

President Roosevelt Grets Many Callers

Friends, Political Associates, and Even Democrats, Shower Congratulations. Diplomats Pay a Call.

President Roosevelt wears a beaming face today. The morning was one continuous round of congratulations. The President reached his office about the usual hour.

Secretary Taft was one of the first callers. Secretary Morton followed.

Diplomat Calls.
Baron Hengelmüller, the ambassador for Austria-Hungary, came to extend congratulations on behalf of that government. Corporal Tanner also made the President a visit. General Black, head of the Civil Service Commission, and General Chaffee were other callers.

Many telegrams of congratulation are pouring into the White House. Among those received are:

- "Could Not Be Otherwise."
Thomas C. Platt, United States Senator of New York:
"Heartiest congratulations. I knew it could not be otherwise."
- "Reply to Main Issue."
Jacob H. Schiff, of New York:
"They made you the issue, I believe, and haven't they received a fitting reply. I rejoice and congratulate you."
- "Not Half Crazy."
Frank S. Black, former governor of New York:
"I was not half as crazy as my friends thought I was. This victory gives you over 5,000, the largest ever given; Higgins about the same. Your majority in

Gentle Democrats will go over almost in a body to the new American or anti-church party.

REPUBLICAN STATES.

IOWA.

Pluralities—1896, 45,482 R.; 1900, 50,543 R.; 1902, 52,410 R.; 1904, 50,214 R. In present Congress, 10 R., 1 D.

KANSAS.

Pluralities—1896, 13,509 R.; 1900, 23,254 R.; 1902, 42,994 R. In present Congress, 4 R.

MAINE.

Pluralities—1896, 45,254 R.; 1900, 39,613 R.; 1902, 27,450 R. In present Congress, 4 R.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Pluralities—1896, 122,202 R.; 1900, 81,867 R.; 1902, 90,364 R. In present Congress, 10 R., 4 D.

MICHIGAN.

Pluralities—1896, 56,869 R.; 1900, 104,584 R.; 1902, 97,161 R. In present Congress, 11 R., 1 D.

MINNESOTA.

Pluralities—1896, 52,875 R.; 1900, 77,567 R.; 1902, 84,487 R. In present Congress, 8 R., 1 D.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Pluralities—1896, 291,844 R.; 1900, 238,432 R.; 1902, 135,410 R.; 1904, State treasurer, 252,347 R. In present Congress, 29 R., 3 D.

RHODE ISLAND.

Pluralities—1896, 21,378 R.; 1900, 12,972 R.; 1902, 10,900 R. In present Congress, 1 R., 1 D.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Keystone State Took Star Place in the Run to Republicanism.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 9.—Pennsylvania took a star place in the Republican landslide, giving Roosevelt and Fairbanks a plurality of not less than 338,872.

There are but two Democratic Congressmen elected from the State—Brookhead, from the Twenty-sixth, and Kille from the Thirtieth districts.

The Republicans have elected twenty-five of the twenty-six new State senators and about 175 of the 304 members of the house of representatives. This gives them control of both branches of the Legislature by a large majority, insuring the election of Governor Pennypacker's appointee, Philander C. Knox, for United States Senator, to succeed the late M. S. Quay.

Roosevelt's Majority Exceeds 15,000, and Utter (Rep.) Is Elected Governor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Sufficiency returns had been received to make it pretty certain that Rhode Island has given its electoral vote to Roosevelt and Fairbanks by about 15,000. Later returns may reduce this estimate, but will probably not increase it.

The returns indicate that Utter is elected governor by about 900 plurality over Garvin.

It looks as if the Republicans had gained one Congressman, Stiners, in the First district.

The Legislature will be Republican, insuring the return of Senator Aldrich. The fight for governor remains in doubt with Utter (Rep.) the leader in thirty-one districts in the State by 1,325. All but one district of the thirty-one is in the country.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Pluralities—1896, 183 D.; 1900, 14,986 R.; 1902, 23,809 R. In present Congress, 2 R.

South Dakota Piles Up Majority Between 40,000 and 50,000 for Republicans.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 9.—Senator Kirtland claims that Roosevelt has carried South Dakota by 40,000, and Chairman Crane, of the Republican State Central Committee, puts the figures at 50,000.

