

happened. The committee was listening, without a quorum, to a speech against the bill by the representative of a ship-building firm, when Congressman Hearst, a member of the committee, entered the room. His presence made a quorum with a Democratic majority. As soon as this was observed a motion was made to close the hearing and report the bill favorably forthwith. The Republican members of the committee sent out hurry calls for their colleagues, but without success; and in a few minutes the bill had been reported back to the House with a recommendation that it pass. This bill fixes an eight-hour day for all work in which the Federal government is interested whether done directly under the supervision of the government or by contract.

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Politics in New York.

Congressman Hearst's name for the Democratic candidate for Governor of New York was announced on the 24th by the Democratic committee of Queen's County, the vote for him being 16 to 5. A few days later Roger C. Sullivan, the Illinois member of the Democratic National Committee, publicly stated upon returning from New York that Hearst's name will be the only one presented for governor to the Democratic convention. His inference was based upon conversations with Norman F. Mack, national committeeman from New York, and others; and in comment, as reported in the Chicago Examiner, he said: "If this be so, and Mr. Hearst should be elected, which, according to the same sources he will be by a tremendous majority, then there must follow a political miracle to keep him away from the nomination for President in 1908."

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Politics in New Jersey.

The upheaval in the Republican party of New Jersey (p. 8) over the power in that party of great corporate interests, has produced an announcement from George L. Record, of Jersey City, of his intention to become the Republican candidate for U. S. Senator in opposition to Senator Dryden. In the New York Times of the 24th Mr. Record's announcement was reported as declaring:

I have been moved to enter the field by various considerations. The equal tax agitation, led by Mayor Fagan and Senator Colby, has disclosed the fact that the State Republican organization, and in large measure the local county ones, are controlled by political leaders who are directly or indirectly the representatives of the great corporations of the state. The control by these men of the party machinery has been to them very profitable, and they will not surrender that control until they are driven out. That the corporations, acting through the state leaders, will endeavor to select the United States Senator to be elected next winter, goes without saying. The choice of the machine is Senator Dryden. They will not proclaim this fact from the housetops, because they fear that Mr. Dryden's corporate affiliations and his record have made him unpopular with the people. Their legislative candidates will therefore dodge the question so far as they can. They will say they have reached no conclusion on the subject, or that they will decide after considering all the candidates who may be before the legislature next winter, or they will give out that they are for some other candidate who may have some local popularity. But this dodging will fool nobody. The machine, the bosses, and the corporations are all for Mr. Dryden. They know him. They have tried him. Of all men in public life in New Jersey Mr. Dryden best typifies and represents the fundamental

idea of machine politics, the alliance between corporations enjoying or desiring special privileges and the boss of the party machines. Mr. Dryden stands for what the machine and boss stand for; he represents politically everything we are fighting to destroy. To defeat him is to destroy the control of the party organization by the corporations. In order to defeat him a candidate identified with the anti-machine forces must take the field. You cannot beat somebody with nobody. It is the opinion of some of the leaders of the fight against the machine that I should make this contest, and for that reason I have become a candidate. I shall make the best fight I know how to make. I shall go into every county and state our case to the people wherever I can get a hearing. I shall appeal only to reason, and shall rely for success upon argument and discussion. I shall try to call things by their right names, and to state the truth as I see it. There is now shaping in the United States, in my judgment, one of the greatest political contests in the history of the country. It is becoming plain that there is great peril to our institutions in the huge fortunes and aggregations of capital in the hands of the few, which are characteristic of our day, and in the influence which these exercise over the railroads, our national highways. President Roosevelt has recently pointed out this danger. Thoughtful men everywhere perceive it. In some form or other the attempt to remedy this and similar evils is bound to shape our politics in the future. It is the old, old question of special privilege in a new form. The doctrine of the square deal is but an expression of this feeling. The beneficiaries of special privileges will bitterly oppose any attempt to abolish these evils. Considerations, not only of state but of national importance, require that a Senator should be sent to Washington by the Republican party whose sympathies are against the special interests which have so long dominated our politics, and are with President Roosevelt and the policies which he has come to represent in the popular mind.

Mr. Record has been the chief aide of Mayor Fagan, whose administration in Jersey City has been given national interest by one of the magazine articles of Lincoln Steffens. The question of equal taxation as related to public service corporations was first brought into prominence in New Jersey by Mr. Record, and through his efforts the bills of last year and this year to compel the railroad companies to pay their taxes, were put through the New Jersey legislature. He is the author of the Jersey primary law.

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Politics in Pennsylvania.

A fusion of the Prohibition and the Democratic parties on a ticket for State officers in Pennsylvania was effected at Harrisburg on the 24th, with William H. Berry, the present treasurer of the State (vol. viii, p. 509), as the candidate for governor.

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Prohibition Politics in Indiana and Iowa.

In making State nominations (pp. 59, 80) on the 23d, the Prohibitionists of Indiana adopted a platform declaring for 2-cent railroad fares, the abolition of passes, woman suffrage, and the initiative and referendum. At Des Moines on the 23d, L. S. Coffin was nominated by the Prohibitionists for governor of Iowa.

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Approaching Election in Oregon.

An important State election will occur in Oregon on the 4th—important chiefly for the referendum issues involved. Five constitutional amendments and various bills, all initiated by popular petition, are to be voted on. Four of the amendments and one of the bills were initiated through the efforts of the