

chairs described in one item of the schedule, on which Sanderson had bid \$32.65, were furnished by him 'per foot,' under item 22, for \$138 each, and a couch priced at \$36.60 for \$386.40." When the attorney general asked Sanderson how he measured furniture "per foot" he received the answer that he took "surface measurement." In this way an ordinary chair that would retail at \$30 almost anywhere in the country, went into the new state house with the price of \$325 attached. There is a great deal of "surface" to a chair. It seems that this extraordinary system of buying furniture extended to everything in the furniture line. In this way it was found possible to expend upwards of \$9,000,000 in furnishing a state house that cost \$4,500,000 to build. Sanderson submitted his measurements and the money was handed to him out of moneys on hand and "not otherwise appropriated." Attorney General Carson, if he really intends to probe this monumental steal to the bottom, has a long seige of arduous labor confronting him.

A SPIRITED FIGHT is being waged against United Senator John F. Dryden in his efforts to be re-elected. Senator Dryden's home county went democratic at the recent election and this fact is being used to his detriment. Governor E. C. Stokes and Representative Loudenslager have been spoken of as Senator Dryden's opponents. The republican caucus to select a candidate will be held at Trenton, New Jersey, January 21, 1907. Senator Dryden has powerful corporation connections, and while there is considerable opposition to him in the state and among republicans throughout the country, his enemies make no effort to conceal the fact that it will be very difficult to accomplish his defeat.

FRIENDS OF Senator Dryden insist that Governor Stokes has no right to be a candidate. They point out that section eight of article five of the New Jersey state constitution contains this clause: "Nor shall he (the governor) be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this state, or of the United States, during the term of office for which he shall have been elected governor." This constitutional clause was read at a gathering of Senator Dryden's friends. Referring to that meeting the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "In the general discussion that followed the reading of this clause it was stated that the term of Mr. Stokes as governor would not expire until January, 1908, whereas the United States senator is to be elected at the coming session of the legislature. In that view of the case it was argued that he could not be a candidate. The opinions of the governors and law officers of a dozen states were presented, the article in the constitution having been submitted for their opinion. Their construction of the clause was that the governor of New Jersey was ineligible to election as United States senator. The attorney general of Tennessee gave it as his opinion that the members of the legislature could be enjoined from voting for Stokes for United States senator. Another law officer declared that the legislators would violate their oath should they elect the governor as senator, and suggested that the officer who would issue the certificate of election could also be enjoined."

IN THE NEXT congress, after March 4, 1907, the republicans will have sixty majority in the house. Referring to this the Philadelphia Public Ledger says. "For the first time since 1873 the United States senate will show a clear two-thirds majority for the dominant party. By the capture of the legislatures of Montana, Idaho, Oregon and Colorado they will elect successors to Senators Clark, Dubois, Gearin and Patterson, and, assuming that no vacancies occur meanwhile and that Delaware chooses a successor to Allee and fills the continuing vacancy they will have sixty-one votes, while the democrats will have twenty-nine."

IN SPITE OF THEIR gains in the senate, republican leaders are more and more displeased with the returns in the recent election and in the opinion of many there are some bad signs all over the country. In New Hampshire the republican ticket was badly cut and the peculiar situation in that state is described by a writer in the Philadelphia Public Ledger, who says: "New Hampshire headed the van in New England. The uprising, led by Winston Churchill, against the Gallinger republican machine and its ally, the Boston and Maine Railroad company,

which controlled New Hampshire as Quay and the Pennsylvania railroad held this state, has resulted in a disastrous mix-up. Floyd, republican candidate for governor, may be compelled to seek election at the hands of the state legislators. The law provides that the winning candidate must have a majority over all. Floyd was about ten votes shy a day ago. Unless he gets a majority the legislature must elect a governor from the two candidates getting the highest votes. In 1904 McLane, republican, for governor, polled 51,171; Hollis, democrat, 35,437. Roosevelt had 20,185 plurality in 1904 and McKinley 19,310 in 1900. In 1896 the republicans had 35,794 for president. The effect of Churchill's Lincoln club fight against the republican machine was easily visible in Tuesday's result. Republicans went over to Jameson, democrat, as the shortest cut to political freedom. Counting all factions as republicans, the party has nearly 150 majority in the legislature. By combining the Lincoln club, or Churchill republicans, with the democrats there was a hope that the fusionists would control the situation. The proposition was to elect Jameson, democrat, governor, and Winston Churchill United States senator in Burnham's place. This was abandoned because the leading Lincoln republicans refused to carry their fight outside of the party lines."

AT THE DEMOCRATIC primaries held recently in Kentucky, Governor Beckham was nominated to succeed Senator McCreary. Senator McCreary's term does not expire until 1909. Obedient to these primary nominations the Kentucky legislature of 1908 will elect Governor Beckham to the senate.

