

desire to do so, but they may prefer to wait and see what the democrats are going to do, for the future of the new party as a separate organization must depend very largely on the manner in which the Democratic party meets the responsibilities of its new position.

As for Mr. Roosevelt himself, all depends upon the attitude he now takes toward the problems which confront us. If he still aspires to a third term, he will prove a dead weight to the new organization rather than an inspiration. In so far as human calculation is possible, the third term idea seems to have received its quietus, and the chances are that before the next election the states will be ratifying an amendment to the constitution limiting the president to a single term. If Mr. Roosevelt lays aside his ambition and determines to devote himself to the unselfish propagation of progressive ideas, he will soon recover what he has lost in public esteem and make himself a moral force in the nation. A man's moral force depends very largely upon the unselfishness of his efforts, and this rule applies to Mr. Roosevelt as well as to others.

The ex-president is a man of great ability and wonderful energy; he has an enthusiastic following—many of his supporters being almost idolatrous in their attachment. If he will give them a chance to believe that he is working for the public, their admiration will know no bounds. Time will show whether Mr. Roosevelt is willing to enlist under the banner of another and fight in the ranks, or whether he will insist on carrying the standard himself.

The democratic party has won a great victory—not greater than was claimed, but greater than most of the democrats expected—for claims usually outrun expectations. The triumph is complete and the responsibility is commensurate with it. It is too early yet to analyze the returns and determine just what causes have been most potential in contributing to the results.

It is too early even to compare with accuracy the real strength of the parties. We do not know yet whether the democratic party has made a material gain in the number of its voters, or whether its success is due entirely to the division in the republican party. If the complete returns show a large gain in the democratic vote it will furnish encouragement to believe that the party has made a permanent advance. If, however, the victory must be credited wholly to a division in the republican party, the democratic party will have even more reason to be on its good behavior, for a failure to rise to the requirements of the occasion will not only disappoint the democrats but will reunite the republicans.

Governor Wilson showed remarkable wisdom and discretion in dealing with the problems that arose during the campaign; he has more than fulfilled the expectations of those who favored his nomination. His progressiveness has been more and more emphasized as he has taken up the questions with which he has had to deal, and he will enter the office with the confidence not only of his own party but of the opposition as well.

There is no disguising the fact, however, that while the great body of the democratic party is progressive—earnestly and actively progressive—there is a reactionary element which has more influence than its numbers justify. This element, of course, will seek to retard progress, but it will be opposed by the rank and file of the party and by the progressive leaders. The very fact that the new party is now second in numbers and enthusiasm will in itself strengthen the progressives in the democratic party for the fight before them.

The party's hope for the future depends upon its fidelity to the progressive cause. Any turning back would be fatal. Expediency, therefore, will join hands with principle in compelling the party to advance to the fulfillment of its pledges.

Under the leadership of a man like Governor Wilson, who has demonstrated not only capacity but courage and conscience also, there is every reason to believe that the democratic party will so discharge its duty to the public as to lay the foundation for permanent ascendancy in the nation. Governor Wilson has shown that he appreciates the fact that his administration will mark an epoch—an epoch that can be made glorious by the vindication of the party's claim to the confidence of the public.

**"HOW FATHER VOTED"**

In another column of this issue will be found an article entitled "How father voted," and written by Mr. J. G. Alden of Aurora, Neb. Mr.

Alden explains that this little story is written as an appreciation of his father. Its publication will certainly be of service to popular government, for it impresses upon the reader in a simple and beautiful way the sacredness of the ballot. Read Mr. Alden's little story and then ask your neighbor to read it. It would be well, indeed, if every American citizen cultivated the simple courage required, in this day on the part of the man who would brave the smiles of his fellows by standing uncovered in casting his vote for president of the United States. Indeed, the ballot is sacred all along the line and the vote cast for road overseer is entitled to the same patriotic respect that should be shown for other offices higher on the salary roll.

**THANKSGIVING DAY**

President Taft has designated Thursday, Nov. 28 as Thanksgiving day for 1912. On the Fourth of July the eagle seems a little larger than it does on any other day, and its scream may grate more harshly on the foreign ear than it does at any other time. But on this day we cultivate reverence and express our appreciation of those blessings that have come to our country without the thought or aid of Americans. We have reason to look with some degree of pride upon the achievement of the United States; we contemplate the present with satisfaction, and look to the future with hope; and yet on this occasion we may well remember that we are but building upon the foundations that have been laid for us. We did not create the fertile soil that is the basis of our agricultural greatness; the streams that drain and feed our valleys were not channelled by human hands. We did not fashion the climate that gives us the white cotton belt of the south, the yellow wheat belt of the north, and the central corn belt that joins the two and overlaps them both. We do not gather up the moisture and fix the date of the early and later rains; we did not hide away in the mountains the gold and the silver; we did not store in the earth the deposits of copper and zinc; we did not create the measures of coal and the beds of iron. All these natural resources, which we have but commenced to develop, are the gift of Him before whom we bow in gratitude on this Thanksgiving day of 1912.

**CHAMP CLARK**

Representative Henry of Texas announces that he will not be a candidate for speaker but that in his opinion the honor should go by common consent to Champ Clark. Mr. Henry says, "It is not my intention to be a candidate for speaker of the house. Requests from many parts of the country urging me to run have come to me, however, and it seems appropriate that I should make a public statement acknowledging my personal opinion. Governor Wilson and his associates can not afford to begin his administration with a factional contest against the present speaker."

