

# VOTE OF STATES

OFFICIAL CANVASS OF NATIONAL ELECTION RETURNS.

## TEDDY'S PLURALITY 2,547,578

Total Vote Shows a Decrease of 460,078 Compared With Four Years Ago—Parker Carried 13 States, Bryan 17, McKinley 28, Roosevelt 32.

CHICAGO—The official canvass of the votes cast November 8 for presidential electors was completed Thursday, when the result was announced in Minnesota, North Dakota and Washington. The Associated Press is therefore able to present the first table giving the official vote of all the forty-five states. The total vote is 13,598,496, against 13,968,574 in 1900, a decrease of 460,078.

The ballots were divided as follows:  
Roosevelt (Rep.) ..... 7,627,632  
Parker (Dem.) ..... 5,080,054  
Debs (Soc.) ..... 391,587  
Swallow (Pro.) ..... 260,303  
Watson (Pop.) ..... 114,637  
Corregan (Soc. Labor)..... 33,453  
Holcomb (continental labor) 830

Roosevelt received over all, 1,746,768, and over Parker, 2,547,578. In 1900 McKinley had 467,046 more than all the other candidates, and 859,984 more than Bryan. The vote for Roosevelt was 409,822 more than for McKinley, while that for Parker was 1,277,772 less than that for Bryan.

McKinley polled more votes than Roosevelt in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Mississippi, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia. Roosevelt got more than McKinley in the other thirteen states.

Parker received more than Bryan in Delaware, Georgia, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, South Carolina and West Virginia, while Bryan got more than Parker in the remaining thirty-seven states.

The republicans made gains over their vote in 1900 in thirty-two states and the official figures show losses in thirteen. The total gains of the republicans were 732,048, and the total losses, 312,249; making the net gain 419,799.

The democrats polled more votes in eight states than in 1900, but less in thirty-seven. Their total gains were 30,792 and the total losses 1,291,491; net loss 1,260,699.

Roosevelt carried thirty-two states, against twenty-eight for McKinley, and has 336 electoral votes under the apportionment of 1900. McKinley had 292 under the apportionment of 1890, there having been an addition of twenty-nine by the last apportionment.

Parker carried thirteen states, against seventeen by Bryan, and has 140 electoral votes. Bryan had 155 under the apportionment in force in 1900.

Watson received his largest vote in Georgia, the total vote of that state being 22,664, with 20,508 in Nebraska, being nearly one-third of his aggregate, 114,637. Barker polled 50,218 in 1900.

The prohibition vote in 1900 was 208,791, in November 260,303, a gain of 51,512.

### Needed Money Is In Sight.

COLUMBUS, O.—The executive committee of the American Anti-Saloon league closed its meeting here yesterday after laying plans to extend the organization into districts which have not heretofore been penetrated. It was announced that the league now has in sight sufficient funds to carry out all its plans for the coming year. John G. Wooley of Chicago was present and submitted a proposition to consolidate all the temperance papers of the country, which was taken under advisement.

## INSISTS ON A CHANGE.

The President Committed to Railroad Legislation.

WASHINGTON—President Roosevelt discussed with several callers the proposed legislation regarding the question of railroad freight rebates and the question of empowering the interstate commerce commission with authority to adjust freight rates where found to be excessive. Among those who talked with the president were Secretary Morton and E. P. Bacon, chairman of the executive committee of the interstate commerce commission.

The president is anxious that legislation in the interest of shippers be enacted at the earliest possible date and the matter has been considered by him with many of his recent callers. It was stated by one of the president's callers that Attorney General Moody now was engaged in the preparation of a bill which, substantially, would embody the views of the administration on the question, and that the measure would be presented to congress probably soon after the holiday recess. The president has announced that the bill he is willing to support must be fair to both the railroads and the people. He believes that the initial steps toward the desired legislation should be taken at the present session of congress, and, if possible, that the legislation proposed should be crystallized into law at this time.

Senator Heyburn of Idaho had an extended talk with the president on the subject of federal charters for corporations doing an interstate commerce business. The senator indicated his intention to introduce in the senate after the holiday recess a measure providing for the incorporation under United States laws of all corporations. The bill as prepared by Senator Heyburn will provide that corporations now in existence must take out federal charters and that such corporations as may be organized thereafter shall incorporate under federal laws. All such corporations will be under the supervision of the department of commerce and labor through the bureau of corporations. The bill has not been matured thoroughly yet, but Senator Heyburn hopes to have it ready for introduction immediately after the holidays.

### After the Beef Combine.

KANSAS CITY — Herbert Knox Smith, acting commissioner of corporations of the department of commerce and labor, has written to a number of Kansas City meat dealers for additional testimony regarding the operations of the local packers who are members of the alleged beef combine. A representative of the department was here recently gathering statistics from the local butchers.

### Nebraska Pension Bills.

WASHINGTON—Every member of the Nebraska delegation has introduced many pension bills during the congress which will close March 4 with satisfactory results. The few bills which have passed this month were some of the holdovers introduced last winter. It is safe to predict that none of the pension bills introduced this month will pass both houses this session, and in that case every bill introduced this session must be reintroduced next winter. Possibly a very meritorious bill may succeed.

