

# CURRENT TOPICS

THE official canvass of the votes cast November 8 for presidential electors was completed on December 22, when the result was announced in Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington. The Associated Press is, therefore, able to present the first table giving the official vote of all the forty-five states. The total vote is 13,508,496, against 13,968,574 in 1900, a decrease of 460,078. The ballots were divided as follows: Roosevelt, republican, 7,627,632; Parker, democrat, 5,080,054; Debs, socialist, 391,587; Swallow, prohibitionist, 260,303; Watson, people's, 114,637; Corregan, socialist labor, 33,453; Holcomb, continental labor, 830. Roosevelt received over all 1,746,768 and over Parker 2,547,578. In 1900 McKinley had 467,046 more than all the other candidates and 859,984 more than Bryan. The vote for Roosevelt this year was 409,822 more than for McKinley, while that for Parker was 1,277,772 less than for Bryan four years ago. Watson received his largest vote in Georgia, the total of that state, 22,634, with 20,508 in Nebraska being nearly one-third of his aggregate, 114,637. Barker polled 50,218 in 1900. The prohibition vote in 1900 was 208,791; in November, last, 260,303; a gain of 51,512.

FOUR years ago the socialists had an electoral ticket in thirty-two states and polled 87,769 votes. This year they had a ticket in forty-five states and the Debs vote was 397,587. In 1900 over 5,000 votes were polled in California, Illinois, Massachusetts, Missouri and New York. In November Debs got over 5,000 in California, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Utah, Washington and Wisconsin—the largest number, 69,225, in Illinois. The vote of the socialist labor party in 1900 was 39,944. This year it was 33,453—a loss of 6,491 in these states: Colorado, 335; Connecticut, 575; Illinois, 4,698; Indiana, 1,598; Kentucky, 596; Massachusetts, 2,359; Michigan, 1,012; Minnesota, 974; Missouri, 1,875; New Jersey, 2,680; New York, 9,127; Ohio, 2,633; Pennsylvania, 2,211; Rhode Island, 488; Texas, 421; Virginia, 56; Washington, 1,592; Wisconsin, 223. The continental labor party had adherents only in Illinois—really in Chicago—where 830 votes were polled.

McKINLEY, in 1900, polled more votes than Roosevelt in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Roosevelt got more than McKinley in the other thirty-two states. Parker received more votes than Bryan in Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and West Virginia, while Bryan got more than Parker in the remaining thirty-seven states. The republicans made gains over their vote in 1900 in thirty-two states and the official figures show losses in thirteen. The total gains of the republicans were 732,048 and the total losses 312,249; net gain, 419,799. The democrats polled more votes in eight states than in 1900 but less in thirty-seven. Their total gains were 30,792 and the total losses 1,291,491; net loss, 1,260,699. Roosevelt carried thirty-two states, against twenty-eight by McKinley, and has 336 electoral votes under the apportionment of 1900. McKinley had 292 under the apportionment of 1880, there having been an addition of twenty-nine by the last apportionment. Parker carried thirteen states, against seventeen by Bryan, and has 140 electoral votes. Bryan had 155 under the apportionment in force in 1900.

THE following table shows the official vote in each state for the five principal candidates:

	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Watson.	Swallow.	Debs.
Ala. ....	22,472	79,857	5,051	612	853
Ark. ....	46,860	64,434	3,318	993	1,814
Cal. ....	205,226	89,294	7,380	29,535	
Col. ....	134,687	100,105	824	3,438	4,304
Conn. ....	111,089	72,909	495	1,506	4,543
Dela. ....	23,714	19,360	51	607	146
Fla. ....	8,314	27,046	1,605	5	2,337
Ga. ....	24,003	83,472	22,634	685	197
Idaho ....	47,783	18,480	353	1,013	4,949
Ill. ....	632,645	327,606	6,725	37,740	69,225
Ind. ....	369,289	274,345	2,444	23,496	12,013

