

TAFT FOR PRESIDENT BY LARGE MAJORITY

CONGRESS IS REPUBLICAN.

Bryan Meets Defeat for the Third Time, Despite Gains in the Western States.

ELECTION RESULTS IN FIGURES.

Ohio Man Wins, but Runs Behind the Big Roosevelt Plurality of Four Years Ago.

Taft's Total Electoral Vote... 311
Bryan's Total Electoral Vote... 172

Taft's Majority Over Bryan... 139

SENATE.

Republican... 60
Democrat... 32

HOUSE.

Republican... 220
Democrat... 171

Majority on Party Division Is 49.

William Howard Taft has been elected President of the United States, and James S. Sherman Vice President, according to the early returns, by a vote of 311 to 172 in the electoral college, thus giving a majority over Bryan and Kern of 39. Taft has sixty-nine more than the number required to elect, but falls short of Roosevelt's total of 834 four years ago. Taft has a plurality of the popular vote in the entire country of about 1,000,000, against Roosevelt's 2,545,000 in 1904. The next House of Representatives is Republican, and the Republican party will remain in control of all branches of the government after March 4 next.

Of the States called doubtful or debatable in the campaign, Taft carried nearly all. His majority in New York



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT.

State may reach 188,000, he carried Ohio by about 75,000, and Illinois by 175,000. Indiana was extremely close, the majority for the head of the ticket ranging from 5,000 to 15,000, according to the returns at 3 o'clock Wednesday morning. The returns indicate that the far western mountain States of Colorado and Montana have given Bryan their electoral votes, but Taft has carried Idaho.

Bryan made a much better race for the presidency than he did in either of his other campaigns, gaining both in electoral and popular votes, but has made no serious inroads upon the Republican hold on the presidential office. He has done better in the West than in the East. In the West he has won his own State and other States which were for Roosevelt, but in the East he has made no headway, and the majorities against him there are almost as large as they were in 1900. Where he did gain was in States where there were Republican factional fights or a temperance struggle over the State ticket involving the electoral ticket as well.

Hughes Carries New York.

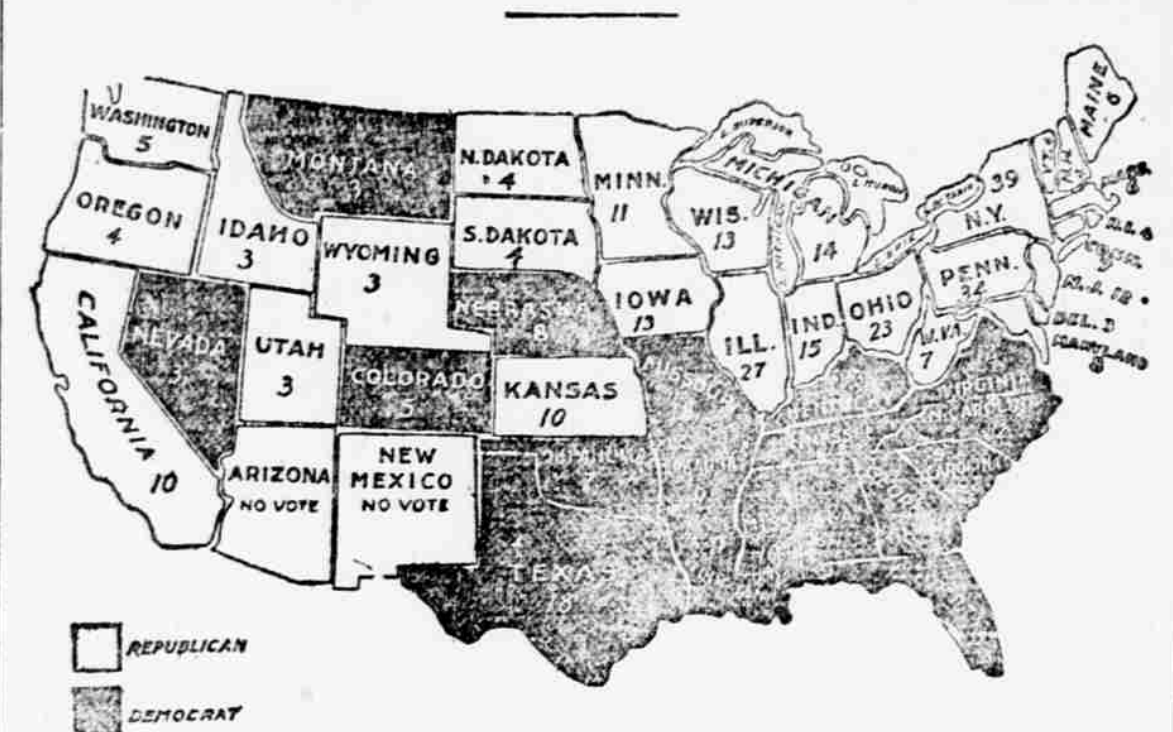
Some of the State fights were in doubt on the face of the early returns. Hughes carried New York by a majority less than half as great as that of the presidential candidate.

