

# DEMOCRATS MAKE GREAT GAINS

**CONGRESS.**

**HOUSE.**

|                      |     |
|----------------------|-----|
| Republicans          | 161 |
| Democrats            | 229 |
| Socialists           | 1   |
| Democratic plurality | 68  |

**SENATE.**

|                     |    |
|---------------------|----|
| Republicans         | 50 |
| Democrats           | 42 |
| Republican majority | 8  |

**DIVISION BY PARTIES.**

| State           | Rep       | Dem       | Rep Dem    |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|------------|
| Alabama         | 2         | 7         |            |
| Arkansas        | 2         | 8         |            |
| California      | 2         | 1         | 3          |
| Colorado        | 2         | 1         | 3          |
| Connecticut     | 2         | 4         | 1          |
| Delaware        | 1         | 1         | 3          |
| Florida         | 2         | 1         | 3          |
| Georgia         | 2         | 11        |            |
| Idaho           | 2         | 1         | 3          |
| Illinois        | 2         | 14        | 11         |
| Indiana         | 2         | 1         | 12         |
| Iowa            | 2         | 9         | 2          |
| Kansas          | 2         | 8         |            |
| Kentucky        | 1         | 2         | 9          |
| Louisiana       | 1         | 2         | 7          |
| Maine           | 1         | 2         | 1          |
| Maryland        | 2         | 1         | 5          |
| Massachusetts   | 2         | 10        | 4          |
| Michigan        | 2         | 10        | 2          |
| Minnesota       | 2         | 8         | 1          |
| Mississippi     | 2         | 7         | 9          |
| Montana         | 1         | 1         | 1          |
| Nebraska        | 1         | 3         | 3          |
| Nevada          | 1         | 1         | 1          |
| New Hampshire   | 2         | 2         |            |
| New Jersey      | 2         | 1         | 27         |
| New York        | 1         | 1         | 2          |
| North Carolina  | 2         | 10        |            |
| North Dakota    | 2         | 2         |            |
| Ohio            | 1         | 1         | 16         |
| Oklahoma        | 2         | 2         | 8          |
| Oregon          | 2         | 2         | 10         |
| Pennsylvania    | 2         | 2         | 10         |
| Rhode Island    | 2         | 1         | 8          |
| South Carolina  | 2         | 7         |            |
| South Dakota    | 2         | 2         |            |
| Tennessee       | 2         | 2         | 8          |
| Texas           | 2         | 2         | 16         |
| Utah            | 2         | 1         |            |
| Vermont         | 2         | 2         | 8          |
| Virginia        | 2         | 2         | 8          |
| Washington      | 2         | 3         |            |
| West Virginia   | 1         | 1         | 4          |
| Wisconsin       | 2         | 9         | 2          |
| Wyoming         | 2         | 1         |            |
| <b>Totals</b>   | <b>51</b> | <b>41</b> | <b>168</b> |
| <b>Majority</b> | <b>10</b> | <b>31</b> | <b>25</b>  |

Washington.—The Democratic party has won the battle of ballots. It has turned many so-called doubtful and some Republican states into its column, and a Democratic congress is one of the results. From unofficial returns the record stands as follows: Democrats elected, 211; Republicans elected, 180; Socialists, 1.

Democratic majority over all, 32.

New York, Ohio, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Indiana, Connecticut all



John A. Dix.

reported Democratic successes. Even rock-ribbed Iowa elected a Democratic governor.

**Dix Wins in New York.**

New York elected John A. Dix Democratic candidate for governor, over Henry L. Stimson, candidate of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, by about 68,000.

Ohio re-elected Gov. Judson Harmon, Democrat, by a majority ranging between 40,000 and 60,000 votes. Two years ago Harmon was elected by 19,372.

New Jersey introduced Woodrow Wilson to national politics, until recently president of Princeton university, by electing him to the governorship by a plurality of 27,000 over Vivian M. Lewis, Republican. The previous Republican plurality was 8,000.

Massachusetts kept up with the time by electing Eugene N. Foss governor by 30,000 plurality, defeating Gov. Eben S. Draper, whose plurality two years ago was 8,000. The legislature remains safely Republican, however, which means that Henry Cabot Lodge will be returned to the United States senate.