	Roosevelt.	Parker.	Watson.	Swallow.	Debs.
Iowa .....	307,907	149,141	2,207	11,601	14,847
Kas. ....	210,873	84,800	6,156	7,245	15,494
Ky. ....	205,277	217,170	2,511	6,609	3,602
La. ....	5,205	47,708	.....	.....	995
Maine ....	64,437	27,630	338	1,510	2,106
*Md. ....	109,497	109,446	1	3,034	2,247
Mass. ....	257,822	165,746	1,294	4,279	13,591
Mich. ....	361,866	134,151	1,159	13,302	8,941
Minn. ....	216,651	55,187	2,103	6,253	11,692
Miss. ....	3,147	53,280	1,424	.....	392
Mo. ....	321,447	295,847	4,226	7,181	13,008
Mont. ....	34,392	21,773	1,493	328	5,529
Neb. ....	138,558	51,876	20,508	6,323	7,412
Nev. ....	6,867	3,982	344	.....	925
N. H. ....	54,179	33,905	83	749	1,090
N. J. ....	245,164	164,566	3,705	6,486	9,587
N. Y. ....	859,533	683,981	7,459	20,787	36,883
N. C. ....	82,442	124,121	819	361	124
N. D. ....	52,595	14,253	163	1,137	2,017
Ohio ....	600,096	344,674	1,392	19,339	36,260
Ore. ....	60,455	17,521	753	3,806	7,619
Penn. ....	840,949	337,998	.....	33,717	21,863
R. I. ....	41,605	24,839	.....	768	956
S. C. ....	2,271	52,863	1	.....	22
S. D. ....	72,083	22,002	1,248	2,865	3,138
Tenn. ....	105,369	131,653	2,491	1,889	1,354
Texas ....	50,308	167,220	8,062	4,244	2,287
Utah ....	62,444	33,413	.....	.....	5,767
Vt. ....	46,682	9,777	.....	792	859
Va. ....	46,450	80,638	359	1,312	218
Wash. ....	101,504	28,098	669	3,228	9,975
W. Va. ..	132,608	100,850	639	4,604	1,574
Wis. ....	280,164	124,107	530	9,770	28,220
Wyo. ....	20,289	8,930	.....	208	1,077
Totals .....	7,627,632	5,080,054	114,637	260,303	391,587

\*One republican elector.

THE following table shows the gains and losses of the two parties named in the different states, compared with the vote of 1900:

	Republican		Democratic	
	Gain.	Loss.	Gain.	Loss.
Alabama .....	.....	33,163	.....	16,516
Arkansas .....	2,060	.....	.....	16,708
California .....	40,471	.....	.....	35,691
Colorado .....	41,615	.....	.....	22,628
Connecticut .....	8,522	.....	.....	1,088
Delaware .....	1,185	.....	502	.....
Florida .....	895	.....	.....	1,214
Georgia .....	1,032	1,772	.....	.....
Idaho .....	20,585	.....	.....	10,934
Illinois .....	34,660	.....	.....	175,455
Indiana .....	33,226	.....	.....	35,239
Iowa .....	99	.....	.....	57,024
Kansas .....	24,918	.....	.....	77,801
Kentucky .....	21,574	.....	.....	17,729
Louisiana .....	9,028	.....	.....	5,963
Maine .....	998	.....	.....	9,152
Maryland .....	26,705	.....	.....	12,825
Mass. ....	18,956	.....	8,747	.....
Michigan .....	45,597	.....	.....	77,534
Minnesota .....	26,190	.....	.....	57,714
Mississippi .....	2,606	1,574	.....	.....
Missouri .....	7,356	.....	.....	46,075
Montana .....	9,019	.....	.....	15,373
Nebraska .....	16,723	.....	.....	62,137
Nevada .....	2,007	.....	.....	2,394
New Hamp. ....	624	.....	.....	1,584
New Jersey .....	23,457	.....	.....	242
New York .....	37,541	.....	5,595	.....
N. Carolina .....	50,639	.....	.....	31,631
N. Dakota .....	16,704	.....	.....	6,266
Ohio .....	56,178	.....	.....	130,203
Oregon .....	13,929	.....	.....	15,864
Penn. ....	128,284	.....	.....	86,234
Rhode Island ...	7,821	.....	5,027	.....
S. Carolina .....	1,308	5,430	.....	.....
South Dakota ...	17,547	.....	.....	17,542
Tennessee .....	15,825	.....	.....	13,095
Texas .....	79,333	.....	.....	100,203
Utah .....	15,305	.....	.....	11,593
Vermont .....	4,114	.....	.....	3,072
Virginia .....	69,415	.....	.....	65,442
Washington ....	44,048	.....	.....	16,735
W. Virginia .....	12,766	.....	2,145	.....
Wisconsin .....	14,298	.....	.....	35,178
Wyoming .....	5,972	.....	.....	1,368
Totals .....	732,048	312,249	30,792	1,291,491

