

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

The armies facing each other along the Shakh River are still marking time, and, if reports of the elaborate defensive works they are constructing are true, they have no immediate intention of doing anything else. Both armies are throwing up triple and quadruple lines of heavy defenses, protected in front by wire entanglements, pits and mines. It would be a bloody task now for either force to drive the other out of its position.

At Port Arthur the Japanese are continuing their heavy attacks against the fortresses from northeast to northwest and west of the doomed city. With a single unimportant exception no official information as to progress has lately been given out since, but rumor would indicate that material gains have been made on the Rihlung and Keekwan mountains north and northeast of the city, and that the assault is now concentrating in the neighborhood of the Etse forts on the west.

The last fighting at Port Arthur of which we know anything was over a week ago, when the Japanese were repulsed in an assault on Port Etse, and the Russians accidentally exploded one of their own mines under themselves. The Russians were still in possession of the main line of forts and Liaotshan, but their outer works were all taken, and the Japanese parallels were rapidly creeping in. The defenders are reduced to about 5,000.

One of Stoesse's favorite devices to nerve up his troops has been to warn them that if they fell into Japanese hands they would get no quarter. Of late Nogai has been trying to disprove Stoesse's statement by feeding his prisoners well, giving them food, tobacco, and clean clothing, and then sending them back by night into Port Arthur to spread among their comrades the story of their treatment. In consequence, there have been a number of desertions, and the purpose of the rank and file of the Russian army to hold out to death has been weakened.

By far the most interesting feature of the week has been the peace talk.

probable event. But from the Russian point of view perhaps it is worth trying, on the ground of everything to gain and nothing to lose.

Supposing, however, as is more likely, Togo whips the Baltic squadron. Then Russia can gain nothing by continuing the war. She never can bring over the railroad enough troops to drive the Japanese back over the mountainous regions of Korea. The best she can hope to do under any circumstances would be to regain the interior portions of southern Manchuria, leaving the coast towns of Newchwang, Port Arthur, Dalny, Takushan, Antung, as well as the Liaotung peninsula from Pitsewo southward, in the hands of the enemy. The interior country thus denuded of all outlet to the sea would be worthless.

That peace rumors are already rife, springing from so many and such authoritative sources, leads to the cheerful probability that the war will be over within six months at the outside.

The dearth of news from the front is compensated for by the many significant bits of information from other sources. From Russia, for instance, we hear of the ever more frequent rioting of the reservists who are being called to arms. The half-starved peasants and artisans, discouraged by the stories of suffering and disaster that come from the front, and knowing that their wives and children must be left dependent on already papered communions, are summoned to fight in a cause which has no interest for them, nor any rational purpose. They find themselves gathered together by the thousand often without food or shelter, and they begin to loot and riot. Of course, they are shot down, but the regular soldiers who shoot them are probably as rebellious as heart themselves, if one may judge by the startling general orders for the suppression of the revolutionary propaganda in the army which accidentally came to light a month or so ago.

The spirit of the soldiers of Japan is in the most complete contrast to

PRESIDENT NOT YET ELECTED.

Electors May Choose Cleveland or Debs if They See Fit.

Most persons, if asked, would unhesitatingly declare that the people of the United States last Tuesday elected Theodore Roosevelt to be President for four years following March 4 next. As a matter of fact we did nothing of the kind. The next President will not be elected until the second Monday of next January.

What we did at the polls was to choose in each State a number of men, equivalent in number to the Senators and Representatives from the respective commonwealths, and these men, known as electors, are to elect the President. On Jan. 9 these electors will meet in their respective States and cast their ballots, first for President and then for Vice President. These ballots will be sent to Washington and on the second Wednesday in February the President of the Senate, in the presence of both chambers of Congress, will count them and declare the result. The person having the majority of all the electoral votes cast will be declared President.

If it should have happened that Mr. Swallow, Mr. Watson, Mr. Debs or some other presidential candidate received enough electoral votes so that no candidate had a majority over all, then the three having the greatest number would be presented to Congress and that body would choose. As Congress is Republican, Roosevelt would be selected.

