national committee, to report on the Utah situation. It may not be known to the president that Clarkson was at least formerly attorney for the church."

THE RESULT IN Ohio is interesting, particularly to the friends of Mr. Roosevelt. The republican majority in that state is estimated at 75,000. In that state the republican convention gave Mr. Roosevelt a simple endorsement, while it endorsed Senators Foraker and Dick "without reserve." Chairman Garber of the republican state committee says: "The result as to the state at large demonstrates beyond question that Senators Foraker and Dick have been endorsed by the people without reserve. It establishes their complete mastery of the republican party in Ohio and assures to Senator Foraker without severe opposition indorsement in the next republican convention to succeed himself, and in addition thereto a solid delegation in the national convention for the presidency if he so desires."

IN WISCONSIN THE democrats gained one congressman, electing James W. Murnhy to succeed Representative Joseph W. Babcock. Although the republican ticket in that state was elected by large majorities, Babcock was defeated by several hundred. In Oklahoma, the democrats elected ninety-eight out of 112 delegates to the constitutional convention. In Minnesota, Representative McCleary, conspicuous in republican councils, was defeated by W. S. Hammond. In Kentucky Governor Beckham won the primary fight for the nomination for the United States senate. In the same primary Samuel W. Hagger was nominated for governor, John J. Hendricks being nominated for attorney general. The republicans carried the state of Washington, but the vote shows a considerable falling off in republican majorities over 1904. The democrats carried Nevada, electing Sparks governor and assuring the election of a democratic senator.

Hawaii re-elected J. K. Kūiākea as delegate to congress by an increased majority. The republicans carried Indiana by reduced majorities.

GOVERNORS WERE elected as follows: Alabama, B. B. Comer, democrat; California, J. N. Gillette, republican; Colorado, H. A. Buchtel, republican; Connecticut, R. S. Woodruff, republican; Idaho, F. R. Gooding, republican; Iowa, A. B. Cummins, republican; Kansas, E. W. Hoch, republican; Massachusetts, C. C. Guild, republican; Michigan, F. M. Warner, republican; Minnesota, J. A. Johnson, democrat; Nebraska, G. L. Sheldon, republican; Nevada, John Sparks, democrat; New York, C. E. Hughes, republican; North Dakota, J. Burke, democrat; Pennsylvania, E. S. Stuart, republican; Rhode Island, J. H. Higgins, democrat; South Carolina, M. Fansel, democrat; South Dakota, C. I. Crawford, republican; Tennessee, M. R. Patterson, democrat; Texas, T. M. Campbell, democrat; Wisconsin, J. O. Davidson, republican; Wyoming, B. B. Brooks, republican. In North Dakota Mr. Burke, the democratic nominee, defeated Governor Searles, and Fiske, democratic candidate, for judge of the supreme court was elected. The democrats will lose one senator in Colorado, another in Montana and another in Idaho. The two new senators from Oklahoma will probably be democrats.

AMONG THE SURPRISES of the election was the defeat of several eminent republicans. Wadsworth of New York, McCleary of Minnesota, Babcock of Wisconsin and Lacey of Iowa were all defeated. Wadsworth was beaten because of his correspondence with the president on the meat inspection bill. Babcock was for LaFollette and was assisted to defeat because some republicans did not approve of his tariff revision views. Concerning McCleary's defeat the Washington correspondent for the Chicago Tribune says: "In the case of McCleary of Minnesota, there is evidence of increasing sentiment on the tariff revision question. McCleary was a pronounced standpatter. He has fought revision at every stage of the game. He is a member of the ways and means committee of the house, and was relied upon by 'Uncle Joe' Cannon to help in choking off any possible tariff legislation. The fight in his district was waged entirely on the tariff issue, and McCleary's defeat will probably be taken throughout the country as a significant victory for those who believe that the time has come when President Roosevelt and Secretary Taft will press upon the country the necessity of a reduction in the present unfair tariff schedules."