VERMONT.
Pluralities—1896, 40,499 R.; 1900, 29,819 R.; 1902, 34,623 R. In present Congress, 2 R.

Roosevelt Runs Ahead of McKinley's Vote in 1900—Carries State by 31,000.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Nov. 9.—Roosevelt carried this State by about 31,000, running ahead of McKinley's vote in 1900, while Parker ran behind Bryan.

The only question the voters had to decide was the selection of Presidential electors. There were four tickets—Republican, Democratic, Prohibitionist, and Socialist.

WASHINGTON.

Pluralities—1896, 12,462 D.; 1900, 12,623 R.; 1902, chief justice supreme court, 26,472 R. In present Congress, 3 R.

Washington's Five Votes All Go to Roosevelt and Fairbanks.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Nov. 9.—Returns have come in very slowly. Best opinion gives the State's five votes to Roosevelt and Fairbanks by at least 20,000 majority.

WISCONSIN.

Pluralities—1896, 102,612 R.; 1900, 106,251 R.; 1902, 67,599 R. In present Congress, 10 R., 1 D.

FLORIDA.

Pluralities—1896, 21,448 D.; 1900, 20,841 D.; 1902, no State election. In present Congress, 3 D.

All Democratic Candidates for House of Representatives Are Elected.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 9.—The few scattered returns so far received indicate the usual Democratic majorities in Florida.

The Democratic candidates for Congress are all elected.

GEORGIA.

Pluralities—1896, 34,141 D.; 1900, 46,052 D.; 1902, 29,282 D. In present Congress, 11 D.

Georgia's Vote Is 90,000, an Unusually Light Poll—One Close Contest.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 9.—Georgia's vote amounted to about 90,000, a very light poll. The Democratic plurality is about 45,000, resulting in the election of all eleven Democratic Congressmen.

The only serious contest was in the Ninth district, where Thomas Bell, Democrat, was opposed by James Ashley, Republican. Bell's election is practically assured, though Ashley was not conceded a victory to his opponent.

KENTUCKY.

Pluralities—1896, 231 R.; 1900, 8,098 D.; 1902, 22,297 R. In present Congress, 10 D., 1 R.

Roosevelt Made Inroads Upon Democratic Stronghold—Greatest Gain in Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Nov. 9.—Six hundred and seventy-two precincts out of a total of 1,896 in the State give Parker a plurality of 18,480.

As the Eleventh district, a Republican stronghold, is yet to be heard from, Parker's probable plurality is placed by those at both Democratic and Republican headquarters at between 12,000 and 14,000. Bryan's plurality in 1900 was 8,940.

The city of Louisville and Jefferson county, with sixteen precincts missing, give Parker 22,297. Roosevelt 22,094. This indicates a net Democratic loss of 2,000 in the Fifth Congressional district over 1896.

LOUISIANA.

Pluralities—1896, 53,855 D.; 1900, 23,433 D.; 1902, no State election. In present Congress, 7 D.

State Gives Democratic Ticket About 35,000 Majority—Solid Delegation.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 9.—The Democrats have carried Louisiana for Parker and Davis by a majority of probably 35,000. Seven Democratic Representatives have been elected.

The election was quiet. Outside of New Orleans a light vote was cast.

His majorities are approximately these: Snyder, 200; Washington, 100; Stand, 15; Gilchrist, 100; Lee, 231; White, 48; total, 2,145. Bryson's majorities: Wythe, 200; Giles, 154; Bristol, 171; Pulaski, 159; Buchanan, 25; Craig, 129; Russell, 257; Scott, 7; total, 1,270.

All the other Democratic Representatives were elected, as follows: First district, W. A. Jones; Second, H. L. Maynard; Third, John Lamb; Fourth, R. G. Southall; Fifth, C. A. Swanson; Sixth, Carter Glass; Seventh, James Hay; Eighth, John F. Rixey; Tenth, H. D. Flood.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Pluralities—1896, 40,517 D.; 1900, 43,654 D.; 1902, no opposition, 21,517 D. In present Congress, 8 D. (one vacancy).

All Seven Democratic Candidates for Congress Elected—Small Republican Vote.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 9.—All seven Democratic candidates for Congress in South Carolina are elected. Republican candidates received a very small per cent of the vote.

TENNESSEE.

Pluralities—1896, 16,423 D.; 1900, 23,037 D.; 1902, 29,852 D. In present Congress, 5 D., 2 R.

