

Condensed News of the Week

At the hour of going to press with this issue of The Commoner (Thursday morning) the election returns were still very incomplete. But enough had been received to indicate that Theodore Roosevelt had been given the greatest plurality ever given a successful candidate. The plurality of the popular vote will be close to 1,500,000, while his majority in the electoral college will also be unprecedented.

The republicans carried every northern state with possibly one exception, and this (Thursday) morning were claiming the electoral vote of Missouri. The republicans also claim the Missouri legislature, but the democratic state committee will not concede the claim. Joseph W. Folk was elected governor by a plurality of from 20,000 to 35,000.

In Wisconsin LaFollette was re-elected by a large plurality.

Nebraska's republican plurality is the greatest in her history. The republicans elect their entire state ticket and claim the legislature by a joint majority of upwards of 50. The congressional delegation of six will all be republicans.

Delaware goes republican, and J. Edward Adicks claims that he will be elected to the United States senate.

Pennsylvania's republican majority will exceed 400,000.

Minnesota gave Roosevelt 125,000 plurality, but elected Johnson, democrat, governor. All other Minnesota state officers-elect are republicans. Massachusetts, which went 85,000 republican on the national ticket, elected Douglas, democrat, governor by a plurality of 35,000.

The republican majority in the lower house of congress has undoubtedly been increased. Congressman Babcock of Wisconsin, of the republican congressional committee, narrowly escape defeat. Two years ago his majority was 8,000. His plurality this year is less than 400.

Colorado is claimed by both sides on the state tickets, with the latest advices favoring the democratic ticket.

Wednesday night the Associated Press sent out the following table showing the approximate pluralities in the various states:

	Parker.	Roosevelt.
Alabama	75,000	.....
Arkansas	30,000	.....
California	100,000	.....
Colorado	15,000	.....
Connecticut	38,000	.....
Delaware	4,000	.....
Florida	20,000	.....
Georgia	65,000	.....
Idaho	25,000	.....
Illinois	225,000	.....
Indiana	75,000	.....
Iowa	130,000	.....
Kansas	100,000	.....
Kentucky	14,000	.....
Louisiana	35,000	.....
Maine	35,000	.....
Maryland	.....	.....
Massachusetts	86,000	.....
Michigan	150,000	.....
Minnesota	125,000	.....
Mississippi	50,000	.....
Missouri	10,000	.....
Montana	10,000	.....
Nebraska	75,900	.....
Nevada	2,000	.....
New Hampshire	20,000	.....
New Jersey	70,000	.....
New York	174,000	.....
North Carolina	50,000	.....
Ohio	200,000	.....
Oregon	40,300	.....
Pennsylvania	485,300	.....
Rhode Island	16,000	.....
South Carolina	50,000	.....
South Dakota	40,000	.....
Tennessee	20,000	.....
Texas	100,000	.....
Utah	12,000	.....
Vermont	30,100	.....
Virginia	25,000	.....
Washington	30,300	.....
West Virginia	20,000	.....
Wisconsin	60,000	.....
Wyoming	5,000	.....

Wednesday night William R. Hearst issued the following statement:

I have no knowledge of any meeting be-

tween Mr. Watson, Mr. Bryan and myself. I think the democratic party will reorganize itself on a basis of true democracy, eliminating the Wall street influence that proved so disastrous in the present campaign, and I, as a loyal democrat, will be happy to see that done. I am always happy to contribute my own services and those of my papers to the democracy for reorganization or any other purpose, if they shall be required.

I shall be glad to work with all loyal democrats for the success of democratic principles, but I think the loyal democrats are quite capable of choosing their own leaders and I imagine this point will now be conceded by those who endeavored to force leaders upon them.

Wednesday night Judge Parker gave the press an "open letter" addressed "To the Democrats of the Nation." After expressing his gratitude to the national committee, he declares that he will never again seek a nomination for public office, and referring to the future says, in part:

I shall to the best of my ability serve the party that has honored me, and through the party serve my country. The party has in the near future a great mission. Before long the people will realize that the tariff-fed trusts and illegal combinations are absorbing the wealth of the nation.

Then they will wish to throw off these leeches, but the republican party will not aid them to do it, for its leaders appreciate too well the uses to which the money of the trusts can be put in political campaigns.

When that time comes, and come it will, the people will turn to the democratic party for relief, and the party should be ready—ready with an organization of patriotic citizens, covering every election district, who are willing to work for the love of the cause—an organization supported by as many town, city, county and state officers as we are able to elect in the meantime.