**Baldwin Wins in Connecticut.**

In Connecticut, Judge Simeon H. Baldwin, Democratic candidate, was elected governor over Charles A. Goodwin, Republican, by 4,000 plurality, reversing the previous Republican plurality of 16,000.

Indiana went as far in a Democratic way as it could, electing twelve out of thirteen Democrats to congress,

and defeating Albert J. Beveridge for re-election to the United States senate by choosing a Democratic legislature.

In New Hampshire, Robert P. Bass, progressive Republican candidate for governor, was elected by 6,000 plurality.

In Michigan, Chase S. Osborn, the Republican candidate for governor, maintained a safe lead over his Democratic opponent, L. T. Hemans.

**Election Result in Brief.**

To sum up the elections briefly, the net result is:

A national house of representatives overwhelmingly controlled by the Democrats for the first time in fifteen years.

An unrecognizable national senate from which notable standpaters have been eliminated and which promises to be dominated by Republican progressives and Democrats.

Democratic governors in Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Ohio.

The first formal entrance of the Socialist party upon the congressional stage.

**The Next Speaker.**

Uncle Joe Cannon was returned to congress by his usual majority, but there is no possibility of his again ruling over the destinies of the lower house. In place of Uncle Joe Champ Clark of Missouri will be the most conspicuous candidate for speaker of the next congress, and Oscar W. Underwood of Alabama will figure for the chairmanship of the committee on ways and means. Both were re-elected. Both are members of the ways and means committee now and are not only close personal friends, but Underwood is Clark's principal lieutenant in the minority of the present congress.

The loss of seats in the United States senate by the Republicans to the Democrats includes that of one progressive, Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana, and such standpaters as Chauncey M. Depew of New York and John K. Keim of New Jersey.

The election assures an unrecognizable national senate, from which notable standpaters, including Aldrich and Hale, have been eliminated, and which will be dominated by Republicans, progressives and Democrats.

How great has been the defeat suffered by the Republican party in connection with the house of representatives will be understood when it is recalled that the present Republican majority in that chamber is 42.

This majority is based to be of any value to the house organization following the insurrection led by such progressives as Congressmen Murdock and Madison of Kansas, Hayes of California, Cooper of Wisconsin, and others.

Not content with replacing Republicans by Democrats, the people of Wisconsin sent Victor Berger, Socialist, to Washington.

**Democratic Gains.**

The Democrats gained from the Republicans seats in congress in eight states. In New York seven Republican seats were taken by the Democrats.

In New Jersey the slaughter was terrific. In Maryland, Massachusetts, North Carolina each the Republicans lost two seats. In Illinois they lost elected by 30,000, and that the entire Indiana delegation in congress will be Democratic.

John W. Kern issued the following statement at a late hour:

"It looks like a splendid victory all along the line. Many Republicans have been elected. Not only so, but the victory is complete, but it looks now overwhelming. I am deeply grateful to all the people for their generous and loyal support. My labors have been most arduous and exhausting, but I am fully compensated by the result of our united effort. Out of the fullness of my heart I am

Pierre, S. D.—Returns on the election in South Dakota were slow, but assured the election of Robert S. Vessey, Republican, for governor and the re-election of Congressman Bunke and Martin.

Salt Lake City, Utah.—Joseph Howell is re-elected congressman from the district of the state of Utah by 10,000. The legislature is Republican and probably will re-elect George Sutherland as United States senator.

Detroit, Mich.—Charles S. Osborn of Sault Ste. Marie was elected governor of Michigan by a majority of upwards of 40,000. The Republican state ticket was elected throughout and the Republicans will control the legislature and carry out the popular indorsement of Charles E. Townsend of Jackson to succeed J. C. Burrows as United States senator.

Topeka, Kan.—Gov. W. R. Stubbs was re-elected in Kansas by a majority of 12,000. Stubbs made his race on a progressive Republican platform and was vigorously opposed by George A. Hodges.

