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How the United States Senate Stands

The democrats will be in full control of the legislative and executive departments of the federal government when Woodrow Wilson is inaugurated next March. A democrat will direct the affairs of America at the White House; a democrat will preside over the house of representatives; and a democratic vice president will preside over the senate. When one reflects how great was the republican majority in both branches of congress when President Taft was inaugurated, the magnitude of the political revolution in four short years is apparent. The democratic majority far exceeds one hundred and is so large that some democrats are saying it is too large to be effective. Not so. No democratic majority in any assembly is large enough until there is not an opposition vote in the body.

The senate on March fourth will be composed of 49 democrats and 45 republicans. This leaves the two senatorial seats from Illinois not given to either party. In the estimate of 45 republicans, the senators from New Hampshire and Maine are given to the republicans. It is by no means sure that they will elect either or both. The progressives hold the balance of power in the legislatures of both states. In Maine, the republican candidate is a reactionist of the old time type. If the seventeen progressives in the Maine legislature vote for the republican reactionist, they advertise themselves as voting to send a man to the senate who will vote against every plank in their platform, whereas the democratic candidate, a progressive of progressives, Senator Gardner, not only has the support of the democratic party but of the leaders of the national grange of which he has long been a leader. It is not believed the Maine progressives will thus advertise their recreancy to their professed principles. In New Hampshire the conditions are not so clear-cut and well defined, but a private letter from the wisest leader of the democratic party in New Hampshire indicates that the prospect is excellent for the election of a democrat to the senate from that state. The probability is that the democrats will secure at least one senator of these two from New England. This would give the democrats 50 senators, the republicans 44, with the two in Illinois in doubt. If senators were elected by the people instead of through a system of rotten borough legislative districts, every New England state would be represented by democrats except Vermont. The new amendment to the constitution will strike a death blow to the Connecticut and Rhode Island dishonest legislative apportionment that is a disgrace to those commonwealths. The democrats have the largest representation in the Illinois legislature, but not enough to elect. The progressives hold the balance of power. In the primaries the republicans selected James Y. Sherman as their candidate for the senate by a large plurality over several contestants. The democrats selected James Hamilton Lewis. The suggestion has been made that the two parties elect the two candidates named in the legalized primaries, but at the time of the primary Lorimer had not been expelled and only one senatorial seat was to be filled. The progressives have their candidates—Medill McCormick, Frank Funk and Charles E. Merriam. All are really progressive men. McCormick is editor of the Chicago Tribune, Merriam is an able scholar, a professor in Chicago university, and Funk was their candidate for governor—not so strong as the other two. Merriam is the ablest and McCormick the most resourceful. In

this situation, with the republicans and the progressives engaged in the most bitter family row, the democrats may safely count on electing one of those senators. That would give them 51 and the opposition 45.

The following table of the make-up of the next senate has been prepared for this paper by the two most expert and well informed men in Washington city. They had access to the latest data. They know conditions in every state and have been careful to see that it is correct. Here is the senate as it will stand on the fourth of March, 1913:

Alabama—Dem. 1, for term *1919, Bankhead, J. H., re-elected and credentials filed; dem. 2, for term 1915, Johnson, Jos. F.

Arkansas—Dem. 3, for term *1919, Davis, Jeff, chosen in primary to succeed himself; dem. 4, for term 1915, Clarke, Jas. P.

Arizona—Dem. 5, for term 1917, Ashhurst, Henry F.; dem. 6, for term 1915, Smith, Marcus A.

California—Rep. 1, for term 1915, Perkins, George C.; rep. 2, for term 1917, Works, John D.

Colorado—Dem. 7, for term *1919, Shafroth, John F., chosen in primary to succeed Guggenheim; dem. 8, for term *1915, Thomas, Chas. S., chosen in primary to fill vacancy; be seated when elected.

Connecticut—Rep. 3, for term 1917, McLean, Geo. P.; rep. 4, for term 1915, Brandegee, Frank B.

Delaware—Dem. 9, for term *1919, a democrat (possibly Willard Saulsbury), to succeed Richardson; rep. 5, for term 1917, DuPont, Henry A.

Florida—Dem. 10, for term 1917, Bryan, Nathan P.; dem. 11, for term 1915, Fletcher, D. U.

Georgia—Dem. 12, for term *1919, Bacon, A. O., chosen in primary to succeed himself; dem. 13, for term 1915, Smith, Hoke.

Idaho—Rep. 6, for term *1919, Borah, W. E., chosen in primary to succeed himself; rep. 7, for term *1915, a republican, to fill Heyburn vacancy. (Perky, D., appointed by governor thereto.)

Illinois—in doubt 1919—Probably a republican, L. Y. Sherman, rep., chosen in primary to succeed Cullom; in doubt 1915—In doubt, possibly J. H. Lewis, dem., choice democratic primary, possibly M. McCormick, progressive. Possibly deadlock.

Indiana—Dem. 14, for term, 1917, Kern, John W.; dem. 15, for term 1915, Shively, Benj. F.

Iowa—Rep. 9, for term *1919, Kenyon, W. S., chosen in primary to succeed himself; rep. 9, for term 1915, Cummins, A. B.