THE DEMOCRATIC governor of Rhode Island elected in November, is James H. Higgins who, being but thirty years of age, is said to be the youngest state executive. Mr. Higgins is now mayor of Pawtucket and has forced his way to the front, in spite of many embarrassments which confronted him at the threshold of active life. The republicans captured the legislature in Rhode Island and the senatorial fight will be a vigorous one. Referring to this contest the Philadelphia Public Ledger says: "Rhode Island, it is claimed, is the most corrupt state, politically, in the country. The candidates for United States senator are the present member, George Peabody Wetmore, wealth about \$7,000,000; Colonel Samuel P. Colt, head of the firearms trust, wealth about \$10,000,000. The democrats and independents have indorsed Colonel Robert H. I. Goddard, wealth about \$7,000,000. If Colonel Goddard should be eliminated from the fight and the battle get down to Wetmore and Colt the democrats and Lincoln republicans would have to be considered. It is probable many mortgages will be canceled as soon as the election for United States senator is decided."

IN NEW YORK the democrats elected the lieutenant governor, secretary of state, comptroller, state treasurer, attorney general and state engineer. The Philadelphia Public Ledger says that the patronage under the control of these offices amounts to an enormous sum. The Public Ledger adds: "Lieutenant Governor-elect Chauler is a millionaire and a relative of the Astors. He goes into politics as a hobby, the same as a man buys race horses or yachts or some other amusement. John Sibley Whalen, elected secretary of state, has been a resident of Rochester for thirty-eight years—all his life. He is national organizer of the Tobacco Workers' International Union and president of the Central Trades and Labor Council of Rochester and the Rochester local, No. 23. He is in good circumstances and a bachelor, aged 38. Martin H. Glynn, the comptroller-elect, is a former Albany newspaper man, a member of the Albany bar, an eloquent speaker and a self-made man. In 1898, when 26 years old, he was elected to congress. He was re-elected to congress in 1900. A master baker by trade, but a politician by bent, is Julius Hauser, the successful candidate for state treasurer. Sayville, L. I., is his home. Frederick Skene, the young Astoria civil engineer who has been elected state engineer and surveyor, will become one of the most important factors in public office for the next two years. He will exercise a direct influence over the expenditure of the \$101,000,000 appropriated to enlarge the canal system; he can change the plans of his predecessor for spending what remains of the \$50,000,000 appropriated for good roads. He is 33 years old. William S. Jackson, elected to the office of attorney general, is

first assistant district attorney of Erie county. He was concerned in the prosecution of the Buffalo cemetery scandal thieves, and made an enviable record in connection with that."

HARRY B. WOLF, who was elected on November 6, to represent the Third Maryland district in congress, will enjoy the distinction of being the youngest member of the Sixtieth session. But this is not Mr. Wolf's only distinction. He carried a district that had not gone democratic in years, and he defeated a seasoned campaigner, W. W. Johnson, who was postmaster of Baltimore, when Wolf was a newsboy selling papers on the streets. When Wolf was a small boy reverses compelled him to seek work that he might help support the family. He took to selling papers and lighting fires in office buildings. One day a lawyer, noting the bright face of the boy, asked him how he would like to study law. That settled the boy's future. That night he took the big yellow law book home, after stopping on the corner ten minutes to convince the policeman that he came by the book honestly. Two weeks later he took the book back and said: "I'm through with it. Give me another." The astonished lawyer questioned the lad and found that he had really mastered the book. That ended the paper selling and fire building. He became office boy, within a year he was going to law school, and two or three years later was practicing at the bar. Harry Wolf's father died the day the young man was nominated for congress. "The only tinge of regret in it all," said the successful candidate, "is that dad could not have lived to know it."

THE DEMOCRATS of North Dakota are being congratulated on the result of the battle fought in that state November 6. It is a victory for good government, and for independence in politics. Hon. John Burke, the governor-elect, was the democratic candidate for congress in 1896. The democrats elected their candidate for supreme court judge, Hon. C. J. Fisk, by 12,000 majority. They also elected many sheriffs and county officers all over the state, which will form the nucleus and outposts for the great fight of 1908. M. A. Hildreth of Fargo, N. D., writes: "Our party was never in as good condition as at the present time. The republican party under the leadership of Alex McKenzie, of Alaska fame, is practically split in two, and it will be many years before it will get together again. I believe Governor Burke will give our state a great administration; he is a lawyer; splendidly equipped; the people have confidence in him, and he made one of the best campaigns that was ever made for six weeks. He traveled over the state. He was assisted by many other democrats, and all pulled together. The party is reunited in this state, and is in splendid fighting trim."

GEORGE E WALLACE, of Wahpeton, N. D., writes: "I am proud of the fact that democracy triumphed over railroad rule and elected my friend John Burke, the democratic nominee, to the exalted office of governor. We have surprised you, as we hope to do again in the presidential campaign. Democracy has been in the hopeless minority in this state for years, but a few of the tried and true kept up the fight until public opinion has yielded. We are now organizing for two years hence, and intend to be more aggressive than ever before. We can afford to be aggressive, and will surely win in the long run because we have right on our side. John Burke is a native of Iowa, having been born at Sigourney about forty-four years ago. He is an attorney of great ability, a graduate of the law department of the Iowa State University, and an active campaigner. His personal ability and excellent habits helped his cause wonderfully. Mr. Editor, the tide has turned against predatory wealth and none can stay it. We of the north must be considered in calculating future success of true democracy. Minnesota and North Dakota both went democratic last week. We hope we have been divorced from gang and gag rule forever."

TREASON!

The New York World says: "It has been thirty years since a governor of the first rank sat in the executive office at Albany," yet, Grover Cleveland and Theodore Roosevelt held the governor's office during the last thirty years. In what rank would the World place these eminent gentlemen?