BECAUSE of his war on "Frenzied Finance," Thomas W. Lawson of Boston is a very busy man these days. The New York correspondent for the Chicago Tribune says that the fight between Mr. Lawson and Henry H. Rogers is rapidly coming to a head and that the full force of the storm may break at any moment. This correspondent expresses the opinion that "some good-sized wrecks will be piled up before it subsides." According to the Tribune correspondent, Rogers started an elaborate campaign against Lawson through his lawyers, Samuel Untermyer and James M. Beck, former assistant attorney general of the United States. He tried to stop the circulation of the January number of Everybody's Magazine, which is to be placed on sale tomorrow, and which contains an installment of Lawson's "Frenzied Finance" that is particularly severe on Rogers.

ROGERS' correspondent sent a formal notice to the American News company which acts as the distributing agent for Everybody's, notifying the managers that they will expose themselves to the danger of criminal prosecution if they place the magazine on sale tomorrow. Following is a copy of the letter: "The American News Company—Gentlemen: We are instructed by our client, Henry H. Rogers, to advise you that information has come to him to the effect that in the forthcoming issue of Everybody's Magazine (January number) is included an article by Thomas W. Lawson, entitled 'Frenzied Finance,' containing grossly libelous statements concerning Rogers, amounting, as we are advised, to criminal libel. We beg herewith to direct your attention to this article and to respectfully notify you, on behalf of Mr. Rogers, that your company officers will be held liable for the circulation of the magazine containing the offending article."

WHEN Mr. Lawson heard of Rogers' letter to the News company, he sent a telegram to New York newspapers which telegram concluded as follows: "At last Standard Oil strikes. At last the issue is clinched and the American people will know the truth. I repeat, it is now up to the American people—the people against 'the system,' or, to be technically correct, 'the system against the American people.' As I said to Col. Greene at our meeting the other day: 'As the very air is full of four notched guns, it behooves sensible men to get out their antidote for rattlers.'" The publisher of Everybody's announces that he will continue to publish Lawson's article and the American News company manager says that he will continue to handle them.

A REMARKABLE exhibition given recently at the Missouri school for the blind by a boy known as the "male Helen Keller," is reported by the St. Louis Star. The story follows: "George Lee, 12 years old, deaf and blind and formerly dumb, an inmate of the school, was the subject, and Mrs. A. Mulot, a French teacher of the blind, gave the demonstration. Mrs. Mulot, whose home is in France, has been in St. Louis during the fair, and has devoted a great deal of time to the blind and deaf pupils in the World's fair dormitory. She has been teaching "Georgie," as he is familiarly called, for some weeks. Under her tutorship the boy has made phenomenal progress, and his achievements are said to be second only to those of Helen Keller. The demonstrations were witnessed by a large number of St. Louis persons interested in this sort of work, and they were amazed. Were it not for the feats that Miss Keller has been known to do, the achievements of little George Lee would have been almost past belief. The demonstration lasted for an hour and a half. George read from the Bible and from other books, wrote a number of pages, spoke quite audibly and distinctly, described a dozen objects placed in his hands, told their names, and half a hundred other things. He has been in the Missouri school for some time, and will remain there for some years, but it is the intention of those interested in him to see that he has every opportunity of development."

ONE of the least self-advertised of scientific authorities, according to a writer in the Kansas City Journal is Professor Roentgen. The