## Party's Tickets Win in States That Have Been Considered Either in Republican or Doubtful Columns.

### Have Secured Control of Lower House of National Congress, and Democratic Legislatures Will Make Senate Changes.

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## GOVERNORS OF STATES ELECTED

|                                     |
|-------------------------------------|
| Ala.—Emmett O'Neal.....Dem.         |
| Cal.—Hiram Johnson.....Rep.         |
| Col.—John M. Shafroth.....Dem.      |
| Conn.—Simon E. Baldwin.....Dem.     |
| Idaho—Gaines H. Brady.....Rep.      |
| Iowa—Beryl E. Carroll.....Rep.      |
| Kan.—Walter R. Stubbs.....Rep.      |
| Mass.—Eugene Foss.....Dem.          |
| Mich.—Chas. S. Osborn.....Rep.      |
| Miss.—Joseph W. Pennington.....Rep. |
| Mont.—Chas. E. Townsend.....Rep.    |
| Nebr.—Chester H. Aldrich.....Rep.   |
| Nev.—D. S. Dickerson.....Rep.       |
| New Hamp.—Robert P. Bass.....Rep.   |
| N. Y.—Woodrow Wilson.....Dem.       |
| N. J.—John A. Dix.....Dem.          |
| N. Dak.—John Burke.....Dem.         |
| Ohio—Charles F. Brannan.....Dem.    |
| Okla.—Lee C. Cruce.....Dem.         |
| Ore.—Oswald West.....Dem.           |
| Penn.—John K. Tener.....Rep.        |
| R. I.—Abram J. Pothier.....Rep.     |
| S. Caro.—Coleman L. Blease.....Dem. |
| S. Dak.—R. S. Vessey.....Rep.       |
| Tenn.—E. W. Hooper.....Dem.         |
| Texas.—Oscar D. Colquhoun.....Rep.  |
| Wis.—Francis A. McGovern.....Rep.   |
| Wyo.—J. M. Carey.....Rep.           |

mer President Roosevelt, has been re-elected by the Republicans.

Governor Harmon has carried with him two Democratic congressional candidates in districts that have heretofore elected Republicans.

T. F. Conway, for lieutenant governor, was swept into office only slightly behind Dix. The entire Democratic state ticket was elected, and the legislature will be Democratic on joint ballot. This means that a Democrat will be the successor of Chauncey M. Depew in the United States senate. The Democrats have made a gain of ten members in the congressional delegation from this state.

According to the latest figures obtainable the legislature will stand thus:

Senate—Republicans, 22; Democrats, 28.

Assembly—Republicans, 70; Democrats, 80.

Among the notable defeats of representatives in congress were Herbert Parsons in the Thirtieth, J. Slat Fassett in the Thirty-third, and W. W. Cocks in the First. All are particular friends of Roosevelt, and Cocks represents the colonel's home district. Martin W. Littleton, who defeated Cocks, had to overcome a normal Republican plurality of about 6,000. Mr. Littleton's wife assisted him in the campaign. Henry George, Jr., defeated W. S. Bennet, the Republican incumbent in the Seventeenth district. Representative Hamilton Fish gave ground to Richard E. Connell, a Democrat.

**Carroll Ahead in Iowa Contest.**

Des Moines, Ia.—Returns from 762 precincts out of 2,300 indicate the re-election of Governor Carroll. The precincts wipe out the Porter gains in the cities and give the incumbent a lead of 2,775 votes.

Returns from Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Iowa City, Davenport, Sioux City and other large river towns indicate that the Republican candidate was cut unmercifully there. The same loss seemed to be suffered in other centers of population throughout the state.

Iowa has eleven congressional districts. L. S. Pepper, the young Democratic candidate for the Second district, walked away with the election, carrying every county over his opponent, Charles Grik. It was in behalf of the latter that Colonel Roosevelt recently made an address at Davenport.

S. F. Prouty, the progressive Republican candidate of the Seventh district, who wrested the nomination from the veteran "standpatter," Captain Hull, seems to have landed the position so often sought unsuccessfully before.

Walter I. Smith, a member of the Cannon rules committee, and who is credited with speakerish aspirations, was elected in the Ninth district, but his majority was cut to 500 from the 2,500 he expected.

Other Republicans who were elected in Wisconsin are the Democrats in the Fifth district, Tower, Eighth district; Woods, Tenth district.

The legislature will be strongly Republican, although the liquor interests worked hard to carry twenty-four doubtful counties.