The returns from Ohio and Indiana came in with provoking slowness, but the early figures indicated that Taft had carried Ohio by anything from 10,000 upward. Whether or not Governor Harris or Judson Harmon had carried Ohio for Governor could not be determined till the full returns were in. Early indications were that the Democrats won the governorship, as the cities were against Harris on the temperance issue.

Indiana returns were also indefinite, but it was believed Taft had carried the State by a small plurality, the estimates ranging from 5,000 to 15,000. The Republican losses are somewhat heavy in the cities, due in part to the labor vote, and the early returns from the country districts were meager. There appeared to be no doubt that Marshall, Democrat, had been elected Governor of Indiana, and the indications were that the Democrats had won control of the Legislature.

While Taft carried Michigan by a

POLITICAL PARTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.



REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC STRENGTH AT A GLANCE.

States in White and Black Backgrounds, with Figures Showing Presidential Electoral Votes, Carried by William H. Taft and William J. Bryan, Respectively.

RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS IN FIGURES.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE.				COMPLEXION OF CONGRESS.			
States—	1908		1904	States—	Rep.		Dem.
	Taft	Bryan	Par. Ret.		Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama	11	11	11	Alabama	9	9	9
Arkansas	9	9	9	Arizona	3	3	3
California	10	10	10	Arkansas	8	8	8
Colorado	5	5	5	California	7	7	7
Connecticut	7	7	7	Colorado	3	3	3
Delaware	3	3	3	Connecticut	5	5	5
Florida	5	5	5	Delaware	1	1	1
Georgia	13	13	13	Florida	3	3	3
Idaho	3	3	3	Georgia	11	11	11
Illinois	27	27	27	Idaho	1	1	1
Indiana	15	15	15	Illinois	19	19	19
Iowa	13	13	13	Indiana	9	9	9
Kansas	10	10	10	Iowa	10	10	10
Kentucky	13	13	13	Kansas	8	8	8
Louisiana	9	9	9	Kentucky	1	1	1
Maine	6	6	6	Louisiana	7	7	7
Maryland	8	8	8	Maine	4	4	4
Massachusetts	16	16	16	Maryland	3	3	3
Michigan	14	14	14	Massachusetts	11	11	11
Minnesota	11	11	11	Michigan	12	12	12
Mississippi	10	10	10	Minnesota	9	9	9
Missouri	18	18	18	Mississippi	8	8	8
Montana	3	3	3	Missouri	11	11	11
Nebraska	8	8	8	Montana	3	3	3
Nevada	3	3	3	Nebraska	1	1	1
New Hampshire	4	4	4	Nevada	1	1	1
New Jersey	12	12	12	New Hampshire	2	2	2
New York	39	39	39	New Jersey	7	7	7
North Carolina	12	12	12	New York	23	23	23
North Dakota	4	4	4	North Carolina	10	10	10
Ohio	23	23	23	North Dakota	2	2	2
Oklahoma	7	7	7	Ohio	16	16	16
Oregon	4	4	4	Oklahoma	1	1	1
Pennsylvania	34	34	34	Oregon	2	2	2
Rhode Island	4	4	4	Pennsylvania	26	26	26
South Carolina	9	9	9	Rhode Island	1	1	1
South Dakota	4	4	4	South Carolina	7	7	7
Tennessee	12	12	12	South Dakota	9	9	9
Texas	18	18	18	Tennessee	1	1	1
Utah	3	3	3	Texas	16	16	16
Vermont	4	4	4	Utah	1	1	1
Virginia	12	12	12	Vermont	1	1	1
Washington	5	5	5	Virginia	1	1	1
West Virginia	7	7	7	Washington	3	3	3
Wisconsin	13	13	13	West Virginia	5	5	5
Wyoming	3	3	3	Wisconsin	10	10	10
				Wyoming	1	1	1
Total	311	172	338				

