

implanted in my heart the ideals that have guided my life. When I was in law school I was fortunate, as I was in my college days, to fall under the influence of men of ideals who helped to shape my life, and when, but a young man, not out of college yet, I was guided to the selection of one who for twenty-four years has been my faithful helpmeet. No presidential victory could have brought her to me and no defeat can take her from me. I have been blessed with a family. My children are with me to make glad the declining years of their mother and myself. When you first knew me they called me in derision, "The Boy Orator of the Platte." I have outlived that title, and my grandchildren are now growing up about me. I repeat, that I have been fortunate, indeed. I have been abundantly rewarded for what little I have been able to do, and my ambition is not so much to hold any office, however great, as it is to know my duty and to do it whether in public life or as a private citizen.

If I am elected I shall be absent from you but four years. If I am defeated, you will help me to bear my defeat. And I will say to you, my friends, that the affection that my countrymen have shown is to me dearer than all earthly office. And my highest ambition is to deserve the continuation of that affection. I have been touched by the demonstrations that have been given in other parts of the country, but I will say to you, my friends, that in twelve years and in three campaigns I have never had a welcome anywhere more generous, more enthusiastic than you have given in Lincoln tonight.

I believe I am going to be elected. More than that I believe it is going to be more than a bare victory. I believe that there is a stirring of the conscience of the American people, a moral awakening, an uprising that means a sweeping victory. But, my friends, that victory would be robbed of much of its sweetness if it were won outside of Nebraska entirely; that victory would be robbed of much of its sweetness if Lincoln did not contribute to it; it would be robbed of much of its sweetness if my little precinct at Normal, did not contribute to it. My friends, I shall be among you. It will make the stay more pleasant if I can feel that this city has at last relieved me of the sneers and criticism that are cast at me when I travel away. And, my friends, I simply want to say this, if you, among whom I have lived, if you who have known my every word and thought and act, if you believe me worthy of that high office I will swear in your presence that no one who votes for me will ever have occasion to be ashamed of the vote he casts.

MR. BRYAN'S CLOSING SPEECH

The following is the conclusion of the last campaign speech of 1908 made by Mr. Bryan:

Ladies and gentlemen, I am forty-eight years old. It is eighteen years since I began my political career as a candidate for congress. I told the people of my district that if elected I would not try to get their hands into other people's pockets; that I would simply try to keep other people's hands out of their pockets. For eighteen years this policy has run through every speech and act. I have tried to apply to government the Jeffersonian maxim of "equal rights to all and special privileges to none." I have tried to help make this government a government of the people by the people and for the people. For eighteen years you have had a chance to scan my every speech and act. While republican leaders have disappeared as the result of investigations, I have invited the scrutiny of my opponents and have outlived their criticisms and their misrepresentations. I know not what the future has for me; I know not whether it is the people's wish that I shall be their spokesman in the White House or continue to perform the work which I have tried to perform as a private citizen, but I have not lived in vain. I have given an impulse to honest politics; I have helped to create a sentiment in favor of reform, and as a candidate I have but one thing to rely upon, the confidence of the masses in my fidelity to their interests.

My opponent has behind him all those forces which are considered potent in politics, but I would rather have the love of the people, the affection of the multitude in whose behalf I have fought than to hold any office. If I enter the White House I shall enter it free to keep the pledges I have made, free to serve with singleness of purpose. If I am elected, I shall for four years devote whatever energy I have and whatever ability I possess to the one object of making this government again a government

in which the people rule, and under which every citizen shall draw from society a reward proportionate to the service which he renders to his fellow men.

REVISED ELECTORAL VOTE

States:	Taft.	Bryan.
Alabama		11
Arkansas		9
California	10	
Colorado		5
Connecticut	7	
Delaware	3	
Florida		5
Georgia		13
Idaho	3	
Illinois	27	
Indiana	15	
Iowa	13	
Kansas	10	
Kentucky		13
Louisiana		9
Maine	6	
Maryland	1	7
Massachusetts	16	
Michigan	14	
Minnesota	11	
Mississippi		10
Missouri	18	
Montana	3	
Nebraska		8
Nevada		3
New Hampshire	4	
New Jersey	12	
New York	39	
North Carolina		12
North Dakota	4	
Ohio	23	
Oklahoma		7
Oregon	4	
Pennsylvania	34	
Rhode Island	4	
South Carolina		9
South Dakota	4	
Tennessee		12
Texas		18
Utah	3	
Vermont	4	
Virginia		12
Washington	5	
West Virginia	7	
Wisconsin	13	
Wyoming	3	
Total	320	163

GOVERNORS

In Nebraska the democrats elected A. C. Shallenberger, their candidate for governor, and captured the legislature. An official vote may be necessary to determine the number of other offices on the state ticket won by either party. In Ohio Judson Harmon, democratic nominee for governor, was elected. In Indiana Thomas R. Marshall, democrat, was elected governor. In West Virginia Mr. Bennett, democratic nominee for governor, was elected. In Minnesota Governor Johnson was elected for the third term. Hadley, now the republican attorney general of Missouri, was elected governor of that state.