Mr. Henry is one of America's great democrats. He is a man who works not for public honor, but in the hope of rendering real service to the people. To such a man it is no sacrifice to put aside ambition. But while declining to be a candidate himself Mr. Henry expresses the sentiment of democrats generally when he speaks for the re-election of Champ Clark. Champ Clark has a high place in the democratic party regardless of differences in the past, and his unanimous re-election to the office of speaker will be met with applause from democrats of every section of the union.

**"SO NEARLY RIGHT"**

In an editorial criticising Mr. Bryan, the New York Sun says: "For the first time since 1895, that is to say for almost twenty years, the undivided responsibility for legislation and administration will rest upon the party which stood so nearly right with Grover Cleveland and went so frightfully wrong with Bryan in the disastrous adventure of 1896."

It is interesting to read in the Sun that the democratic party under Grover Cleveland "stood so nearly right." It was the New York Sun that gave to Grover Cleveland the title "Stuffed Prophet," and if brilliant newspaper paragraphs could make men unhappy then the life of Mr. Cleveland was made miserable by the flings of the New York Sun. It was in those days that the Sun, playing upon Mr. Cleveland's own words, charged that the democratic party, under the "Stuffed Prophet," as it called the president of our country, was in a state of "innocuous desuetude." That party condition is quite different from "stood so nearly right with Grover Cleveland."

**HIS GREATEST EFFORT**

Uncle Joe Cannon told the people of Danville, Ill., a few days ago, how it feels for a great republican leader to be defeated. "Since Hee was a pup" Uncle Joe Cannon has represented the Danville district in the lower house. A number of his neighbors called on him a few days ago and he is credited with saying:

"I don't know as there is much for me to say. The voters of the district have spoken and I abide by the result, but when I think of some of those XXXXXXX it makes me hot under the collar. It isn't so much that they chose to vote against me as the OOOOOO ????? ZZZZ that makes me mad. Why, it is not more than a month ago that I met \_\_\_\_\_, and he assured me that he was for me. Tuesday morning he couldn't wait to get to the polls to slash me. But what can you expect of a ZZZZ \_\_\_\_\_ like he is?"

"Three cheers for 'Uncle Joe!'" yelled a man in the back of the crowd. The cheers were given with a will.

"If I had been willing to stand for the recall and all the rest of the patent medicine policies I would have been elected," he went on. "I guess I've got too much horse sense to stand for such a lot of \_\_\_\_\_ ZZZZZ \_\_\_\_\_, and I don't give a \_\_\_\_\_ ZZZZ who knows it. Progressives? Bah! I'd cut my right arm off before I'd vote for any such \_\_\_\_\_ ZZZZ \_\_\_\_\_ as that."

"And now, my friends, I want to thank you again for your kindness. You know me. We've been neighbors for 50 or 60 years, and you know that there isn't a \_\_\_\_\_ ZZZZZ \_\_\_\_\_ here in Washington or any place else that can point a \_\_\_\_\_ ZZZZZ finger at me. I've always believed in plain talk. I've no sympathy with the man who hides behind a lot of fancy phrases. My successor has my best wishes, and I hope he steers clear of the \_\_\_\_\_ ZZZZZ \_\_\_\_\_ that slipped it to me. To my many friends throughout the country I am extremely grateful. As for the others, anything they say doesn't bother me a \_\_\_\_\_ ZZZZ \_\_\_\_\_ bit."—New York World.

**ELECTORAL VOTE OF 1912**

**WILSON**

Alabama .....	12	Montana .....	4
Arizona .....	3	Nebraska .....	8
Arkansas .....	9	Nevada .....	3
Colorado .....	6	New Hampshire ...	4
Connecticut .....	7	New Jersey .....	14
Delaware .....	3	New Mexico .....	3
Florida .....	6	New York .....	45
Georgia .....	14	North Carolina ...	12
Idaho .....	4	North Dakota .....	5
Illinois .....	29	Ohio .....	24
Indiana .....	15	Oklahoma .....	10
Iowa .....	13	Oregon .....	5
Kansas .....	10	Rhode Island .....	5
Kentucky .....	13	South Carolina ...	9
Louisiana .....	10	Tennessee .....	12
Maryland .....	8	Texas .....	20
Maine .....	6	Virginia .....	12
Massachusetts .....	18	West Virginia ...	8
Mississippi .....	10	Wisconsin .....	13
Missouri .....	18	Wyoming .....	3

Total states 40; votes, 433.

**ROOSEVELT**

Michigan .....	15	Washington .....	7
Minnesota .....	12	South Dakota .....	5
Pennsylvania .....	38	California .....	13

Total states, 6; votes, 90.

**TAFT**

Utah .....	4	Vermont .....	4
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Total states, 2; votes, 8.

**IOWA GETTING INTO LINE**

A Sioux City, Ia., dispatch says: Lieutenant Governor-elect W. L. Harding gave out a forecast of the leading measures which he predicted will be introduced in the thirty-fifth general assembly of Iowa, which will convene January 13, 1913. The list includes:

The Oregon plan of electing United States senators.

- A presidential primary law.
- Improvement of rural highways.
- Tax reforms.

The lieutenant governor-elect declared Senator Kenyon is urging a law providing for the Oregon plan, and said he expected to see it become a law.

Good for Iowa. She was somewhat slow in planting herself upon good democratic ground but her footing will be secure when she provides for the popular election of senators at the presidential primaries.