

DEMOCRATS AND PROGRESSIVES TO CONTROL THE NEXT SENATE

Sentiment Will Be Largely
For New Ideas---Dead-
locks Numerous.

Amendment Asking Direct
Election Has Good Out-
look For Success.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

ONE of the fathers—which one does not matter here—compared the United States senate to a saucer in which it was then the fashion to cool one's coffee. Some of us yet remember that custom, the coffee being absorbed from the saucer with noises varying all the way from a sigh to the rip of a crosscut saw. Saucers have now gone out of fashion as coffee coolers, but the senate, whether out of fashion or not, is still there. Perhaps it yet acts as a cooler of legislation, but has exactly the opposite effect on a large part of the populace. It makes them hot, in consequence of which they have called it the "millionaires' club" and other uncomplimentary names and have threatened to abolish it. The only thing tangible that has come from all these denunciations is a constitutional amendment now before the states for ratification providing that senators shall be elected by direct vote of the people.

It is said that the senate is the last part of the government, excepting the

gether this may be done, which would mean Warren's defeat. The Republicans control the Idaho legislature and have already re-elected Senator Borah, but are deadlocked over a successor to Senator K. I. Perky, appointed to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Heyburn. On one of the last ballots former Governor James H. Brady came within three votes of election.

The Democrats have a slim majority in Delaware. National Committeeman Willard Saulsbury was the caucus nominee, whereupon four of the Kenny Democrats bolted. In the successive ballots Saulsbury has received twenty-five votes, whereas twenty-seven are required to elect. The bolters say they will never go to Saulsbury.

The West Virginia legislature is controlled by the Republicans, but a deadlock occurred in the attempt to organize. Former Senator Elkins, one of the famous Senator Stephen B. Elkins, is mentioned among other possibilities for senator.

In New Mexico Senator Fall asserts he has been already elected for the term ending in 1919, but the claim is disputed, the contention of his opponents being that the previous legislature had no right to choose him for more than the short term, the long term belonging to the new legislature now in session. The senate itself may be called upon to settle the question.

Should Help Popular Elections.

With all these deadlocks before the country as an object lesson it should not be difficult to adopt the constitutional amendment for direct election of senators. This is now before the states and has already been ratified by Massachusetts, Minnesota and New York. Favorable action by thirty-six states is required. Thirty-eight legislatures are now in session, and if the matter is pushed it may be possible to have the amendment adopted this winter. If not, some of the other legislatures assemble in 1914, and the amendment should be ratified by a sufficient number of states to put it in force before

another in New Hampshire or Illinois. It must be remembered, however, that many of the senators classed as Republicans are progressive in principle, among whom may be mentioned Works, California; Borah, Idaho; Cummins and Kenyon, Iowa; Bristow, Kansas; Sterling, South Dakota; Clapp, Minnesota; Norris, Nebraska; Groun, North Dakota, and La Follette, Wisconsin.

My own forecast of the new senate is that it will contain about fifty Democrats, forty-four Republicans and two Progressive party men, with at least ten of the Republicans and the two Progressives liable to break over and vote for Democratic tariff bills and other radical measures.

The old senators who have been re-elected are as follows: Democrats—John H. Bankhead, Alabama; A. O. Bacon, Georgia, now alternating with Gallinger as president pro tem.; F. M. Simmons, North Carolina; R. L. Owen, Oklahoma; B. R. Tillman, North Carolina, and Thomas S. Martin, Virginia, present minority leader. Republicans—William E. Borah, Idaho; William S. Kenyon, Iowa; William Alden Smith, Michigan, and Knute Nelson, Minnesota. It is significant that all of the re-elected Republicans, except Smith of Michigan, have been classed at some time or another as insurgents.

The new senators so far elected follow, with a line about each:

John F. Shafroth, Democrat, Colorado, has been governor for four years and prior to that time was a representative in congress. Mr. Shafroth gained national fame by voluntarily relinquishing his congress seat, although elected by nearly 3,000 majority, because he became convinced that



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JOHN W. WEEKS OF MASSACHUSETTS.

supreme court, to be affected by a popular movement. Yet that it is so affected in time is proved by the changing character of the body during the past few years. The insurgency and progressivism that overturned the house and revolutionized politics in the last presidential election have also had their echoes in the senate. Indeed, "echoes" is too mild a word for La Follette, Cummins, Bristow, Clapp, Poindexter and others who have led the senate to follow the lead of the house.

