

ership advocate and this issue was clearly raised throughout the campaign. In Bedford, Peter Fillion, democrat, defeated O. W. Cosner, republican, this being the first time in the history of the city that a democrat has won this honor. C. A. Ridgon, republican, defeated A. G. Wood, democrat, in Warsaw, turning the tables on Wood, who defeated him two years ago. The republicans gained a big victory in Shelbyville, electing Burton S. Swain to the mayoralty over Valentine Schoeloh. At the municipal election in Hammond, Ind., yesterday Lawrence Becker, democrat, was elected mayor over A. M. Turner, one of the most prominent republicans in that part of the state, by 300 majority. The entire democratic ticket was elected in a landslide, for the first time in the history of the city. Politicians are unable to account for the heavy democratic vote when a republican victory seemed assured and betting was three to one in favor of the republican ticket. At East Chicago, a republican stronghold, Edward Debraie, democrat, was elected over Thomas Hartley, the republican candidate, by 200 majority. The republican machine was completely demolished, and all the aldermen elected were democrats."

**I**N VIRGINIA Claude A. Swanson was elected governor, together with the entire democratic state ticket. The republicans won in New Jersey, increasing their hold upon the state legislature and insuring the election of a republican to succeed United States Senator John P. Dryden in 1907. In Chicago the republicans made a clean sweep. Referring to the results Mayor Dunne said: "I attribute the defeat of the party to the fact that it had no living issue. The candidates were induced to eliminate the question of municipal ownership from the campaign, which was conducted practically on the personality of the candidates. I believe the sanitary district, in normal conditions, is largely republican. There was some dissension among the democrats. If the campaign had been conducted on the line of municipal ownership I believe the party would have won. The democratic ticket was a good, clean ticket. If there had been a vital issue the ticket would, in my judgment, have won by a good majority. I regret the defeat exceedingly. The ticket was composed of good, clean men, worthy of the suffrages of their fellow citizens."

**I**T IS ANNOUNCED that the democrats in Massachusetts will demand a recount of the vote for lieutenant governor and that the independents of Louisville will contest Mr. Barth's

election. In Kentucky the legislature is democratic. This legislature will elect a successor to Senator Blackburn, and the friends of Senator Blackburn claim that his re-election is assured, while his opponent claims similar advantage for himself.

**W**ILLIAM H. BERRY, the democrat who, as a candidate for state treasurer led Pennsylvania democracy to victory, is now the mayor of Chester, Pa.

Mayor Berry is president and manager of the Berry Engineering company of Chester and one of the leading business men of the state. He is an Illinoisian by birth, having been born at Edwardsville, September 9, 1852, and lived there until he was seventeen years old. Then the family moved to Buffalo, where Mr. Berry learned the machinist's trade and took a night course in the Mechanics' Institute. Later he became master mechanic of the Eddystone Print Works. Mr. Berry is noted as an inventor. Last February he was elected mayor of his home town, Chester. In the campaign just closed his name was on four tickets, including that of the democratic party.

**J**OHAN M. PATTISON, Ohio's governor elect, has for many years been conspicuous in democratic councils. Referring to Mr. Pattison, the Record-Herald says: "He is president of the Union Central Life Insurance company and lives in Clermont county. He is the son of a farmer and is fifty-seven years old. He went into the civil war at sixteen, afterward working his way through Delaware college and being admitted to the bar in 1872. He began practice in this city and later was elected to the lower house of the general assembly. In 1890 he was chosen state senator from the Clermont district. While in the senate he was elected to congress, but, after one term, was gerrymandered out of hope of re-election. He is trustee of the Milford Methodist church, director in the local bank and prominently identified with other business enterprises. His character and record in public life are the antithesis of all Ohio has had to endure for years at the hands of the Hamilton county gang allied with the upstate bosses."

**T**HERE IS, OF COURSE, great jubilation among democrats in Ohio, as well as among democrats throughout the country, over the result in the Buckeye state. Myron T. Herrick, whom Mr. Pattison defeated by 40,000 was elected governor in 1903 by a plurality of 113,000. Mr. Roosevelt carried Ohio last year by 255,000.

The result in Pennsylvania likewise causes general rejoicing. Mayor Berry is the second democrat to be elected to state office in Pennsylvania during a quarter of a century. Two years ago the republican nominee for state treasurer was elected by 268,000 plurality, while Mr. Roosevelt carried Pennsylvania last year by 505,000.

**B**RAND WHITLOCK who on an independent ticket was elected mayor of Toledo, is a well known author. Among the books he has written is an interesting political novel known as "The Thirteenth District." Mr. Whitlock interprets the election results in this way: "It seems unnecessary for me to say anything except to express my satisfaction with the results. The people have said all there is to say here and elsewhere. The same voice has spoken all over the state and country. These elections mean that the losses will retire from politics as bosses and take their places as citizens with the same rights that other citizens have and no more. They mean that the people have emancipated themselves from the slavery of partisan superstition and are going into politics to administer their own government for themselves. They mean that we are to have a government that will represent the whole people and not some boss or gang or clique or corporation. That is, that we are to have orderly, legal, representative government—the only kind provided for by the constitution."