majority estimated at about 100,000, at midnight Tuesday the election for Governor was in doubt, with Hearn (Dem.) leading Governor Warner (Rep.) by 7,000 to 10,000. Many country districts in which Warner expected a heavy vote had not reported. There were no indications of pronounced Democratic gains in the Legislature.

Wisconsin has given Taft its normal Republican majority of 100,000. This is a falling off from the 150,000 of 1904, but is the usual Republican plurality. Governor J. O. Davidson, Republican, has been re-elected, but his vote is behind that of the head of the ticket, owing chiefly to the fact that he was not endorsed by Senator La Follette. Eight Republican Congressmen have been elected, two are in doubt, and one Democrat is elected. The Legislature is Republican.

In Minnesota, where there was a bitter fight for Governor, Johnson appeared to have won by a small majority, although Bryan was beaten in the State by considerably over 60,000 votes. This fact is thought to put Johnson in the forefront of the Democratic candidates for the nomination four years from now.

Missouri went for Bryan, and Hadley the Republican candidate for Governor, according to the first reports, did not overcome the normal Democratic majority. The indications were that Senator Stone had succeeded in the primary election, thus defeating the ambition of Governor Folk to become United States Senator.

Cummins Wins in Iowa.

Iowa has gone for Taft, but by a majority much reduced from that given to Roosevelt four years ago. The early returns indicated that Governor Cummins had received a majority of the Republican vote, and will therefore be indicated as the choice of the Legislature. United States Senator to succeed the late William B. Allison.

In Illinois incomplete returns indicated that Taft's plurality in the State will be more than 185,000, and that Governor Deneen has returned to the Statehouse for a second term by a margin of between 35,000 and 45,000. In Chicago a terrific slashing of the ticket on the part of the "irreconcilable" element in the Republican party, which lined up with the Stevenson managers on a vote-trading proposition, made Deneen run behind the head of his ticket. Stevenson captured the city by a margin of 6,721 votes. The majority against Deneen in Cook County, however, was made up in the country districts in the State.

New York City affords one of the greatest surprises of the election. Instead of giving Bryan the 100,000 so confidently claimed by Democratic managers, Taft actually carried the metropolis. This is the second time a Republican candidate for President has carried New York City, McKinley having a plurality of 61,000 in 1896. Four years later Bryan carried the city by 28,000, and in 1904 Parker carried it by 58,000. Two years ago Chanler carried it for Lieutenant Governor by 139,000, and this year the Democratic leaders felt sure of from 100,000 to 110,000 for

Bryan. Even the Republicans conceded the city to Bryan by 65,000.

Hearn's Independence party did not change the result in New York State, but it did contribute materially to keeping down the Bryan vote. Hearn polled upward of 30,000 votes in New York City, most of which would likely have gone to Bryan. The Hearn candidate for Governor of New York, Shearn, did not get enough votes to have saved Chanler if all had been cast for him.

The much-talked-of Bryan landslide in the West did not materialize. Taft's pluralities in Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan and other States of this region are much reduced from the Roosevelt figures of 1904, but are still comfortably large. Nebraska alone seems a sort of Democratic island in the Western Re-



JAMES S. SHERMAN.

publican sea, Bryan's plurality in his home State being estimated at 8,000.

