

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET, 1906

Lieut. Governor



Lloyd Garrison Pendergast was born June 12, 1842, at Durham, New Hampshire, and educated in the common schools of that village. He afterwards attended the high school at New Market, New Hampshire. He came to Hutchinson, Minnesota, in 1857 and attended the school kept by his brother, the late Professor W. W. Pendergast, state superintendent of public instruction.

Under the first call for volunteers he enlisted in Company D, First Minnesota Volunteer Infantry; afterward transferred to Company I, and served in that regiment until October 20, 1862, when he was transferred to Company C, First U. S. Cavalry. Mr. Pendergast participated in the battle of Bull Run, Balls Bluff, West Point, Fair Oaks, the Seven Days' Fight, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Kelley's Ford, Gettysburg, Brandy Station, Chancellorsville, Wilderness and Sheridan's Raid. He was honorably discharged June 27, 1864, and since then has been engaged in the milling and real estate business. Mr. Pendergast served for two years in the grain inspection department at Duluth under Governor Lind. In 1891 he moved to Bemidji and is now serving his second term as city justice.

Mr. Pendergast is one of the pioneers of the state and is widely known in both the southern and northern sections. He is a master of parliamentary law and if elected to the position to which he aspires, he will be controlled by no clique or corporation. His public and private life is ideal and no man can question his honesty or integrity nor his devotion to the interests of the public weal.

Upon the suggestion and as a result of a conference with me, the board of railway and warehouse commissioners issued an order citing the railway companies of Minnesota to appear before them and show cause why there should not be a general reduction of commodity rates, including grain, coal and other staples. As a result of this order the railroads of Minnesota requested permission to make an immediate reduction upon the rates for the transportation of grain—Gov. Johnson's "Key-Note" speech.

Secretary of State



Dr. P. M. Magnusson, Secretary of State, spent his childhood in Chisago county, Minnesota, where his father is a farmer who attended the public schools and began to teach in these schools when seventeen years of age. He attended Gustavus Adolphus College, and took the degree of A. B. in 1890. He also studied at the University of Minnesota, the University of Michigan, and Johns Hopkins University. He has in addition to his A. B., the degrees of LL. B. and Ph. D., and is admitted to the bar as an attorney. He has taught at Gustavus Adolphus College, Mayville State Normal School, and the State Normal School at St. Cloud, Minn. Last year he spent as president of Minnesota College.

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Dr. Magnusson's specialties are social and political science and history. He is a frequent contributor to the periodical press on these and kindred subjects, and his contributions are much sought for and highly valued. He is an effective and forcible public speaker and you can not afford to miss hearing him in this campaign.

State Auditor



A. E. Aarnes, Democratic candidate for state auditor, was born in Norway in 1849. The family settled in Minnesota in 1870, and Mr. Aarnes was educated in the common schools of this state. For eight years he was clerk and bookkeeper for two of the prominent business firms in Rochester and in 1878 he moved to Springfield, Brown county, where he bought grain for G. W. Van Dusen & Co. In 1886 he moved his family to Montevideo, Chippewa county, engaging in the grain business on his own account.

He was elected county auditor of Chippewa county in 1890 and held that office for ten years. He was again tendered the nomination, but declined to be a candidate. Later he engaged in the grocery business, his present occupation.

Mr. Aarnes was the first Democrat elected to office in Chippewa county and is one of the most prominent citizens of that part of the state. He has always been active in the councils of his party, and has several times been a member of the state central committee.

State Treasurer



David H. Evans, Democratic candidate for state treasurer, was born at Utica, New York, in 1852. His parents moved to Minnesota in 1857, locating at Mankato, where his boyhood was spent on a farm. Mr. Evans had a few school advantages, but by close application and indomitable courage and industry became a student of the science of political economy and there are few better posted men on the public questions of the day.

Mr. Evans engaged in the hardware business at Tracy in 1878 and has been in the same line of work continuously to the present time. He has been prominent in public affairs, having been mayor of Tracy in 1894-5, and at different times has been a member of the city council and of the board of school directors. He was a member of the reformatory board under Governor Lind. In 1898 he was the Democratic candidate for congress in the second district and carried Murray, Lincoln and Pipestone. He came within thirty-one votes of carrying Lyon, his own county, one of the strongest Republican counties in the state and ran three thousand ahead of his ticket in the district. Mr. Evans has never before aspired to a state office. He is a man of unquestioned integrity and has a high financial standing.

