

# GENERAL RESULTS OF NOVEMBER ELECTION

At the hour The Commoner goes to press the election returns are incomplete and some of the indications may be changed by later returns.

**New York**—Charles E. Hughes, republican candidate for governor, was elected over William R. Hearst by a plurality of 50,000. Two years ago the republican candidate for governor in New York was elected by 80,560. Early on the morning following the election, Mr. Hearst issued this statement: "In view of the result I have only to repeat what I have said in my speeches. I am enlisted in this fight against the control of the government by the trusts and corrupt corporations, and I will fight it to the end. But I will serve in the lead or in the ranks just as the people desire and as earnestly and loyally in one place as in the other. The people have decided to retain the republican party in power. I will make my fight in the ranks, therefore, and as a private citizen do my best to promote the interests of my fellow citizens." Democrats claim balance of state ticket.

**Pennsylvania**—The regular republican ticket, headed by Edwin S. Stuart, was elected in Pennsylvania. Lewis Emery, Jr., who was the nominee of the democratic and Lincoln party, made a hard fight but was defeated by a plurality which is estimated at 100,000. This was a clear cut victory for the old Quay and Penrose machine. Samuel Rotan, the republican candidate for district attorney in Philadelphia, was elected by a large plurality.

**Kansas**—A hard fight was carried on between Governor Hoch, republican, and Colonel W. A. Harris, democrat. Both sides claim victory.

**Ohio**—Republicans elected the state ticket in Ohio, the head of the ticket being secretary of state.

**Illinois**—The republican candidate for state treasurer in Illinois was elected—that being the head of the state ticket this year—by a plurality estimated at 100,000.

**Missouri**—The democratic state ticket in Missouri was elected. The democrats made pronounced gains.

**Alabama**—The democratic state ticket and democratic nominees for congress were elected by overwhelming majorities. The vote was light.

**Massachusetts**—Governor Guild, republican, was re-elected over District Attorney John B. Moran, the republicans electing their entire state

ticket. The next legislature will be republican, thus assuring the re-election of Senator Crane.

**Minnesota**—Governor Johnson, democrat, was re-elected by a plurality of about 30,000.

**Colorado**—Large democratic losses were sustained in the city of Denver. The election of the republican state ticket, headed by Buchtel, candidate for governor, is claimed by majorities ranging from 15,000 to 30,000. It is claimed the legislature will be republican, thus insuring the election of a republican to succeed Senator Patterson.

**Idaho**—It is claimed that the democrats of Idaho have elected Stockslager, their candidate for governor, also their candidate for secretary of state and the majority of the legislature. This would insure Senator Dubois' re-election.

**Wisconsin**—The republican state ticket, headed by Governor Davidson, was elected by pluralities of about 40,000.

**Oklahoma**—The democrats elected a majority of the constitutional convention, thus insuring that the democrats will write the constitution for the new state.

**Nebraska**—The election of the republican state ticket, headed by Sheldon, candidate for governor, is assured by substantial majorities. The legislature is republican.

**California**—Gillett, republican candidate for governor elected. The legislature will be republican.

**Rhode Island**—The democrats claim the election of Higgins for governor.

**Indiana**—Entire republican state ticket elected.

**Texas**—Entire democratic state ticket elected.

**Michigan**—Entire republican state ticket elected.

**Connecticut**—Republican state ticket elected.

**Mississippi**—Democratic candidates elected by the usual off year majorities.

**Washington**—Republican ticket elected.

**Utah**—Republican ticket elected.

**Georgia**—Democratic ticket elected.

**Nevada**—Indications point to the election of Sparks, democratic candidate for governor.

**Wyoming**—Republican ticket elected.

**Montana**—Republican ticket elected.

**Florida**—Democratic ticket elected.

**New Hampshire**—Republican ticket elected.

**Arkansas**—Democrats for congress were elect-

ed in every district in Arkansas.

**North Carolina**—Democratic by about 30,000.

**Tennessee**—Patterson for governor, and the democratic state ticket elected by usual off year majorities.

**Delaware**—Republicans elected state ticket and Burton for congress. They will control the legislature and will elect a successor to Senator Alee. A vote was also taken on the initiative and referendum and it will be adopted.

**Iowa**—Wednesday morning Iowa was reported in doubt on the governorship, both sides claiming it. The Associated Press said that if Cummins' losses were maintained throughout the state he would be defeated.

**Joint Statehood**—Carried in New Mexico, but was defeated in Arizona. General apathy was manifest in both territories. Arizona is democratic.

**North Dakota**—Searles, republican, was elected governor. Fiske, democrat, was elected justice of the supreme court.

## CONGRESS

Wednesday morning the Associated Press reports say that in the next congress there will be 212 republicans, 158 democrats with sixteen districts yet to be heard from, most of which are reported as republicans. This shows a democratic gain in the membership for congress of twenty-one.