This year there are 476 electors. Suppose Mr. Swallow had carried enough States to give him 25 electoral votes, Mr. Debs enough to give him 22 and Mr. Watson enough to give him 58, which would make a total of 85 votes, which, taken from the 476 would leave 391. Now, again, suppose that of these 391 electoral votes 239 were cast for Mr. Parker and 151 for Mr. Roosevelt. Mr. Parker would clearly have a handsome plurality, but he would not have a majority over all—239. In spite of the fact that he had 69 more votes than Mr. Roosevelt, Congress would have the right to select Mr. Roosevelt, and, being Republican, would do so.

In voting for "Roosevelt electors" or "Parker electors," the people are not even positively certain that the electors selected will cast their ballots as they are expected to do. Of course, honor binds an elector to cast his ballot for the nominee of the party for which he stands, but there is no legal compulsion about it. When the electors for Maine meet on the second Monday of next January, for example, they may, if they see fit, cast their ballots for Mr. Parker, or for Grover Cleveland, or for any American citizen eligible to the office.

The electors could make the choice of Mr. Roosevelt unanimous, or they could defy the will of the people and select Mr. Watson. They could make Mr. Parker President and Mr. Roosevelt Vice President, or vice versa.

The presidential electors are merely a number of well-known and responsible citizens whom the people elect to pick out a President and a Vice President for them, on the theory that a body of men thus selected will be apt to make a better choice than the people as a whole.

In case of the death of Mr. Roosevelt before the second Monday of next January, there will be no new election. The Republican leaders of the country, acting for their party, would select a new candidate and the Republican electors would vote for him.

ABOUT GOVERNORS-ELECT.

Biographical Data on Some Newly Elected Chief Executives.

The capacity of the people to determine between national and State issues and to vote on each independent of the other was manifested in several of the State elections, notably in Massachusetts, Minnesota and Missouri, where Democratic Governors were elected in spite of tremendous Roosevelt pluralities, and in New York, where Higgins, although elected, ran 100,000 behind the President. The latter is the widest variance ever shown in a vote between President and Governor. Twenty-nine States elected Governors, in five of which the present chief executives were re-elected.

The following biographical summary contains the chief facts of interest concerning the Governors-elect:

Colorado—Alva Adams (Dem.)—Alva Adams, Governor-elect of Colorado, is a native of Wisconsin and is 56 years of age. He was a member of the first Colorado Legislature and was Governor of the State in 1887-9 and 1897-9. He is married and lives at Pueblo, where he conducts a large mercantile business. Gov. Adams is a conservative man and not in sympathy with Colorado lawlessness or lawbreakers.

Delaware—Preston Lea (Rep.)—Preston Lea, Governor-elect of Delaware, was the compromise gubernatorial candidate of the Republican party. He is an influential banker, 58 years of age, is married and has four children.

Georgia—Joseph M. Terrell (Dem.)—Joseph M. Terrell, re-elected Governor of Georgia for a second term, is a lawyer by profession, 43 years of age and has been active in State politics for twenty years, having been almost continuously in office during that time. He is married and lives at Greenville.

Indiana—J. Frank Hanly (Rep.)—J. Frank Hanly, Governor-elect of Indiana, is a native of Illinois, 41 years of age and a lawyer by profession. He has served one term in his State Legislature and one in the lower house of Congress.

Nebraska—John H. Mickey (Rep.)—John H. Mickey, Governor-elect of Nebraska, is a farmer and banker and is the present Governor of the State. He was born on a farm in Iowa and was educated at the public schools and at the Iowa Wesleyan university. He served in the Union army during the war of the rebellion. His home is in Osceola. Before becoming Governor he was a member of the board of trustees of the Wesleyan seminary. He is married and prominent in the Methodist church. Not until late on the second day after election was it known that Mr. Mickey had been re-elected. The fusionists up to that time claimed the election of George W. Borger and the election figures reported seemed to justify the claim.