St. Cloud Journal-Press, June 15, 1906: This is not a government by the people when the corporations can dictate to a great convention.

One Good Term Deserves Another



Gov. John A. Johnson

John A. Johnson, who was elected governor in the campaign of 1904 by a majority of 8,000 votes, when Theodore Roosevelt carried the state by a plurality of 162,000, is again before the people of Minnesota asking re-election at their hands. He is now on the stump giving the people an account of his stewardship as chief executive of the state. He is meeting with the largest audiences in the history of Minnesota politics and all signs point to his triumphant re-election. Governor Johnson is telling the people the plain story of his administration. He is giving them a report of his stewardship for the past two years. It is right and proper that they should know whether or not he has been faithful to the trust reposed in him, whether or not he has kept faith with them in the redeeming of pledges made by him prior to his election two years ago; for a man's record in the past must be the only safe means of gauging what he will do in the future.

Governor Johnson is a Minnesota product and his lifetime spent in the state is, as President Cyrus Northrop of the State University has so well said, at once an inspiration and a blessing to the youth of the state. John A. Johnson was born at St. Peter July 28, 1862, and is, therefore, 44 years of age. Born of Swedish parents in the then new Northwest, where it was the common lot of the youth to work out its own future, young Johnson early became inured to a life of service for others. At the age of 11 he found employment in a grocery store and for three years filled the position of "the hired boy" in a country store. Then, possessed of a worthy ambition to master a technical trade, he apprenticed himself to a druggist. For a number of years he worked in the pharmacy, applying himself with diligence to the tasks assigned to him, becoming in time a valued assistant to his employer. Desiring a change to out-of-door work, he was for a year engaged in railroad construction. Young Johnson had early demonstrated an aptitude for journalism and friends secured for him an interest in the St. Peter Herald, a newspaper property in which he is still half owner, and of which he has long been the active editor. His prominence in the profession was early made manifest by his election in 1889 as secretary of the Minnesota Editorial Association, and two years later, despite the fact that a very large majority of his brother editors are of a different political faith than he, Mr. Johnson was unanimously elected president of the state association.

Mr. Johnson's entrance into state politics dates from 1894, when he was the unsuccessful candidate for the senate in his home county of Nicollet, but in 1898 he was elected over his opponent in a strongly Republican district. His fight for the passage of the gross earnings tax law, by which the taxes of every taxpayer in the state were materially reduced, was one of the notable efforts of his senatorial service. Mr. Johnson was defeated for re-election in 1902, his Republican opponent winning by a majority of less than one hundred votes. For two years he lived in retirement, but in the autumn of 1904, almost against his will, he became the candidate of his party for the office of governor. Given unanimous and enthusiastic nomination by the convention at Minneapolis, he pledged himself to law enforcement if elected. This sententious declaration meant much to a state whose governing officers had permitted themselves to become parties to a laxity in the administration of the state laws that had resulted in the loss of hundreds of thousands of dollars to the school funds of the state. Following a campaign that will long live in the minds of the voters of the state, when the public mind was wrought almost to the point of frenzy by the disclosures that were made in the public press and on the stump, Johnson achieved what had come to be regarded as the impossible—the election of a Democratic governor in Minnesota during a presidential year.

Inducted into office, he immediately began the redemption of the pledges that he had made in the campaign. The new governor made recommendations to the legislature along the lines of a more thorough administration of the laws relating to the state's pine lands. This has been followed by continued cooperation with and suggestions to the commission by the governor, and the railroads have been forced by the agitation and the strength of public opinion to reduce their rates on grain, coal and merchandise until today the people are receiving the lowest rates in the history of the state on these commodities. It was only natural that with his record of promises fulfilled the Democratic convention should unanimously re-nominate John A. Johnson to the office of governor, and it will be only natural that the voters on their part will see to it that he is re-elected and by an increased plurality over his vote of two years ago, as someone has so happily paraphrased, "One good term deserves another."

