

NEWS NARRATIVE

To use the reference figures of this Department for obtaining continuous news narratives:

Observe the reference figures in any article; turn back to the page they indicate and find there the next preceding article on the same subject; observe the reference figures in that article, and turn back as before; continue until you come to the earliest article on the subject; then retrace your course through the indicated pages, reading each article in chronological order, and you will have a continuous news narrative of the subject from its historical beginnings to date.

Week ending Tuesday, November 10, 1908.

The Presidential Election.

Further election reports show that Mr. Taft defeated Mr. Bryan for the Presidency on the 3d (p. 754) by an electoral vote of 321 to 162, distributed as follows in comparison with the electoral votes of 1896, 1900, and 1904:

| | 1896 | | 1900 | | 1904 | | 1908 | |
|----------------|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|------|-----|
| | R. | D. | R. | D. | R. | D. | R. | D. |
| Alabama | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Arkansas | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| California | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Colorado | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Connecticut | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Delaware | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Florida | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Georgia | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Idaho | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Illinois | 24 | 0 | 24 | 0 | 27 | 0 | 27 | 0 |
| Indiana | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 |
| Iowa | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Kansas | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Kentucky | 12 | 1 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 |
| Louisiana | 0 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| Maine | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 |
| Maryland | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 6 |
| Massachusetts | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 16 | 0 | 16 | 0 |
| Michigan | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 | 14 | 0 |
| Minnesota | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 |
| Mississippi | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 10 |
| Missouri | 0 | 17 | 0 | 17 | 18 | 0 | 18 | 0 |
| Montana | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Nebraska | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 8 |
| Nevada | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| New Hampshire | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| New Jersey | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 |
| New York | 36 | 0 | 36 | 0 | 39 | 0 | 39 | 0 |
| North Carolina | 0 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| North Dakota | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Ohio | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 | 23 | 0 |
| Oklahoma | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Oregon | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Pennsylvania | 32 | 0 | 32 | 0 | 34 | 0 | 34 | 0 |
| Rhode Island | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| South Carolina | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 9 |
| South Dakota | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Tennessee | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Texas | 0 | 15 | 0 | 15 | 0 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| Utah | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Vermont | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Virginia | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 12 |
| Washington | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0 |
| West Virginia | 6 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 |
| Wisconsin | 12 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 |
| Wyoming | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Total | 271 | 176 | 292 | 155 | 336 | 140 | 321 | 162 |

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Reports of the popular vote for President are

as yet too incomplete and untrustworthy to make their publication in full of any value. They are badly lacking, too, with reference to the side-parties. From Cook county (which includes Chicago), from Greater New York, and from Illinois, the reports are as follows:

| | 1908 | Cook Co. | Greater New York. | Illinois. |
|---------------------|------|----------|-------------------|-----------|
| Republican | 1908 | 222,628 | 297,194 | 606,617 |
| | 1904 | 229,848 | 289,345 | 632,645 |
| | 1900 | 203,760 | 280,406 | 597,985 |
| | 1896 | 221,823 | 290,358 | 607,130 |
| Democratic | 1908 | 149,215 | 282,306 | 443,815 |
| | 1904 | 103,762 | 326,900 | 327,606 |
| | 1900 | 186,193 | 308,911 | 503,061 |
| | 1896 | 152,146 | 228,938 | 464,632 |
| Independence League | 1908 | 5,663 | 27,279 | 6,287 |
| Prohibition | 1908 | 5,915 | 1,292 | 15,288 |
| | 1904 | 5,290 | 1,237 | 34,770 |
| | 1900 | 3,490 | 1,467 | 17,623 |
| | 1896 | 2,149 | 1,423 | 9,796 |
| Socialist | 1908 | 18,855 | 27,233 | 23,769 |
| | 1904 | 47,743 | 29,683 | 69,225 |
| | 1900 | 6,752 | 16,249 | 9,687 |
| | 1896 | | 14,418 | 1,147 |

The most conservative Socialist pre-election estimate, that of the International Socialist Review for October, which looked for 676,500 votes for the whole country, placed Illinois at 75,000—three times what now appears to be the actual vote.