Vote Light—Eight Democrats and Two Republicans Constitute the Congress Delegation.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—The vote in Tennessee has been light. Returns indicate an estimated Democratic plurality of 25,000.

Eight Democrats and two Republicans are expected to constitute the Congressional delegation.

TEXAS.

Pluralities—1896, 126,914 D.; 1900, 136,792 D.; 1902, 120,761 D. In present Congress, 14 D.

Small Vote Defeats Three Constitutional Amendments, Including State Bank Project.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 9.—Partial returns show that the voting yesterday defeated the three constitutional amendments proposed, one to provide for State banks, one to irrigate Texas by counties, and a third to increase the pension roll of Confederate veterans.

It is believed the vote will not exceed 575,000, of which 250,000 were cast for Parker, 325,000 for Roosevelt.

VIRGINIA.

Pluralities—1896, 126,914 D.; 1900, 136,792 D.; 1902, no State election. In present Congress, 9 D., 1 R.

Old Dominion Gives Parker a Plurality of 25,000—Light Vote.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 9.—Returns from nearly all the counties indicate that the vote in the State today was the lightest known.

Parker's plurality will not be more than 25,000. In the Tenth district Representative H. D. Flood has snowed under State Senator George Revercomb, Republican, and Capt. J. N. Ople, Independent.

The only spirited contest was in the Ninth Congressional district, where the Democrats made a strong fight to defeat Congressman Campbell Slemmyer, J. C. Wyner, the Democratic nominee. However, Slemmyer did not have polled near as many votes as Mr. Rives did two years ago, when he was defeated by Slemmyer by only 218 votes. Mr. Slemmyer's majority was 869.

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PRESIDENT SPENT JOYFUL EVENING

Expressed His Gratification at the Result.

PARKER'S EARLY MESSAGE

Enthusiastic Party Gathered in White House Grounds—Roosevelt Pleased by the Serenade.

Chatting with the members of his party last night, President Roosevelt naturally expressed some of the gratification which he felt as the returns became more and more favorable.

Immediately after dinner the President called upon Republican national headquarters in New York to congratulate Chairman Cortelyou, but he had not returned from Hempstead, where he voted. Mr. Cortelyou called the President up as soon as he arrived at headquarters and there was a hearty exchange of greetings.

At 9:30 Judge Parker's telegram congratulating the President on his election was received at the White House and read to the President. This was not the official telegram but a newspaper dispatch, and the President refrained from answering it immediately.

Parker's Message at 9:40. When the personal message from the Democratic candidate was handed to him at 9:40 the President at once dictated the following reply:

"I thank you for your congratulations. "THEODORE ROOSEVELT."

The receipt of this telegram at so early an hour was undoubtedly a big surprise to the White House party and a gratifying one. None of those present could recall a previous election in which the defeated candidate was magnanimous enough to admit his defeat and express congratulations so early an hour after the polls had closed.

With the Reporters. Perhaps the most impressive episode of the evening followed when at 10 o'clock the President appeared at the executive offices there to greet the newspaper correspondents who had gathered in the office of Secretary Loeb.

With so tremendous a sweep the extent of which the President admitted was even a surprise to himself he felt that the public had seen fit to rebuke the scandalous charges made by the Democratic party in the last hour of the campaign.

From Secretary Loeb's room the President invited the corps of correspondents into his own office and there he talked back in his chair, with the correspondents, about thirty in number, grouped in front of him, and his announcement that under no circumstances would he be a "candidate for or accept another nomination."

Serenaded by Crowd. At the very moment that the President was issuing this statement a cheering crowd had gathered in the White House grounds outside his window. The sounds of the beating of drums, the shrill notes of fifes, and the cheers of the crowd, reached the ears of the President and pausing a moment in his dictation, he said: "There are some of the safe and sane ones."

"OLD BOYS" HEAR ROOSEVELT IN RAIN

"Rah, rah, rah! Who are we? Old Boys' Junior Club. Washington, D. C.

This was the cheer which made the windows of the Executive Offices rattle last night just as the President came over from the White House to receive the congratulations of friends gathered there.

The explosive demonstration came from the Old Boys' Club and their Junior Marching Club which to the beat

THEODORE, JR., TOLD NEWS FIRST

Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., conveyed the first information to his father that the Republican victory was assured.