Kansas—Dem. 16, for term *1919, Thompson, Wm. H., chosen in primary to succeed Curtis; rep. 10, for term 1915, Bristow, J. L.

Kentucky—Dem. 17, for term *1919, James, Ollie M., already elected to succeed Paynter; credentials filed; rep. 11, for term 1915, Bradley, W. O.

Louisiana—Dem. 18, for term *1919, Ransdell, J. E., chosen in primary to succeed M. J. Foster; dem. 19, for term 1915, Thornton, J. R., (Broussard chosen in primary to succeed in 1915.)

Maine—Rep. 12, for term *1919, a republican, probably E. C. Burleigh, to succeed Gardner, dem., who received highest vote in republican primary to succeed Gardner; dem. 20, for term 1917, Johnson, Chas. F.

Maryland—Rep. 13, for term *1917, W. P. Jackson, vacancy caused by death of I. Rayner; dem. 21, for term 1915, Smith, John Walter.

Massachusetts—Rep. 14, for term *1919, a republican to succeed Crane, possibly McCall, Gardner; rep. 15, for term 1917, Lodge, H. C.

Michigan—Rep. 16, for term

*1919, Smith, Wm. Alden, chosen in primary to succeed himself; rep. 17, for term 1917, Townsend, Charles E.

Minnesota—Rep. 18, for term *1919, Nelson, Knute, chosen in primary to succeed himself; rep. 19, for term 1917, Clapp, Moses E.

Mississippi—Dem. 22, for term *1919, Vardaman, Jas. K., chosen in primary to succeed Percy; dem. 23, for term 1917, Williams, John Sharp.

Missouri—Dem. 24, for term 1917, Reed, Jas. A.; dem. 25, for term 1915, Stone, Wm. J.

Montana—Dem. 26, for term *1919, Walsh, T. J., chosen in primary to succeed Dixon; dem. 27, for term 1917, Myers, Henry L.

Nebraska—Rep. 20, for term *1919, Norris, Geo. W., chosen in primary to succeed Norris Brown; dem. 18, for term 1917, Hitchcock, Gilbert M.

Nevada—Dem. 29, for term *1919, Pittman, Key, chosen by primary to succeed Massey; takes his seat January, 1913; dem. 30, for term 1915, Newlands, F. G.

New Hampshire—Rep. 21, for term *1919, a republican, possibly H. B. Quinby. (Progressives holding balance power in legislature; rep. 22, for term 1915, Gallinger, J. H.

New Jersey—Dem. 31, for term *1919, Hughes, Wm., chosen in primary to succeed Briggs; dem. 32, for term 1917, Martine, Jas. E.

New Mexico—Rep. 23, for term *1919, Fall, A. B., elected; credentials received; rep. 24, for term 1917, Catron, Thos. B.

New York—Dem. 33, for term 1917, O'Gorman, Jas. A., rep. 25, for term 1915, Root, Elihu.

North Carolina—Dem. 34, for term *1919, Simmons, F. M., chosen in primary to succeed himself; dem. 35, for term 1915, Overman, Lee S.

North Dakota—Rep. 26, for term 1917, McCumber, P. J.; rep. 27, for term 1915, Gronna, A. J.

Ohio—Dem. 36, for term 1917, Pomerene, Atlee; rep. 28, for term 1915, Burton, T. E.

Oklahoma—Dem. 37, for term *1919, Owen, R. L., chosen in primary to succeed himself; dem. 38, for term 1915, Gore, Tom. P.

Oregon—Dem. 39, for term *1919, Lane, Harry, chosen in primary to succeed Bourne; dem. 40, for term 1915, Chamberlain, G. E.

Pennsylvania—Rep. 29, for term 1917, Oliver, Geo. T.; rep. 30, for term 1915, Penrose, Boies.

Rhode Island—Rep. 31, for term *1919, a republican (possibly LeBaron Colt) to succeed Wetmore; rep. 32, for term 1917, Lippitt, Henry F.

South Carolina—Dem. 41, for term *1919, Tillman, B. R., chosen in primary to succeed himself; dem. 42, for term 1915, Smith, Elliscn D.

South Dakota—Rep. 33, for term *1919, a republican, probably Thos. Sterling, Prog. R., (possibly to succeed himself); rep. 34, for term 1915, Crawford, Coe I.

Tennessee—Dem. 43, for term *1919, a democrat probable; dem. 44, for term 1917, Lea, Luke.

Texas—Dem. 45, for term *1919, Sheppard, Morris, chosen in primary to succeed Bailey; dem. 46, for term 1917, Culberson, Chas. A.

Utah—Rep. 35, for term 1917, Geo. Sutherland; rep. 36, for term 1915, Smoot, Reed.

Vermont—Rep. 37, for term 1917, Page, Carrol; rep. 38, for term 1915, Dillingham, Wm. P.

Virginia—Dem. 47, for term *1919, Martin, Thos. S., re-elected, credentials filed; dem. 48, for term 1917, Swanson, Claude A.

Washington—Rep. 39, for term 1917, Poindexter, Miles. (Question as to political affiliation lately raised)? rep. 40, for term 1915, Jones, Wesley L.

West Virginia—Rep. 41, for term *1919, a republican; many candi-