### Wants Better Examinations.

WASHINGTON — Announcement was made at the state department Thursday that the government has for the second time called upon Venezuela to explain the arbitrary expulsion from that country of A. F. Jaurette, a newspaper man at Caracas. The first explanation offered by President Castro was altogether unsatisfactory.

# FOR REGULATION

CONGRESS SHOULD CONTROL INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

## SO SAYS GARFIELD'S REPORT

Alleges that the Bureaus of the Commissioner of Corporations Furnish Means by Which People Engaged in Interstate Business Can Be Controlled.

WASHINGTON—The first annual report of the commissioner of corporations was submitted to congress Wednesday by Commissioner Garfield. He says no satisfactory reform is to be expected under the state system of incorporation; that the federal government has at its command sufficient power to remedy existing conditions in its control of interstate commerce. He therefore suggests that congress consider the advisability of enacting a law for the legislative regulation of interstate and foreign commerce under a license of franchise, which in general should provide as follows:

"The granting of a federal franchise or license to engage in interstate commerce.

"The imposition of all necessary requirements as to corporate organization and management as a condition of the retention of such franchises or license.

"The prohibition of all corporations and corporate agencies from engaging in interstate and foreign commerce without such federal franchise or license.

"The full protection of the grantees of such franchise or license who obey the laws applicable thereto.

"The right to refuse or withdraw such franchise or license in case of violation of law, with appropriate right of judicial appeal to prevent abuse of power by the administrative officers."

Commissioner Garfield says the bureau under the direction of the secretary of commerce and labor, affords the appropriate machinery for the administration of such a law.

## COST OF WARS TO NATIONS.

Resolution in House Calling for Information.

WASHINGTON — Representative Bartholdt (Mo.), in accordance with the action of the international peace congress at Boston, requesting him to introduce a resolution in congress calling for certain statistics relative to the cost of wars, introduced a concurrent resolution instructing the secretary of commerce and labor to collect and compile statistics on the cost of wars in all countries from 1800 down to the present time; the amount paid for pensions, and other allowances to soldiers and sailors engaged in such wars; the amount paid to hospitals and retreats for disabled soldiers and sailors; the amount of property destroyed in such wars by land and sea; the additional cost of maintaining armies and navies in time of peace, to each nation during that period; an approximate estimate of the indirect expenses and damages by such wars to the health and prosperity of each nation resulting from such wars, and the number of killed, wounded and disabled on each side during such wars. The resolution provides that the statistics be printed and distributed under the direction of congress in this and other countries, as preliminary to an international peace congress to be held in Washington or The Hague, July 6, 1906.

### England Annexes Islands.

SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Two British warships have sailed for the Tonga islands with the purpose, it is announced, of annexing them.

## THE LAND FRAUDS.

Men In High Places Said to Be Involved.

WASHINGTON—The Post says: Senator Mitchell and Representative Binger Harmann of Oregon left Washington last night for Portland to appear before the federal grand jury and face charges which they have been advised implicated them in Oregon land frauds.

Both Senator Mitchell and Mr. Harmann declare in most positive terms that they are absolutely innocent and have nothing to fear from returning to Oregon. Both assert with equal positiveness that the time has come when "this outrageous persecution must stop." They will insist upon their right to go before the grand jury and make answer to all charges that may be made against them, confident that they will be able to establish their innocence. They expect to have a hearing on Saturday.

When asked last night why he had decided to return to Portland at this time after declining to go as a witness when summoned by subpoenas a week ago, Senator Mitchell said:

"I was advised yesterday by telegrams from Portland that it was reported there that Puter, Watson and others of the gang had made confessions implicating me and that there would be an effort made to indict me and Hermann before the jury which meets tomorrow. A week ago, when I was called as a witness, I had no intimation that it was claimed that I was implicated in any way and I did not feel it my duty to go and sacrifice public business, but the moment I was advised that I was being attacked personally I concluded I was justified in sacrificing public business and everything else to go and defend my character against assaults that I know to be without any foundation whatever."

Senator Mitchell sent this telegram yesterday to District Attorney Hall and Assistant Attorney General Haney:

"I will be in Portland next Saturday. I demand thorough investigation before grand jury of all charges, if any, against me. I also demand right to appear as witness before grand jury."

Representative Hermann before leaving made this statement:

"Information having been received that there was a probability that an attempt would be made to involve Senator Mitchell and myself in the grand jury investigation as to land frauds in Oregon, I believe it to be my duty to proceed to Portland and there ask the privilege of meeting any charges which may be preferred."

Both Senator Mitchell and Mr. Hermann say, continues the Post, that the movement against them has been directed by Secretary Hitchcock and attribute it to his personal hostility toward them.

## RUSSIA ANXIOUS FOR TREATY

Hope United States Will Not Abandon Arbitration.

ST. PETERSBURG — Considerable surprise is manifested at the foreign office regarding the reports from English sources representing the Washington government as disposed to abandon the Russian-American arbitration treaty because of the character of the modifications proposed by Russia. Emperor Nicholas is sincerely anxious to conclude a treaty with the United States. It is pointed out that the modifications proposed are directly modeled on the arbitration treaties provided for by The Hague convention, slightly amplifying the Anglo-French model, which practically confines arbitration to the interpretation of treaties and juridical questions. Russia has already negotiated similar treaties with Belgium and Sweden and Norway and desires to make others with the larger European powers.