The earliest bulletins received at the White House indicated this result, and Theodore ran into the dining room with them just as the President and Mrs. Roosevelt and their guests were about to sit down to their meal.

The first report on which the President cast his eye gave the returns from 152 election districts in New York State, showing Roosevelt's plurality to be nearly 3,000 votes. Other early bulletins indicated the decided trend of the voting.

Bulletins for Dinner. During the dinner batches of bulletins were handed in from time to time, and were read by either the President or one of his guests. These bulletins were being received by a special wire in the White House library over the dining room. The instrument was so close that its click could almost be heard in the dining room.

It was just about the time for the salad course when the returns began to come from every source concerning a Republican victory for all of New York. New York newspapers, President and Mrs. Roosevelt, got each other in their efforts to get the first announcements over the wire from the State and city.

By 7:30 o'clock enough of the returns had been received to give the President and Mrs. Roosevelt a good idea of the result. The guests at the dinner proposed a toast, and drank to the "next President," and those at the meal were the President's family and Captain and Mrs. Cowley, and Mrs. Cortelyou.

NOTABLE PARTY HEARD RETURNS

President Roosevelt had intended going over to the executive offices shortly after dinner last night to keep in touch with the returns there; but, with the result no longer in doubt at 8:30, he remained to talk with the Cabinet members and others who had been invited to hear the returns as they came in over the wire in the White House library.

Mrs. Roosevelt had invited all of the Cabinet women and their daughters in the city to hear the returns with her, and the gathering, while an informal one, was notable.

Postmaster General Wynne and Mrs. Wynne were the first of the guests to arrive. Secretary Morton and Mrs. Morton arrived shortly afterward. Secretary Hay was present and the others were Assistant Secretary Loomis, Mrs. and Miss Hitchcock, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Wynne, Mrs. James R. Garfield, Col. and Mrs. Charles S. Brownell, Clifton Pinchot, Mrs. Charles M. McVey, Francis E. Leupp, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Mrs. Hobson, Mrs. Eustis, Gen. and Mrs. Olive Lyman, Mrs. and Mrs. Loomis, Capt. and Mrs. Winslow, Capt. W. S. Cowley, and E. Reave Merritt.

Two hundred dollars' fine or 304 days in jail was the penalty imposed upon Robert Rhone, a negro, in the Police Court for making an assault and battery upon Mary Diggs, also of color hue.

The woman said Rhone struck her in the face with his fist, then sat on her, and pumpled her on the head with a flat iron. Both parties had their heads swathed in snowy white bandages. Rhone claimed that the woman struck him on the head with the iron first.

USED A FLATIRON ON WOMAN'S HEAD

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Well people use Liquezone even more than the sick. Millions use it to keep well. May we buy you a 50c. bottle to try?

The reason is that germs are everywhere; and Liquezone—like an excess of oxygen—is deadly to vegetative matter. There is the great value of Liquezone. It is the only way known to kill germs in the body without killing the tissues, too. Any drug that kills germs is a poison, and it cannot be taken internally. Medicine is almost helpless in any germ disease. It is this fact that gives Liquezone its worth to humanity. And that worth is so great that, after testing the product for two years, the National Board of Health, Washington, D. C., paid \$100,000 for the American rights.

Germ Diseases

These are the known germ diseases. That medicine can do for these troubles is to help Nature overcome the germs and such results are indirect and uncertain. Liquezone attacks the germs, wherever they are. And when the germs which cause a disease are destroyed, the disease must end, and forever. That is inevitable.

Acts Like Oxygen. Liquezone is not made by compound drugs, nor is there any alcohol in it. Its virtues are derived solely from gas—largely oxygen gas—by a process requiring immense apparatus and fourteen days' time. This process has, for more than twenty years, been the constant subject of scientific and chemical research.

The result is a liquid that does what oxygen does. It is a nerve food and blood food—the most helpful thing in the world to you. Its effects are exhilarating, vitalizing, purifying. Yet it is a germicide so certain that we publish on every bottle an offer of \$1,000 for a disease germ that it cannot kill.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

for this offer may not appear again. Fill out the blanks and mail it to the Liquid Oxygen Co., 423-624 Wabash Ave., Chicago.

My disease is..... I have never tried Liquezone, but if I will supply me a 50c. bottle free I will take it.