Missouri—Joseph W. Folk (Dem.)—Joseph W. Folk, Governor-elect of Missouri, is a native of Tennessee and is 35 years of age. He came into national prominence through the prosecution of municipal bribery cases, and his efforts in this particular made him a conspicuous candidate for Governor from the outset. He is married to a lady of his native State, among whose noted accomplishments is house-keeping.

Michigan—Fred M. Warner (Rep.)—Fred M. Warner, Governor-elect of Michigan, is 39 years of age. He is a manufacturer of cheese, owning and operating eight factories. Mr. Warner is married and has four children, two sons and two daughters. He has no fads and his predominant characteristic is geniality. He lives at Farmington, in Oakland county.

Wisconsin—Robert M. La Follette (Rep.)—Robert M. La Follette, re-elected Governor of Wisconsin, is a native of that State, a lawyer by profession and 49 years of age. He is of French Huguenot extraction. He served two terms as district attorney of Dane county and three terms in Congress from the Third District of Wisconsin. He was twice an

Illinois—Charles S. Deneen (Rep.)

Charles S. Deneen, Governor-elect of Illinois, was born in Edwardsville, Ill., in 1863. His father was a college professor and his paternal grandfather a pioneer Methodist preacher. He has served in the Legislature and as attorney for the sanitary district. He is married and



CHARLES S. DENEEN.

has three children. Aggressiveness and tenacity of purpose are his chief characteristics in professional and political life.

New York—Frank W. Higgins (Rep.)—Frank W. Higgins, Governor-elect of New York, is 58 years of age. He is married and has the handsomest residence in Olean, where he lives. He is very wealthy and his father, if it may be called such, is to watch the development of a business in which he may be interested. He has no time for the reasons which many others encourage for their enjoyment and physical well-being. He owns half the town in which he lives and conducts a large general store. He is interested in oil wells of Pennsylvania, pine lands of Wisconsin and iron mines of the Mesaba range. He also has an ownership in steamers which ply along the Atlantic coast and on the great lakes.



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FACTS ABOUT THE ELECTION.

Total popular vote	\$1,500,000
Roosevelt's total vote	\$8,236,500
Parker's total vote	\$6,113,500
Roosevelt's plurality	\$2,123,000
Carried by Roosevelt	32 States
Population (1900)	12,293,312
Carried by Parker	17 States
Population (1900)	21,128,853
Maryland	In doubt
(Population 1,188,944)	

The Electoral College.		
Theodore Roosevelt	235	
Alton B. Parker	133	
Roosevelt's majority	202	
Maryland (in doubt)	8	

The New Congress.		
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—		
Republicans	248	
Democrats	138	
SENATE—		
Republicans	58	
Democrats	32	

Estimated Pluralities.		
Alabama	Roosevelt	50,000
Arkansas	Parker	30,000
California	Roosevelt	112,000
Colorado	Roosevelt	12,000
Connecticut	Roosevelt	38,157
Delaware	Roosevelt	5,833
Florida	Roosevelt	29,000
Georgia	Roosevelt	62,996
Idaho	Roosevelt	25,000
Illinois	Roosevelt	297,400
Indiana	Roosevelt	113,700
Iowa	Roosevelt	153,279
Kansas	Roosevelt	141,000
Kentucky	Roosevelt	14,000
Louisiana	Roosevelt	35,000
Maine	Roosevelt	37,818
Maryland	Roosevelt	212
Massachusetts	Roosevelt	150,000
Michigan	Roosevelt	150,000
Minnesota	Roosevelt	125,000
Mississippi	Roosevelt	50,000
Missouri	Roosevelt	127,757
Montana	Roosevelt	10,000
Nebraska	Roosevelt	72,712
Nevada	Roosevelt	5,000
New Hampshire	Roosevelt	23,423
New Jersey	Roosevelt	71,250
New York	Roosevelt	174,000
North Carolina	Roosevelt	50,000
North Dakota	Roosevelt	10,000
Ohio	Roosevelt	250,000
Oregon	Roosevelt	44,000
Pennsylvania	Roosevelt	493,527
Rhode Island	Roosevelt	15,000
South Carolina	Roosevelt	50,000
South Dakota	Roosevelt	41,265
Tennessee	Roosevelt	20,000
Texas	Roosevelt	150,000
Utah	Roosevelt	27,000
Vermont	Roosevelt	39,810
Virginia	Roosevelt	27,555
Washington	Roosevelt	55,000
West Virginia	Roosevelt	29,000
Wisconsin	Roosevelt	122,000
Wyoming	Roosevelt	7,000
Total		2,772,335
Estimated		558,998