There are no breaks in the Solid South, Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina and other States in which some thought Taft had a chance, returning about the normal Democratic pluralities.

The New Congress.

The Republicans have a majority in the House of Representatives, and all the prominent members of the House who were candidates for re-election were returned. Joseph G. Cannon was elected in his Illinois district, and he will undoubtedly be chosen Speaker in the organization of the new House.

The Senate will show a slight falling off on the Republicans, there being indicated a Republican membership of 59, with 33 Democrats, which means a Republican majority in the upper house of Congress of 26.

Twenty-nine States will cast their electoral votes for Taft, leaving but seventeen State votes for Bryan. At the same time the Republicans have increased their supremacy in the national House of Representatives, while in the United States Senate they have retained their present majority. Speaker Cannon and Representatives Payne of New York and Dalzell of Pennsylvania have all been re-elected.

NIGHT RIDING MUST STOP IN THE SOUTH

Governors of Several States Will Act in Concert to Destroy Disreputable Organization.

CONFESSION LEADS TO ARREST.

Many of Those Connected with the Dastardly Murder of Capt. Rankin Are Now in Custody.

The prompt measures taken by Governor Patterson in dealing with the shocking outrage of the Tennessee Night Riders, when Capt. Quentin R. Rankin was lynched and his friend and companion, Judge Zachary Taylor, narrowly escaped a similar fate, are bearing fruit. Numerous arrests of members of the Night Riders have been made by the militia, which the Governor sent into the northwestern part of the State, and one of the law-breaking gang, Ted Burton, has made a confession implicating over two score of the criminals. The majority of these are now under arrest at Camp Nemo, at Samberg, and all of them eventually will be forced to face the responsibility for their shockingly cold-blooded and cruel crime.

According to the story told by Burton, the ring-leaders of the Night Riders, who hanged Capt. Rankin near Walnut Lodge on the shores of Reelfoot Lake, were Tom and Garret Johnson and Will Watson, the two former of whom are under arrest and the latter of whom is now at large under a \$5,000 bond for another crime. Burton asserts that he was not actually present at the lynching, but that he helped to arrange the preliminaries. He implicates James F. Carpenter, a lawyer, whom he charges with having decoyed Rankin and Taylor to Walnut Lodge under the pretense of buying some land bordering on Reelfoot Lake, dispute over the fishing privileges of which led to the tragedy. Carpenter is now under arrest.

Burton met Carpenter at Walnut Lodge by arrangement, and says he saw Rankin and Taylor at the supper table the night they were taken from their beds in the hotel and conveyed, bound on horseback, to Bayou Desher, to be murdered. After making sure that Rankin and Taylor were at Walnut Lodge he conveyed the information to the leaders of the Night Riders, and while leaving the latter to deal with the victims he went out on the lake to fish. He was fishing fully a mile from shore when Rankin was killed and heard the reports of the shots that were fired into his body.

The confession of Burton and the arrest of many of the Night Riders implicated in the tragedy have placed the authorities in a strong position in dealing with the lawlessness of the Night Riders. Five companies of State militia are now in the affected district and more will be dispatched to the scene should the situation warrant it. It is the purpose of Governor Patterson to stamp out the lawlessness which has existed in the vicinity of Reelfoot Lake for a long time.

Long-Standing Lawlessness.

The fishing privileges connected with this lake lie at the root of the whole trouble. It has been the contention of those living near the lake—squatters and others—that it was their right to ply their calling as fishermen in its waters without molestation, while the owner of the land on the shores of the lake took an opposite view.

Originally there were many owners of the lands bordering on the lake, but the Western Tennessee Land Company, of which Capt. Rankin and Judge Taylor were the organizers, purchased the rights of many of those, and in the courts the company was upheld, together with the embargo it had placed on the fishing privileges on the lake. Then followed Night Rider warnings, threatening death to those who opposed the wishes of the members of the band. It was on the first visit in many months to the lake region that Capt. Rankin was killed.