Attorney General



John Dwan, a lawyer of recognized ability and one of the substantial citizens of Two Harbors, is a native of Michigan. He was born in Sanilac county in said state on October 1, 1862, in which place his grandparents settled in pioneer days. His grandparents immigrated thence from Ireland in 1834. Mr. Dwan is therefore a native American of Irish descent. His early life was spent close to the heart of nature and in full view of the commerce of the Great Lakes as it moved majestically up and down Lake Huron. Those early experiences inspired a love for the lake region to which he still clings with a marked fondness and this, to some extent, determined his location in this rugged but attractive portion of Minnesota. The public school and the academy of his native state equipped him for the vocation of teacher, which profession he followed for five years. He then entered the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, pursued a full course and graduated from the law department in 1891. In the same year he moved to Minnesota, located at Two Harbors, and entered upon the practice of his chosen profession. He was in the same year appointed city attorney and is now serving his sixteenth year in that capacity, which fact bears ample testimony of his skill and fidelity. In 1891 he was also appointed county attorney of Lake county, to which office he was subsequently twice re-elected, holding it continuously until January 1, 1897. During his incumbency he conducted to a successful termination some noted criminal prosecutions. Mr. Dwan has at all times enjoyed a good and increasing practice at home and in the various courts in Duluth and extending also to the supreme court. He is a hard and conscientious worker, active and public spirited in all matters affecting the welfare of his city and community, and enjoys the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. His energy, zeal and integrity of character, coupled with the increased field for effort in this growing community, assure him a bright and successful future.

It is a singular thing that the only two great general reductions which have come to the people of Minnesota during the past half century came under the administration of Gov. John Lind and myself.—John A. Johnson.

Clerk of the Supreme Court



Fred E. Wheaton, candidate for clerk of the supreme court, was born in Machias, Washington county, Maine, September 24, 1862. Educated in the common schools of that city and county, and immediately following his school days he engaged in newspaper work with the Machias Union. In 1881 he moved to Minnesota and for a number of years followed the printing and newspaper business, being mainly associated with the job printing departments of the Minneapolis

Tribune and St. Paul Pioneer Press. He was also engaged in law blank printing. During his connection with the Pioneer Press he was secretary of the St. Paul Typographical Union. For the past twenty years Mr. Wheaton has published the Pythian Advocate, which paper he owns and edits. He is a member of the Minneapolis Press Club and the State Press Association, and also a member of the Commercial Club of Minneapolis. His wide acquaintance throughout the state and country has largely been acquired by reason of his prominence in the circles of the leading fraternities. Mr. Wheaton has been a life-long Democrat, and was honored with an appointment as special correspondent for the American press accompanying President Cleveland and cabinet to Cuba at the close of Mr. Cleveland's first term as president. Mr. Wheaton was nominated by his party for the office of city comptroller of Minneapolis in 1892, and two years ago was the Democratic nominee for clerk of court for Hennepin county.

Railroad and Warehouse Commissioner



Anton Schaefer was born in Port Jarvis, Orange county, New York, November 28, 1854. His parents both came from Germany and the family emigrated to Minnesota in 1857, locating in St. Paul, where they resided until 1877. In that year Mr. Schaefer started on his career as a traveling salesman for the shoe house of Gotzian & Company, in which line of work he has been engaged ever since, now being connected with the St. Paul Rubber Company. When seventeen years of age, Mr. Schaefer was declared a consumptive by the most eminent physicians of St. Paul and worked out his own salvation by a systematic course of physical development, applying himself so assiduously that he became one of the leading athletes of the world, having been a member of the celebrated class of athletes that entered the national athletic contest in 1880 at Frankfort-on-the-Maine, where his class took the first prize of the world. Mr. Schaefer has been one of the most prominent traveling men of the northwest and is now chairman of the grand executive committee of the United Commercial Travelers of the division comprising Minnesota, the Dakotas and Manitoba. In this capacity he has taken up all the grievances of the craft against the railroads, through which work he became the logical candidate for railroad and warehouse commissioner. Mr. Schaefer has the confidence of the commercial travelers to an extraordinary degree. His fellow laborers are intensely loyal to his candidacy and are fighting enthusiastically for him.

It is a matter of special pride with me on this occasion that every promise has been kept; that not a pledge has been broken; that we have kept faith with the people who reposed their confidence in us.—John A. Johnson.

VAN SANT AND COLE NOT ALWAYS IN HARMONY.

In 1903 Mr. A. L. Cole and Gov. Van Sant were not in such close harmony as the exigencies of politics have formed in this campaign. Dr. Babcock of Wadena was at that time the candidate of the railroad interests for speaker of the house, and Mr. Cole was one of his most enthusiastic supporters. Gov. Van Sant saw in the Babcock candidacy a repudiation of his merger fight and in a public interview said: "I feel of late that an attempt is being made to thwart the will of the people as expressed at the recent election. I have nothing to say against Dr. Babcock personally, but I object to his environments." Mr. Cole did not object to Dr. Babcock's "environments," but approved them and materially assisted in his election.