A noticeable feature of the election was the gain made by the Socialists. In many precincts the Socialist candidates polled twice as large votes as ever had been given the party before. The Socialist gain seemed to be made up by defections from the old parties in about equal numbers.

In the First congressional district Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of for-

Webster Grim, the regular Democratic candidate, ran far behind.

Tener needed Philadelphia to win, the city giving him a plurality of 45,254. Allegheny county, which included Pittsburgh, gave Tener a plurality of 6,000.

The Democrats gained two congressmen.

The Democrats and Independents made slight gains in the legislature. One of the notable victories of the Democrats was the capturing of the Fifth congressional district in Philadelphia, which two years ago was won by W. W. Foulker of a majority of 13,268.

The Socialists elected their first member of the legislature.

Milwaukee.—Francis E. McGovern, a La Follette Republican, and a legislative candidate of the Democrats, were elected in Wisconsin a plurality of 50,000 over A. J. Schmitz, Democratic nominee. The Republican vote shows a falling off of about 15 per cent.

Eight Republican congressmen have been elected and one Democrat in the Sixth district. The Fifth district, in which Henry F. Cochems, who nominated La Follette for president in the last Republican national convention, gave a plurality for Victor L. Berger, Social Democrat. The contest in the Fourth district between Gaylord, Socialist, and his Republican opponent is so close that only the official returns will indicate the winner.

The election of a La Follette legislature assures his return to the United States senate.

The Social Democrats elect their Milwaukee county ticket by between 2,000 and 5,000.

Boise, Idaho.—The entire Republican state ticket, headed by James H. Brady for governor, has been elected but by reduced majorities.

Providence, R. I.—The re-election of Aram J. Pothier as governor of Rhode Island by a plurality of 1,200, as against a plurality of about 12,000 at the close of the last year, was the outcome of a close contest at the polls in this state. The incoming general assembly will be Republican. It will have the choice of a successor to United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich.

Congressman Cyrus A. Suloway in the First district and Frank D. Currier in the Second district, both Republicans, will be returned to congress by majorities somewhat reduced over their 9,000 votes each of two years ago.

Concord, N. H.—Robert P. Bass, progressive Republican, has been elected governor by 5,000 plurality.

Concord, N. H.—Robert P. Bass of Peterboro, who won the Republican nomination on a progressive platform, and for whom Colonel Roosevelt spoke three times was elected by a majority of about 6,000.

Guthrie, Okla.—Lee Cruce of Ardmore, Democrat, was elected governor over Joseph McNeal, Republican, of Guthrie, by at least 15,000. Bird S. McGuire, Republican, is re-elected to congress from the First district by 15,000. Congressman Dick T. Morgan, Republican, is probably re-elected in the Second district, and Creager, Republican, claims his re-election from the Third. Congressman Charles D. Carter and Scott Ferris, both Democrats from the Fourth and Fifth districts, are re-elected.

Trenton, N. J.—Woodrow Wilson, former president of Princeton university, has been elected governor by a plurality of about 25,000 over Vivian M. Lewis, Republican. The entire Democratic state ticket has been elected and the legislature will also be Democratic, insuring Democrat to succeed United States Senator Kean. The Democrats also have made some gains in the congressional delegation, which in the present congress stands seven Republicans to three Democrats. E. W. Townsend (Chimney Fadden) has defeated Parker, Republican, in the seventh district.

## Psychic Virtues Possessed by Captains of Finance

### APHORISMS OF MRS. FRENCH

"ARE THESE THINGS TRUE?"

"The time will come when there will be neither marriage nor divorce."

"It requires a peculiar and highly developed mentality to grasp the uselessness of marriage."

"The divorce courts prove that marriage is becoming a failure."

"Some day adulterated love will rule supreme and become empress of the wide world."

"No human power can separate two souls whom God hath joined together."

"No human power can keep together two souls that man hath joined together if they see fit to separate."

"Marriage is now necessary because of financial conditions of this materialistic age."

"We must love as the sun loves the earth, as matter loves the void, will sacrifice all for the other and glory in the sacrifice."