Congressman James Wadsworth, who made such a vigorous fight on the meat inspection bill and exchanged with President Roosevelt interesting letters on the subject, was defeated in the Thirty-fourth New York district.

Representative Babcock of Wisconsin, famous for his tariff revision utterances, is defeated.

Douglas, republican, who defeated Grosvenor for the nomination for congress in Ohio, is also defeated.

Representative Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of the president, was re-elected.

In the St. Joseph (Mo.) district Charles Booher, democrat, defeated Representative Luke Fulkerson.

In Nebraska the republicans elect five representatives. In the Omaha district G. M. Hitchcock, democrat, defeated Representative John Kennedy.

Representative Henry T. Rainey in Illinois is re-elected by 5,000, an increase of 3,500 over two years ago.

## Mr. Roosevelt And Government Ownership

In his message in December, 1904, President Roosevelt said:

"The government must, in increasing degree, supervise and regulate the workings of the railways engaged in interstate commerce, and such increased supervision is the only alternative to an increase of the present evils on the one hand or a still more radical policy on the other."

President Roosevelt, in the annual message which he sent to congress at the beginning of the session recently ended, said:

"The question of transportation lies at the root of all industrial success, and the revolution in transportation which has taken place during the last half century has been the most important factor in the growth of the new industrial conditions. Most emphatically we do not wish to see the man of great talents refused the reward for his talents. Still less do we wish to see him penalized; but we do desire to see the system of railroad transportation so handled that the strong man shall be given no advantage over the weak man. We wish to insure as fair treatment for the small town as for the big city; for the small shipper as for the big shipper. In the old days the highway of commerce, whether by water or by a road on land, was open to all; it belonged to the public and the traffic along it was free. At present the railway is this highway, and we must do our best to see that it is kept open to all on equal terms. Unlike the old highway it is a very difficult and complex thing to manage, and it is far better that it should be managed by private individuals than by the government. But it can only be so managed on condition that justice is done the public. It is because, in my judgment, public ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in this country entail far-reaching disaster, that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem.

Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all the benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. Moreover, under any healthy plan, the benefits will develop gradually and not rapidly. Finally, we must clearly understand that the public servants who are to do this peculiarly responsible and delicate work must themselves be of the highest type both as regards integrity and efficiency. They must be well paid, for otherwise able men can not in the long run be secured; and they must possess a lofty probity which will revolt as quickly at the thought of pandering to any gust of popular prejudice against rich men as at the thought of anything even remotely resembling subserviency to rich men. But while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. They should have no other effect than to spur us on to the exercise of the resolution, the even-handed justice, and the fertility of resource, which we like to think as typically American, and which will in the end achieve good results in this as in other fields of activity. The task is a great one and underlies the task of dealing with the whole industrial problem. But the fact that it is a great problem does not warrant us in shrinking from the attempt to solve it. At present we face such utter lack of supervision, such freedom from the restraints of law, that excellent men have often been literally forced into doing what they deplored because otherwise they were left at the mercy of unscrupulous competitors. To rail at and assail the man who have done as they best could under such conditions accomplishes little. What we need to do is to develop an orderly system; and such a system can only come through the gradually increased exercise of the right of efficient government control."

President Roosevelt, in a message delivered to congress on May 4, said:

"But in addition to these secret rates the

Standard Oil profits immensely by open rates, which are so arranged as to give it an overwhelming advantage over its independent competitors. The refusal of the railroads in certain cases to prorote produces analogous effects. Thus in New England the refusal of certain railway systems to prorote has resulted in keeping the Standard Oil in absolute monopolistic control of the field, enabling it to charge from three to four hundred thousand dollars a year more to consumers of oil in New England than they would have had to pay had the price paid been that obtaining in the competitive fields. This is a characteristic example of the numerous evils which are inevitable under a system in which the big shipper and the railroad are left free to crush out all individual initiative and all power of independent action because of the absence of adequate and thorough-going governmental control. Exactly similar conditions obtain in a large part of the west and southwest.

"The argument is sometimes advanced against conferring upon some governmental body the power of supervision and control over interstate commerce, that to do so tends to weaken individual initiative. Investigations such as this conclusively disprove any such allegation. On the contrary, the proper play for individual initiative can only be secured by such governmental supervision as will curb those monopolies which crush out all individual initiative. The railroad itself can not without such government aid protect the interests of its own stockholders as against one of these great corporations loosely known as 'trusts.'

"The time has come when no oil or coal lands held by the government, either upon the public domain proper or in territory owned by the Indian tribes should be alienated. The fee of such lands should be kept in the United States government whether or not the profits arising from it are to be given to any Indian tribe, and the lands should be leased only on such terms and for such periods as will enable the government to keep entire control thereof."