REFERRING TO THE republican victory in Massachusetts, the Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent says: "It is quite possible there is another tariff revision victory in sight in Massachusetts. Governor Guild was elected there by a majority of something like 30,000. He is a pronounced advocate of tariff revision. Running on the same ticket with him was Lieutenant Governor Draper, who is equally well known as a standpatter. The returns show that Draper ran far behind his ticket and carried the state by not over 10,000 majority. This difference of 20,000 majority between him and Guild may be the measure of the unpopularity of District Attorney Moran, but the chances are that it measures the popularity of the tariff revision issues in Massachusetts."

A PHYSICIAN WHO has made a study of the subject told a New York World reporter that no previous political campaign has demanded such an expenditure of nervous energy by candidates and resulted in so many physical breakdowns and deaths as that which terminated with the November 6 election. This physician made the following showing: "The case of John B. Moran, of Massachusetts, is instanced as an illustration of the power of will to force a bodily organism to labor beyond its powers. Mr. Moran has campaigned with a physician constantly at his side. His actual condition has not been made public, but it is known to his intimate friends that two days ago it was doubtful if he would

be able to continue until election day. Rockwood Hoar, candidate for congress in the Third congressional district of Massachusetts, died November 1 as a result of over-exercion in his canvass. He was a son of the late Senator Hoar, was proud of his father's long and honorable career in the national legislature and ambitious to emulate it, performed more physical and mental labor in this one campaign than his father had exerted in a score. General John Henry Ketcham of Dovers Plains, N. Y., candidate for congress in the Twenty-first district, was drawn into the whirl of excitement and so taxed himself that he was unable to continue his battle. In previous years he had been calm, and appeared to know how to conserve his energies. He died in St. Elizabeth's hospital in this city Sunday. Thomas S. Delaney, candidate for assembly in Brooklyn, aroused by the bitterness of the contest between the candidates at the head of the ticket, went far beyond his original intention in making speeches. He exposed himself, night after night, in draughty halls and at outdoor meetings. A severe cold was followed by pneumonia. He died on November 2. William Hughes, judicial candidate in Brooklyn, a man of robust health, became so interested in the campaign and its issues, that he also attempted too much. Intestinal disorder was followed by appendicitis. An operation failed to save his life. His funeral was held yesterday. William P. Minahan, independent candidate for congress in the Eighth Wisconsin district, became infected with the fever of enthusiasm that burned out the lives of his political brethren in the east. He gave himself no rest day or night. The pace he set for himself was too swift, and he died eight days before he expected to be proclaimed a victor at the polls."

IT WAS IN UTICA that Secretary Root appeared as the personal representative of the president and made his bitter and abusive attack on Mr. Hearst. Opinions differed concerning the effect Mr. Root's speech would have, some insisting that it would help Hughes and others insisting that its bitterness, its abusiveness and its appearance of being an offensive interference on the part of the president, would help Hearst. The returns from Utica may be taken as a decision of the mooted question. Mr. Hearst carried the city of Utica by a majority of 190.

IN NEARLY EVERY industrial center in the state, where organized labor is strongest, Mr. Hearst showed surprising gains. It must be admitted that if members of organized labor had voted solidly for Mr. Hearst he would have been elected by a handsome majority, but the mere fact that thousands of union men did forget their partisanship long enough to vote for a man who has demonstrated his friendship for organized labor, is a gratifying sign. It shows that workmen are gradually, though slowly, coming to realize that their interests demand that they not only stand together, but that they give their support to their industrial friends instead of dividing on party lines.

THE ELECTION OF Mr. Hughes by a comparatively small plurality is accepted in Washington as tantamount to republican reverse. The Washington correspondent for the Omaha World-Herald says: "Nothing less than 100,000 would have been accented by politicians as real defeat for Hearst. Defeat by a plurality so small that in a state of average population it would require a microscope to find, is considered anything but a Waterloo. It can be said on the most excellent authority that republicans highest in party councils consider the great disaffection in the Empire state a most serious matter. They consider that Mr. Hearst's run has proved that the next presidential election is close and uncertain. Moreover, unsatisfactory local conditions developed in so many states are pointed to as suggestive that the party is not making good in the confidence of the people. The reduction of about one-half in the republican majority in the house, with the almost elimination of the party's claim to domination in New York, is accented as augury of disaster two years hence. Politicians point out that