**T**HE NEW YORK PRESS, a stalwart republican newspaper, referring to New York's municipal election, says: "This paper has no idea that George B. McClellan was elected mayor of New York yesterday. In shady districts the count, as returned last night, showed bigger votes for McClellan than when the Tammany party was undivided. At this time, everywhere in the city the McClellan ticket was being slashed to ribbons. We do not believe that McClellan was elected. We believe that he was short of election by thousands of votes. The municipal ownership league, which has polled more honest votes, as every one will concede, than George B. McClellan, owes it to its principles and to the public of this city to contest the election of McClellan in the courts. Let the votes be examined in the light of day. Let the crooked work, where the Murphy money was spent in barrels, be revealed. Let the dishonest votes of the corrupt district, where McClellan polled more votes—by last night's count—than in normal years, be thrown out. Then see who won the mayoralty election of yesterday."

## STORIES FROM REAL LIFE

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I do not mean to undertake—and, in truth, I am incapable of giving—a recital of the experiences of that night. During all the long hours—and they were the longest that I have ever spent—Taylor sat with the Bible in his hand. There grew up between him and myself what seemed to be a strong and stalwart friendship. It is strange how closely one may be drawn to a fellow being in a short time under such circumstances. He did not expect to die. He really believed that the governor would reprieve him, and every time the door was opened he looked up, evidently expecting that the message had arrived. I shall never forget the dawn of that day. I was perhaps awaiting the looked for message as anxiously as was the convicted man himself. It was at the first sight of sunshine that Taylor, settling himself comfortably in his chair said: "Well, it will be here soon, now." And turning to me he added: "We won't have to worry much longer, old fellow." Ten minutes later we found that there was no necessity for "worrying much longer." The message came, and it was the mere announcement that the governor would not interfere and that the execution must proceed.

It was plain that the condemned man, like all others against whom the whole world has seemed to turn, was not averse to sympathy, and perhaps for the first time in the many years of his ill spent life, he appreciated the companionship of one who, while finding no excuse for his crimes, pitied him for his fate. At his urgent invitation I rode beside him to the gallows. Just before he died I bade him good-bye and hurried away to send my dispatches. While I was greatly disturbed by the experiences through which I had passed, I was, after all, glad that I had received the assignment because there was then, and is now, ringing in my ears the words of

that dying man who was strong and brave to the last: "Good-bye, old fellow. I'm mighty glad you came. You helped me a whole lot and you've been a good friend to me in these last hours."

I had only known the man for perhaps twenty-four hours, but it seemed to me like a lifetime, and I did not doubt then, as I do not doubt now, what would happen should it ever come to pass that I had the power to save a human life.

The time will yet come when civilized society will set itself squarely against the death penalty. Men will yet be forced to admit, as they must now know, that

"If you take a sword and draw it,  
An' go stick a feller thru,  
Gov'ment ain't to answer for it—  
God'll send the bill to you."

RICHARD L. METCALFE.

### AVENUES OF USEFULNESS—THE MINISTRY

The minister's place in civilized society is as secure as the place of the farmer who produces food for the body or the place of the teacher who devotes himself to the training of the mind. The moral part of man's nature is the highest part and those who consecrate themselves to the study of ethics and to the expounding of religion must ever occupy an honorable position. No young man need be ashamed to make the ministry his life work, for whether he has a permanent charge, travels as an evangelist or feels called to missionary work at home or abroad, he is engaged in service.

There is a marked contrast between the young man who, worshipping God and loving his fellows, dedicates his life to the upbuilding of society, and the young man who wastes his life in selfish indulgence. If some pulpits exert less in-

fluence than they should in the moulding of public opinion and in the raising of the moral standard it is not the fault of their calling, but rather the fault of the timid preachers who shrink from the responsibilities of their position.

We need more servants of God with the courage of Elijah to cry out against wrong in high places and to smite evil everywhere. The minister deals with the heart and is conscious that the good impression produced by his labors continues throughout future generations.

The missionary finds an additional fascination in his work because he can better mark its growth from small beginnings. Believing that the ideal given to the world by the Prince of Peace is an ideal to live by as well as to die by, he finds delight in presenting that ideal both by precept and by example. If he meets with trials and hardship he soon forgets them in the contemplation of the time when that ideal will be accepted in every land. Surely the ministry is an avenue of great usefulness.

### AT THEIR PERIL

In an address delivered in 1883 Jeremiah S. Black said: "The people have rights of property as well as the corporations and ours are—or ought to be—as sacred as theirs. Between the great domain which we have ceded to them and that which still belongs to us, the line is plainly and distinctly marked, and if they cross it for purposes of plunder they should be driven back under the lash of the law."

It will be well for men in official position, as well as the corporations and ours are—or ought to be—so well stated by Mr. Black. Those who have crossed the distinctly marked line to which Mr. Black referred will do well to retrace their steps and restrain themselves from future efforts at plunder, else they will find that some of the results of the recent elections were but mere hints of the force a long suffering and long plundered people are capable of displaying.