Now the Night Riders are to be fought to a finish and the whole disreputable organization exterminated. The war against the Night Rider is to be extended to other States where this species of lawlessness exists. The Governors of several States—Governors Noel of Mississippi, Pindall of Arkansas, and Wilson of Kentucky—have approved a suggestion of Governor Patterson that a conference of the executives of these States be held and plans devised whereby they can act in concert in an effort to destroy Night Rider organizations. The Governors of other States—Indiana, Georgia, Alabama—where night riding is springing up, will probably join in the movement.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES

Tasmanians are using dead sharks and barracouta as fertilizer, reports Consul Baker of Hobart.

President Diaz will not be a candidate to succeed himself as president of Mexico in the 1910 election, according to a statement published in the El Rio Del Uzuar.

The house Libbie A. Law, which parted from her tow of Marion Island, sank, but the large Solben Marvyn was saved, the fifteen persons aboard the two boats being rescued.

PALMA OF CUBA DEAD.

First President of Freed Island Succumbs to Pneumonia.

Tomas Estrada Palma, first President of the present Cuban republic, died at Santiago Wednesday afternoon.



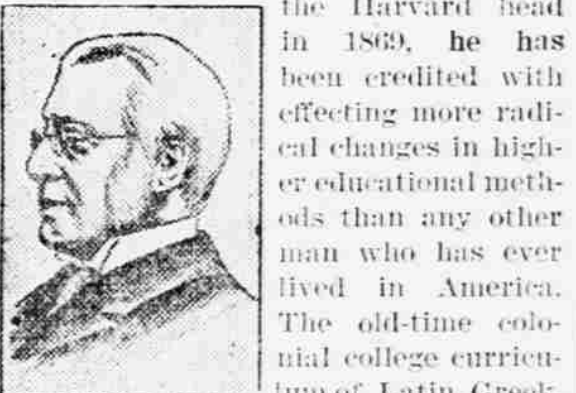
Although he was removed from office by the people, there was no charge against him personally. There is talk of the government pensioning Palma's family. The whole people mourn the loss of a venerable patriot. Palma was born in the province of Bayamo in 1855. For a number of years before he became President of Cuba in 1902 he lived in the United States.

When Cuba was freed by American intervention Mr. Palma was elected the first President of the new republic. President Palma found high office no bed of roses. His political opponents accused him of undue ambition and of usurpation of power. The sparks of hostility and partisan rancor were fanned into a flame and finally the opposition leaders relapsed into their old Cuban habit. They took up their machetes and "went to the woods" to start a revolution after the South American fashion. The United States was under moral and treaty obligations to preserve the peace. To prevent the effusion of blood in another revolution, President Palma realized that his abdication was the best course. He thereupon stepped out of the chief magistracy, giving place to an American Governor and the second American occupation was begun. The veteran patriot retired to his old estate on the Cauto River, far from the turmoil of politics and intrigue, there to end his days in the seclusion of a private life.

PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD

University's Famous Head Resigns After Many Years' Service.

President Charles W. Eliot of Harvard University, who has resigned, is 74 years old, and since his election as



C. W. ELIOT, philosophy and mathematics was broken down by him, and there is left no institution in America which has not been affected by the changes he has made at Harvard. Dr. Eliot has been called the George Washington of Harvard, the Germanizer of Harvard and other titles to indicate the nature of his influence there. But he succeeded in making a great educational institution of the university, bringing it to ranking position among American colleges, introduced the elective system of study on this continent and changed the old university with its widely separated colleges and independent faculties.

The Swiss State Council has approved the arbitration treaty with the United States.



A Turkish steamship ran down the steam ferryboat Stamboul outside the harbor at Smyrna. One hundred and forty persons were drowned.

In consequence of a dispute between the buyers of wool and the selling brokers over terms of payment, the buyers absented themselves from the opening of the local exchange in Melbourne, Australia.

