

dates, Elkins, et al.; dem. 49, for term 1917, Chilton, Wm. E.

Wisconsin—Rep. 42, for term 1917, La Follette, R. M.; rep. 43, for term 1915, Stephenson, Isaac.

Wyoming—Rep. 44, for term 1919, Warren, F. E., chosen in primary to succeed himself; rep. 45, for term 1917, Clark, Clarence O.

Sure democrats, 49. In doubt—Illinois 2.

Sure republicans, 45.

In the table it will be observed that all the senators who are not democrats are put down as republicans. This method was followed because when elected they were republicans. None of them have called themselves democrats. However, while they have been designated "republicans" they are not all now republicans, and of those who are now republicans all will not affiliate with the republicans who stood for Taft policies. Some of them supported Roosevelt. Some voted for Taft against their desire, and one or two voted for Wilson. Before the organization of the progressive party six or seven republicans refused to vote for Gallinger, the choice of the regular republicans, for president pro tem of the senate. Who will call La Follette a republican except in name? There is nothing in common between him and Taft or between him and Root or Penrose. The republicans can not depend upon him upon any important measure, and he will be found working with Wilson and democratic senators for real progressive legislation. Of the other senators designated "republicans," Works, of California, voted for Wilson and he declared he will cooperate with Wilson to carry out his policies; Borah is a well known progressive republican who can not abide in the same ship with Root and

DuPont; both the Iowa senators have opposed the Taft and Cannon policies and say they will continue to do so; Bristow, of Kansas, on most questions is in opposition to republican policies and supported Roosevelt; Clapp of Minnesota is one of the ablest of progressive senators and supported Roosevelt; Norris, the new Nebraska senator, is as progressive as Clapp and Borah, and almost as much so as La Follette; the same is largely true of Gronna, of North Dakota; Crawford, of South Dakota, is a strong and earnest progressive, wholly out of sympathy with Taft, Root and like republican leaders; Miles Poindexter, of Washington, is so much opposed to old time republican policies that the Taft men regard him as radical. Here are eleven "republican" senators, part of whom left the republican party and the others are in open warfare with the republicanism of the republicans that controlled the Chicago convention. So that, though nominally there will be 45 or 46 republicans in the senate on the fourth of next March, at least eleven of them are in open hostility to most of the real republican policies and to the leadership of the republican party in the republic and in the senate.

The outlook for a senate, which will be organized by the democrats and that will pass truly progressive legislation, seems all that the progressive democracy of America could desire. The fear that the senate—so long the citadel of privilege—would thwart the reform policies that President Wilson and the democratic house will favor seems to have no foundation to give anxiety to the forces that have enlisted for the war against privilege and monopoly and favoritism.—Raleigh (N. C.) News-Observer.

THE RYAN DINNER

Washington dispatch to the New York Globe: When on Wednesday night recently Thomas Fortune Ryan gave a dinner and played the role of genial host with Leader Oscar Underwood of the house, Senator Joseph Bailey, former Senator Aldrich, E. H. Gary of the steel corporation, Chancellor Day, James M. Duke, George J. Gould, Stuyvesant Fish, and others well-known in the world of finance as his guests, he probably did not realize what a storm he would kick up in Washington.

Nevertheless, the storm has come. It has broken over the house, where anxious and eager democrats are laying their plans for the conduct of the government after March 4. The news that Underwood, who will have a large hand in the domination of affairs for the next four years as head of the ways and means committee, was at a dinner given by Ryan and attended by big figures in the corporation and financial world has caused a sensation. The boughs and branches of the trees over in the democratic camp are being rent and riven, and there is a regular hurricane of talk and comment blowing about the south end of the capitol.

That such a dinner should be given at this time, on the eve of a revision of the tariff and the undertaking of democratic administration of the trusts and corporations, has hit a large section of congress between the eyes. It has caused more talk because it is remembered that Mr. Ryan contributed about \$30,000 to Mr. Underwood's campaign fund.

It is impossible to disguise the fact that great uneasiness has been aroused among the democrats in the house because of the dinner. Some of them are bitterly criticizing Mr. Underwood for it. No matter what

his motive, they say that it has put the house democrats in an attitude where they are going to have to do a lot of explaining.

Moreover, what is causing democratic worry is this, that they fear Theodore Roosevelt and the progressive party leaders and likewise the progressive republican leaders will grab hold of this dinner incident and herald it to the country as an evidence that the democratic party is already showing the cloven hoof and evincing a disposition to hold too close communion with the heads of the great trusts and with the captains of industry.