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Upon learning the result Mr. Bryan issued a public statement in which he said:

The election has gone against us by a decisive majority. The returns are not all in, and it is impossible at the present time to analyze them or to say what causes contributed most to the Republican victory. We made our fight upon a platform which embodied what we believed to be good for the American people, but it is for the people themselves to decide what laws they desire and what method of government they prefer. I have faith that the publicity which we asked for will yet commend itself to the American people; that the election of senators by the people will be secured; that the iniquities of the trust will arouse an opposition that will result in the elimination of the principle of private monopoly. I am confident that the people will see the necessity for labor legislation and the tariff reduction which our platform demanded. I am confident, too, that the educational work done in this campaign will result in securing greater protection to bank depositors. The above are the most prominent reforms for which we labored and I believe that these reforms will yet come, together with more effective regulation of railroads and independence for the Filipinos. . . . If I could regard the defeat as purely a personal one, I would consider it a blessing rather than a misfortune, for I am relieved of the burdens and responsibilities of an office that is attractive only in proportion as it gives an opportunity to render a larger public service. But I shall serve as willingly in a private capacity as in a public one. God does not require great things of us; he only requires that we improve the opportunities that are presented, and I shall be glad to im-

prove the opportunities for service presented by private life. In this hour of national defeat I find some consolation in the cordial support given by my neighbors, by the citizens of Lincoln and by the people of the state of Nebraska. With a Democratic governor and a Democratic legislature we shall be able to put into practice so much of the Denver platform as relates to State legislation, and I trust that our State will set an example that will be an influence for good in the nation.

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The following telegrams were interchanged between the candidates on the 5th:

From Mr. Bryan to Mr. Taft: "Please accept congratulations and best wishes for the success of your administration."

Response from Mr. Taft to Mr. Bryan: "I thank you sincerely for your cordial and courteous telegram of congratulations and good wishes."

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Mr. Taft gave out a newspaper interview on the 7th in which he said:

Great corporations—call them trusts if that is the popular term—when conducted within the law are a considerable part of the force that makes for the prosperity of the country. I am in favor of combinations of capital, just as I am in favor of combinations of labor, when those combinations are rightly conducted. I would no more think of destroying a corporation to cure evils that it might contain than a physician would think of cutting off a man's head to cure a cold, but I would cure the evil. And the earlier all combinations of wealth understand that under a Republican administration they will be held strictly accountable to the law the earlier will business conditions get on a basis that will be a solid foundation for the building of new prosperity.

On the subject of labor he claimed to have "laid the foundation for the prosperous and effective labor union as it is conducted to-day," adding:

The opposition of Mr. Gompers and other Labor leaders will not turn me aside the slightest from the purpose I have to continue the course of President Roosevelt's administration in doing everything possible to put Labor on an equality with Capital and to give Labor an equality of opportunity in the negotiations between them; to give Labor that which we like to believe belongs to every American citizen—equality of opportunity but no particular privilege.

His tariff purposes were indicated as follows:

The Republican party is pledged now to give a thorough, genuine re-examination and revision of the tariff, but it specified exactly the plan it proposes to pursue. It will take the difference between the cost of production here and the cost of production abroad and impose customs duties equal to that difference in the cost of production. That cost of production will be made up of at least three elements—cost of material, cost of labor, and the manufacturer's profit, or the interest on the capital. Taking that difference, you have the measure by which the Republican party has pledged itself to revise the tariff. In other words, it has pledged itself to protect every industry and

give every industry that needs protection the same measure of it. The next Congress will be called in extra session by me immediately after the adjournment of the present Congress to carry out the party's pledge. I shall exercise all legitimate influence that the President or head of the Republican party can exercise, to see to it that the pledged faith of the party on this subject in letter and spirit is observed.

Expressing his belief that the next Congress will not follow the Democratic plan of guaranteeing bank deposits, but instead "will pass a bill providing for postal savings banks," Mr. Taft closed with an expression of belief "thoroughly that the return of the Republican party to power will mean the immediate return of prosperity."

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The Congressional Elections.

Newspaper reports give the lower House of Congress (p. 754) to the Republicans by 216 to 176. Speaker Cannon's majority was so extraordinarily emphatic (p. 754), and so many Republican candidates pledged to vote against him for Speaker have been defeated, as the dispatches have it, that his re-election to the Speakership also is regarded as certain. Among the defeated Democratic candidates whose election was expected is James G. Maguire (p. 673) of California.

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State Elections.

The following States which cast their electoral vote for the Republicans, elected Democratic Governors: Indiana, Nebraska, Minnesota (through the re-election of Governor Johnson) and Ohio. In Indiana the legislature also is Democratic.

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The re-election of Governor Deneen of Illinois on the Republican ticket is to be contested by Adlai E. Stevenson, the Democratic candidate. Governor Deneen's plurality is reported as only 23,911, whereas Mr. Taft's for President was 161,953.

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Colorado and Nebraska not only cast their electoral votes for Bryan but elected Democratic legislatures and Governors. The Governor-elect of Colorado is John F. Shafroth (vol. vi, p. 759; vol. vii, p. 482), who voluntarily resigned his seat in Congress several years ago because he learned that fraud had entered into his election.

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Municipal Elections.

In Detroit Mayor Thompson, Democrat, (p. 708), was defeated for re-election by a plurality of 2,428.

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In Denver Judge Ben B. Lindsey (p. 722) was