Since his recent arrival at Peking with numerous retinue, the dalai lama has caused much trouble to the reform element in the government. He refuses to discuss Tibetan affairs, and repudiates the reforms proposed for Tibet.

Max Luttbeg defeated Jimmy Potts at Normanna in two straight falls, getting the first in 69 minutes and 32 seconds and the second in 22 minutes. The first bout was a dandy and the men wrestled for an hour before Luttbeg finally got the better of him.

The castaways from the British steamer Aeron, who spent nearly two months on Christmas Island, an almost barren coral formation in the Pacific ocean, have arrived at Suva, Fiji Islands, on the steamer Manuka, of the Canadian-Australian line, all well and increased by one in number. A daughter was born to the wife of Chaplain E. R. Patrick, U. S. N., twenty-four hours before the Manuka was sighted, and this event, with the arrival of the rescuers, was made the occasion of much rejoicing.

Seventeen suffragettes who were remanded the day after the attempt to storm the British House of Commons, were tried in a London police court and ordered to find sureties for good behavior or to go to jail. Three were sentenced to thirteen days and thirteen to a month, all refusing to furnish sureties. Mrs. Mary Leigh, the Scottish woman who has already served two months for breaking the windows in Prime Minister Asquith's house and threatening to use bombs next time, was sentenced to three months, the longest sentence yet imposed on a suffragette.

THE WEEKLY HISTORIAN



1502—Columbus entered the harbor which he called Porto Bello.

1580—Sir Francis Drake returned from his voyage round the world.

1618—Sir Walter Raleigh beheaded in London.

1620—The Plymouth company was organized.

1701—The first constitution of Pennsylvania was adopted.

1735—Gen. Oglethorpe re-embarked for America, accompanied by John Wesley and other missionaries.

1739—England declared war against Spain.

1765—The "Pennsylvania Gazette" appeared in mourning for the passage of the Stamp Act.

1774—The first American Congress, having finished its deliberations, adjourned.

1777—John Hancock resigned as President of the American Congress.

1783—Continental army disbanded and returned to their homes. Treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States proclaimed.

1793—Execution of the Girondists during the French revolution.

1803—John Penn, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence from North Carolina, died.

1807—Russia declared war against Great Britain.

1810—Mexican revolutionists defeated the Spanish at battle of Los Cruces.

1813—Moravian Town, on the River Thames, destroyed by the Americans under Gen. Harrison.

1818—Convention signed at London regulating the privileges of the United States in the British North American fisheries.

1825—Final completion of the Erie canal celebrated at Albany. First boat on the Erie canal arrived at Buffalo from Albany.

1841—Santa Anna entered the City of Mexico.

1845—The United States naval academy was formally opened.

1847—Jerome Bonaparte returned to France after an exile of thirty-two years.

1849—A remarkable meteoric stone fell near Charlotte, N. C.

1850—The Northwest Passage discovered by Capt. McClure of the Investigator.

1851—Southern cotton planters met at Macon to devise a plan to prevent fluctuation in the price of the staple.

1852—Fire destroyed a large section of the city of Sacramento, Cal.

1861—Gen. Hunter superseded John C. Fremont in command of the western department of the army.

1862—Confederate cavalry under Gen. Stuart entered Chambersburg, Pa.

1864—Maryland proclaimed a free State by Gov. Bradford.

1868—Gen. Ulysses S. Grant elected President of the United States.

1874—Episcopal conference in session in New York adopted a resolution opposing ritualism in the church services.

1880—James A. Garfield of Ohio elected President of the United States.

1883—Henry Irving made his American debut in New York City.

1886—Barthold's Statue of Liberty, in New York harbor, dedicated by President Cleveland.

1888—The first Legislature of the North West Territories opened at Regina.

1891—The Provincial act abolishing separate schools in Manitoba declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of Canada.

1893—An electric car went through a draw at Portland, Ore., and twenty persons were killed. Steamer City of Alexandria, from Havana for New York, burned at sea; thirty lives