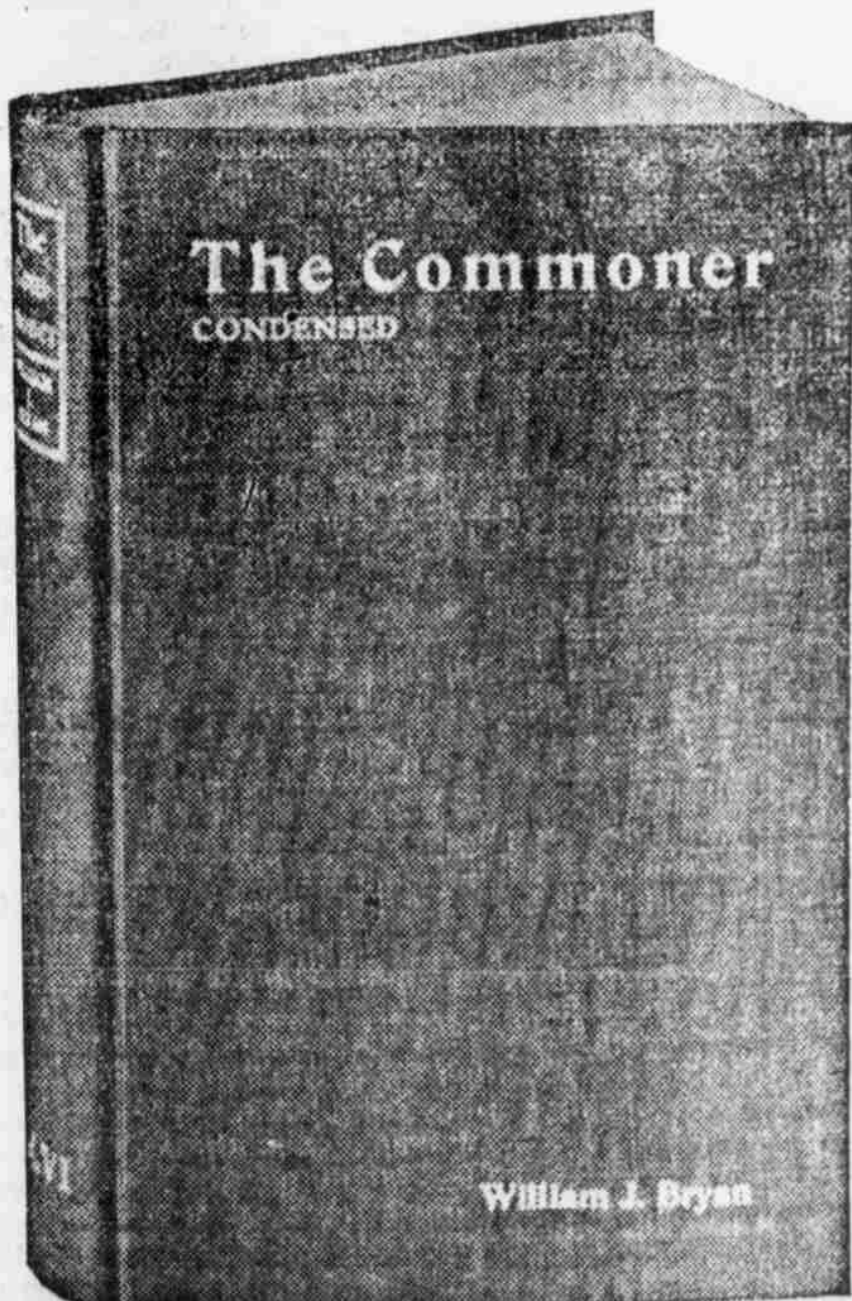
The extent to which house democrats have been stirred over the matter may be judged from the fact that already there have been a dozen informal conferences among them by reason of it.

The Ryan dinner, moreover, has in it the possibility of something more than talk and confab and criticism. If the ruction goes on, as it is now going on more or less under the surface, it is likely to wind up in a fight to oust Underwood from his position as chairman of the ways and means committee when the committees are organized for the new house next spring.

The matter has not progressed so far as that yet, but there are signs that it may. In any event, it is certain to intensify the struggle between the conservatives and the liberals among the house democrats to get control of the ways and means committee. For days there has been maneuvering and plotting on both sides over the question whatever conservative democrats shall fill the places on the democratic side of the ways and means committee, which will be vacant after March 4.

This has already caused feeling. The feeling has been brought to a

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