To accomplish much in this direction, however, we must forget the difficulties of the past. If anyone suspects his neighbor of treachery, let him not hint of his suspicion. If he knows he has deserted us, let him not tell it. Our forces have been weakened by divisions. We have quarreled at times over non-essentials.

If we would help the people, if we would furnish an organization through which they may be relieved of a party that has grown so corrupt that it will gladly enter partners with trusts to secure money for election purposes, we must forget the differences of the past and begin this day to build up wherever it may be needed a broad and effective organization, and we must by constant teaching through the press and from the platform, apprise the people of the way the vicious tariff circle works.

We must bring home to them at other than election times the fact that moneys contributed to the republican party by the trusts is not only dishonest money, but it is given that the trusts may, without hinderance, take a much larger sum from the people. In the presence of a defeat that would take away all personal ambition were it true that otherwise than it possessed me—I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the greatest moral question which now confronts us is:

Shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?

Such service as I can render in that or any other direction will gladly be rendered. And I beg the co-operation as a fellow worker of every democrat in the country.

A four-story office building in Memphis, Tenn., collapsed, and, although a number of people were in it, they miraculously escaped death.

The last chapter in connection with the recent Boer war, will have been closed in a short time. Paul Kruger, the valiant leader in the struggle for liberty who died last July, is to be buried in Pretoria. Already the steamer Batavir is preparing to take the remains back to his old home. When the casket was taken to Rotterdam for conveyance to the steamer six wreaths from Queen Wilhelmina, the prince consort and former Presi-

dent Steyn covered it. Not much public interest was shown. A mortuary chapel has been prepared on the steamer covered with draping embellished with inscription in silver letters, among them: "I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith."

Governor O'Toole of Montana refuses to grant requisition papers for the Colorado refugee miners, saying that he would not give the men up until satisfied that the courts of Colorado are unawed and uninfluenced by military authorities.

The report of the commissioner of education at Washington, D. C., for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1904, shows that 16,999,361 pupils attended the public schools during that year. This makes 20 per cent of the total population.

An Associated Press dispatch, dated New York Oct. 31, says: "Heidelbach, Ickleheimer & Co. today engaged \$1,000,000 in gold bars at the assay office for shipment to Europe on Thursday. The Royal bank of Canada also engaged \$1,000,000 for shipment. Both shipments are to go to Paris."

The census office issued a bulletin showing that up to October 18, 1904, 5,776,565 running bales of cotton have been ginned in 668 counties located in the various cotton producing states, as against 3,455,082 running bales reported to the same date in 1903.

Matters in Colombia are assuming a serious aspect. According to the Associated Press: "Advices from Cauca report that there is great discontent there and throughout Colombia. Apparently President Reyes, with his political enemies in the majority in both houses of congress, can not control the situation. Paper currency is being issued in unlimited amount."

Reports from St. Louis say that up to Saturday, October 29, the number of admissions to the World's fair was 15,933,295.

President Roosevelt issued the proclamation setting aside November 24 as a day of "festival and thanksgiving by all the people of the United States at home and abroad."

An Associated Press dispatch, dated Washington, D. C., Nov. 1, says: "Secretary Hay and Ambassador Jusserand today signed a treaty providing for the settlement by arbitration of any possible disputes between the United States and France. It is drawn on the lines of the Anglo-French arbitration treaty."

Most Reverend Henry Elder, archbishop of Cincinnati, died at the age of 86. The aged prelate died repeating the "Salve Regina."

Elizabeth Large, a colored woman of Georgia, died October 31, at the age of somewhere between 118 and 123 years. It is known that she lived there 100 years, and was the oldest woman in the state.

Pope Pius is suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism.

Mount Vesuvius is again in eruption, the cone upon the crater having fallen in with a tremendous explosion and ashes fell in clouds over a radius of twenty-five miles.

In a torrent caused by a bursting reservoir, thirteen people lost their lives at Winston-Salem, N. C. A million and a half gallons of water were lost.

Japanese Minister Takahira was stricken with appendicitis and has undergone an operation. His condition is now considered favorable.

The name of Admiral Dewey has been prominently mentioned as a member of the commission which will inquire into and pass upon the North Sea difficulty between Russia and England.

Ten miners at Wilkesbarre, Pa., were hurled to the bottom of a hundred-foot shaft by a slip in the machinery at the mine of the Lakawanna mining company, meeting almost instant death.