Some Figures on the Total Vote.		
California	Roosevelt	85,685
Colorado	Roosevelt	81,000
Connecticut	Roosevelt	73,150
Delaware	Roosevelt	18,802
Georgia	Roosevelt	88,331
Idaho	Roosevelt	22,000
Illinois	Roosevelt	322,098
Iowa	Roosevelt	134,384
Kansas	Roosevelt	74,000
Maine	Roosevelt	27,503
Maryland	Roosevelt	168,183
Massachusetts	Roosevelt	168,273
Michigan	Roosevelt	117,502
Minnesota	Roosevelt	125,000
Mississippi	Roosevelt	45,140
Missouri	Roosevelt	231,415
New York	Roosevelt	189,229
North Carolina	Roosevelt	67,000
Pennsylvania	Roosevelt	335,600
Rhode Island	Roosevelt	24,524
South Carolina	Roosevelt	28,587
Vermont	Roosevelt	9,881
Washington	Roosevelt	25,000
West Virginia	Roosevelt	164,000
Wisconsin	Roosevelt	184,000



LAST DAYS IN PORT ARTHUR.

Lord Lansdowne, the British Foreign Secretary, strongly intimated in a public speech that the time had come to end the conflict. Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister to London, in two or three interviews, has talked peace. Roosevelt has let it be known that he will move for peace whenever such good offices are acceptable to the combatants. St. Petersburg dispatches say that the Czar himself is not averse to the arbitration of the Russo-Japanese troubles before The Hague. The Russian students at the universities of Odessa, Kiev and Kharkoff have petitioned the government to put a stop to the slaughter. Among the Russian people generally the war is far from popular. Japan feels the expense beginning to tell, and also feels that when Port Arthur falls she will have won practically all she was fighting for—Port Arthur, Russia's evacuation of Manchuria, and Japanese control of Korea. It would be a matter of supreme difficulty and inferior utility to drive the Russians back to Harbin. The Japs do not feel that the attempt is worth while.

The only hope for Russia to turn the tide of war lies in her securing control of the sea. The only way she can do this is for the Baltic squadron to overcome Togo. This is a most im-

probable event. But from the Russian point of view perhaps it is worth trying, on the ground of everything to gain and nothing to lose.

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GEN. BLACK TO SUCCEED WARE.

Chicagoan Is President's Choice for Pension Commissioner.

Gen. John C. Black of Illinois, formerly commander-in-chief of the Grand Army and present civil service commissioner, will succeed Eugene F. Ware as commissioner of pensions on March 4. James L. Davenport, the present first deputy, serving from Jan. 1 until Gen. Black shall take office. Black shall take office. Black is said to be the President's choice for the office.

Gen. Black was pension commissioner under President Cleveland and was the last man to fill the office without criticism. He was a Democrat until 1896, when he voted for McKinley. Gen. Black draws a pension of \$1,200 a year in addition to his present salary of \$3,500.

The resignation of Commissioner of Pensions Ware was some time ago ten-



EUGENE F. WARE.

dered to the President and accepted, to take effect Jan. 1. Commissioner Ware at the time refused to discuss his action, except to state that the newspapers had been "resigning" him for the past two years. For at least one year, however, it has been definitely known that he would retire soon after the fall elections and return to his home in Kansas to resume his law practice.

All Around the Globe.

There are twelve Christian chaplains in the Japanese imperial army.

The King of Siam has purchased a supply of souvenir gold dollars issued in commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition.