SEARCHING FOR THE CAUSE

In its issue of Friday, November 6, the Chicago Record-Herald printed the following: "Treachery toward Bryan on the part of Tammany chiefs in New York was alleged yesterday by Raymond Robins, who took an active part in the democratic campaign in the east. Thousands of sample ballots marked for Taft and the democratic state ticket were circulated, he said, by the Tammany leaders the day before election. The sample ballots, one of which is in the possession of Mr. Robins, contains only the first two columns of the ticket showing how to mark the ballot. In large type at the top are the words, 'Vote for Taft and Chanler,' and a cross is printed in the circle at the head of the republican column and crosses in front of Chanler and the rest of the candidates on the democratic state ticket. Mr. Robins declares he has proof that Murphy and Connors called in the candidates on the state ticket and told them to send out the sample ballots among their literature or they could not have the support of the organization. The specimen ballot was secured by Mr. Robins in Albany in the office of a man who has held a state office for the last two years and who was a candidate for re-election on the democratic ticket. The officeholder admitted that he was a party to the scheme to

knife Bryan, stating that he was forced by Murphy personally to do it. The work of the Tammany chiefs against Bryan was not confined to Greater New York, but the ballots were circulated in every city in the state, and Mr. Robins declared that the way Bryan ran behind Chanler proved how effective the work was with the voters."

From New York the following statement was given out:

New York, November 6.—Charles F. Murphy, leader of Tammany hall, dictated a statement tonight in which he denies specifically that Tammany hall did not support Bryan.

"It is silly to accuse Tammany hall of cutting the national democratic ticket, taking all the circumstances into consideration," said Mr. Murphy. "Many persons who are making the charge know better, but hope to make political capital at Tammany's expense. There is plenty of proof that Tammany was absolutely loyal. The fact that the democratic candidate on the county ticket received far less than the normal democratic majority is proof enough in itself that Tammany was not in any way responsible for the Bryan slump. The county ticket suffered because of Bryan's weakness. Before the convention we knew Bryan could not carry New York, and there was nothing until the election to change this belief. Bryan ran so far behind here just because the people were against him. I notice that Ohio, Indiana and Minnesota elected democratic governors, but Bryan lost them, and I have not heard any charges of treachery to Bryan there. Again in Erie county, where Mack is a leader, I notice that the county went for Chanler by a good majority, but Bryan could not carry it. I have not heard anybody charge Mr. Mack with treachery. There was no treachery. The whole result was due only to Bryan's weakness and strength of Taft, which pulled Hughes through."

Mr. Murphy also commented on the charges of treachery made against Tammany by Raymond Robins of Chicago. Mr. Murphy said he had written to Mr. Robins demanding that the later prove his charges.

A REPUBLICAN VIEW

It is perfectly safe to say that Mr. Bryan stands higher in the estimate of all men today than he ever has before. And this notwithstanding that his electoral vote will stand at a smaller figure than in 1896 or 1900.

His position today has almost nothing to do with election. It has everything to do with the man's citizenship. And today we venture to believe that William Jennings Bryan has a position not granted to Mr. Roosevelt nor to Mr. Taft, the position of the first citizen. He is the private citizen; he will go down to history as a private citizen. He will go down in American history in the class which holds Webster and Calhoun and Clay; no American of our generation has approached these unelected giants so close as has Mr. Bryan; yet these three have a likeness among themselves, an intellectual giantism, and the greatest distinction of Bryan's is almost to be found in a difference from them.

For Mr. Bryan possesses the passion for righteousness, which, whatever material skeptics of the day may say, gives a man his final high rank. It is the very quality which has given Theodore Roosevelt his position, if some other qualities have given him more immediate influence, as well as detracted from that influence. It is the quality which has given Abraham Lincoln his place, even though he possessed more "practical" qualities than William J. Bryan. It is the quality which is working a place in history fifty years after for such a despised and rejected of his times as John Brown.

And no man can venture to say that Bryan is despised and rejected of his times. He is not. He may lose an election. He has won in the esteem of his fellow Americans. He will win, not only in the esteem of history, but in the practical working out of his problems of today. As Mr. Bryan declared the night before election, with an earnest of sublime passion, he has "added to the decency and the righteousness of this nation." And the very campaign in which he has just lost so far, as actuality is concerned, he has won in eventuality. That campaign was necessary. As belonging to the successful republican party, we can declare that the campaign as Mr. Bryan conducted it was a final necessity. Any other democratic candidate would have merely repeated what his opponent was doing. There was needed difference, and Mr. Bryan furnished that.—St. Paul Dispatch (republican..)