INAUGURAL PLANS ALMOST READY

Arrangements Made For 20,000
Militia.

GOVERNORS TO BE IN PARADE

Many States to Send Uniformed National Guardsmen—Procession Will Be Monster Affair—How Officials Will Be Given Oath—Senators Elect to Be Sworn In Formally.

With several states arranging to send additional troops of militia to participate in the inaugural ceremonies, the inaugural committee recently estimated that fully 20,000 national guardsmen would be in line March 4 as a part of the escort to President Elect Wilson. Thirteen governors of states and the members of their staffs will ride in the parade, according to definite assurances received by the committee, while the executives of at least three commonwealths have the matter under advisement.

Pennsylvania and Georgia will send additional troops. In addition to the First and Second Infantry of the Georgia militia that state will be represented by the Fifth Infantry of Atlanta, numbering about 500 men and commanded by Colonel E. E. Pomeroy. The First and Second Infantry will be composed of 400 men each, so that Georgia will have 1,300 men in line.

2,500 Militiamen From Pennsylvania.

The additional Pennsylvania entries indicate that that commonwealth will be represented in the parade by about 2,500 militiamen. Nothing definite has been heard from New Jersey, but it is expected that Governor Wilson's state will send all of its national guardsmen to Washington for the inaugural ceremonies. In this event New Jersey will have the largest representation of militiamen in the parade. Pennsylvania probably will send the second largest body of state troops, with Massachusetts ranking a close third. Virginia and Maryland will be represented by from 1,800 to 2,000 militiamen each.

The governors who have given definite promise that they will participate in the parade are those of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, New York, and Delaware.

A MOVEMENT IN SCALPS.

One of Them, Though, For Good Reason, Was Firmly Fixed.

One day when Professor Powell was hearing the class in anatomy he was describing the manner in which the various muscles of the scalp perform their several functions, says ex-Governor Theodore T. Geer, reminiscent of his schooldays in "Fifty Years in Oregon." To make the subject clearer the professor told the members of the class to move their scalps by aid of the muscles without moving the head and proceeded to lead the way by giving a personal demonstration.

He had a shaggy head of hair and could turn his scalp almost halfway round his head. The success that attended his maiden effort was so astonishingly complete that it brought forth a roar of laughter, in which the professor heartily joined, although his mouth was where his right eye usually was and his ears were under his chin.

When order was finally restored each member of the class tried it, with varying degrees of success. But Tom Niklin's effort was a hopeless failure, although his superhuman attempts to move his scalp were as laughable as Professor Powell's grotesque success had been. Finally, after the poor fellow had made all the oblique grimaces the class could endure, the professor said:

"Thomas, what is the matter with your head?"

"I don't know, sir," replied Tom, "unless I am the only one in the room whose head is so full of brains that they crowd his scalp."

SLEEP OF THE ELEPHANT.

What Little There is Seems, as a Rule, to Be Taken Standing.

It is doubted whether, in the wild state, elephants ever lie down. Gordon Cumming thought he had found evidence in marks upon the ground that the adult bulls did stretch themselves out at full length for a few hours' rest at about midnight, but he contended that the young and the cows always remained on their feet.

Another authority, Selous, has expressed doubt whether even the old bulls lie down. He tells of one herd that was known to have kept moving and feeding throughout the day for four hours. "Except when they lay down in mud and water," he says, "that an African elephant never does."

NOTED CITIZENS IN WALKING CLUB

Gaynor, Choate and Windmiller Out For a Record.

CARNEGIE MAY JOIN IT.

Combined Age of Charter Members Is 367 Years—No Sympathy For "Old Men" Who Ride About in Motorcars. Founder Tells How to Walk and Enjoy It in All Weather.

New York.—The most exclusive, distinguished and enthusiastic walking club in America has just been organized here. The charter members are Mayor Gaynor, Joseph H. Choate, former ambassador to Great Britain; William B. Hornblower, John E. Parsons, the Nestor of the New York bar, and Louis Windmiller, while a few of