A report sent to Washington from United States immigration inspectors in San Francisco declares that a large percentage of the inmates of asylums for orphans in that district are aliens sent to this country for the purpose of being placed in these institutions.



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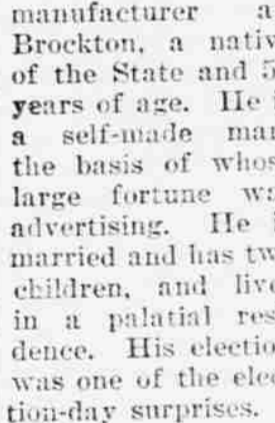
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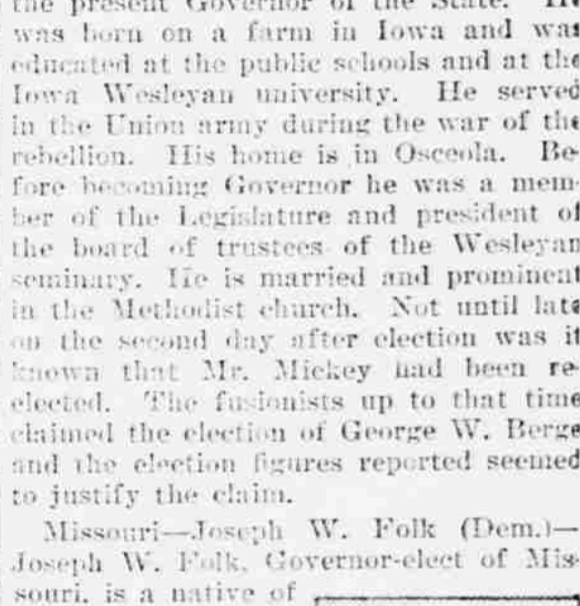
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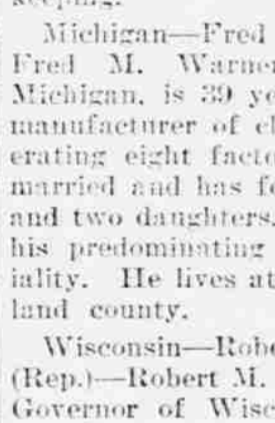
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Great as Mr. Roosevelt's majority in the electoral college is, it is by no means unprecedented.

In 1820 James Monroe received 231 electoral votes to one cast for John Quincy Adams, a majority of 230.

In 1840 William Henry Harrison received 234 votes to 60 for Martin Van Buren, a majority of 174.

In 1852 Franklin Pierce received 254 votes to 42 for Winfield Scott, a majority of 212.

In 1864 Abraham Lincoln received 212 votes to 21 for George B. McClellan, a majority of 181.

In the election of 1872 Grant received 285 votes, while 89 Greeley electors were chosen whose votes were divided when the college met by reason of Greeley's death. Grant's majority being 206.



The revolution in San Domingo is extending.

Spain has decided not to permit Sunday bull fights.

England will build two battleships to cost \$7,500,000.

Haytian exiles are ready to start another revolution.

England is holding Tibetan territory or an indemnity.

A treaty of peace was signed between Chili and Bolivia.

A Yale graduate has been appointed notal of Tien-tsin.

France and Spain have signed the agreement regarding Morocco.

All officers of the Italian army have been recalled from their leaves.

Emperor William has made a Jewish millionaire, James Simon, a peer.

A big strike of drivers and stokers in Italy threatens to become general.

The Cuban Congress has adjourned without accomplishing any legislation.

Hendrik Witbooi has declared war against the Germans in South Africa.

FIVE EPOCH-MAKING SIEGES ECLIPSED BY PORT ARTHUR.

Locality.	War.	Duration.	Survivors.	Losses.
*Sébastopol—Crimean		334 days	345,000	210,000
Kars—Russo-Turkish		165 days	23,000	22,000
Vicksburg—Civil		65 days	77,000	108,000
*Richmond—Civil		1 year	34,000	181,000
Metz—Franco-Prussian		72 days	270,000	70,000