NEW YORK.—Do the captains of high finance possess psychic virtues? Yes and decidedly so, maintains Mrs. Lillian Hobart French, the handsome young woman from Butte and nemesis of Fritz Augustus Heinze, the copper millionaire, whom she claims she lent him in the panic of 1907. Mrs. French, by the way, is a theosophist of no mean ability.

"There are psychic virtues and psychic defects in every man," said Mrs. French. "But these psychic characteristics are most developed in the great geniuses of finance, art and literature. My knowledge of such virtues and defects have been confined chiefly to the captains of high finance. The man I've studied most is Fritz Augustus Heinze. But I have studied finance men of an even higher type of ability."

"Take J. Pierpont Morgan, for example, whom I have met socially. There is a man whose psychic virtues positively dominate and control his psychic defects. It is the triumph of mind over matter."

"Now, on the other hand, take Fritz Augustus Heinze. Here is a man with both traits actually developed, but with lack of sufficient will power to allow his virtues to dominate."

"Fritz has run away from me and got married. Well, I feel sorry for the woman, but I don't think she will be long in coming to her senses. That won't happen just yet, but when the gray days come, when fortune fails, she will be glad to see me."

"My feelings toward my Fritz have undergone a great change," Mrs. French continued. "My love for him has utterly vanished, never to return. Yet I shall always regard him as my occult lord and master. His life and mine have been bound by inseparable ties for many years and a great and lasting friendship is in my heart."

"I really feel sorry for Fritz Heinze. He doesn't understand his own nature. When the realization comes, when hard luck arrives, he will know that he has attempted to humiliate the woman who knows his vacillating nature."

"I wish him joy, but I am not through with him yet. I still and always shall regard myself as his wife. He may marry fifty times prior to the next reincarnation, but if I wait a million years I shall in the last analysis wed him and become in the fullest sense the term Mrs. Fritz Augustus Heinze."

Mrs. French was then persuaded to show the proof sheets of her new book entitled "Are These Things True?" One of its chapters is on "Matters of the Heart," in which Mrs. French explains her long-continued "occult love" for Heinze.

In the preface to the book, as written by Mrs. French, appears the following: "Some things we know we know. Some things we think we know. Some things we believe we do not know. Some things we try to



LILLIAN HOBART FRENCH

know. Fools deride; thinkers investigate. If Darwin proved nothing, he at least raised the question, which to science is next in importance to proof. Perhaps nothing is proved in this book, but the question is before you: are these things true?"

There follows a poem entitled "The Mystery," in the closing lines of which Mrs. French modestly explains that the glorious mysteries of the occult heaven are at last made known to the masses.

Of greatest lay interest to the followers of the strange romance surrounding the life of Fritz Augustus Heinze and his alleged fall before a red-haired stren is Mrs. French's chapter on marriage.

"Marriage is an institution by the people, for the people and is as necessary to evolution as humanity at its present stage," writes Mrs. French. "As are all other laws and rules laid down by men to govern nations."

"But the time will come when there will be neither marriage nor giving in marriage. However, no force can hasten this ultimate condition, for long roads to intellectual and spiritual development stretch out before us and we must individually and alone find our way along the roads where the mind can grasp the scheme of mother nature and apply it."

"When we can grow as the flowers and love as the sun, who gives his warmth and light to every animate and inanimate thing alike, then only will we be able to discard the present necessary system of matrimony. When we have reached this point in evolution all human passion and emotion will have been subdued and ruled, instead as today the majority are ruled by men, which present condition is also necessary at this time for the development of the true self."

"Time was when polygamy formed part of the belief of the old world, but we have intellectualized and spiritualized out of this condition of belief, and we are sure that in the future, as all things are right and necessary in their proper time and place, and our inability to grasp the stupendous plan of human evolution causes us to look from a narrow, dogmatic point of view."

"True there are some who run out ahead of their field, not knowing whether or why they go, only that the impulse moves them, and there be those who this day come forth with statements concerning the usefulness of marriage, giving no logical reason, nor offering a substitute system more acceptable."

"Uselessness of Marriage.

"It requires a peculiar and highly developed mentality to grasp the real reason of the uselessness of marriage, and human as a whole has a long way to go before it develops the necessary attributes to the attainment of such knowledge as will fit it to discard the present material relations."

"The fact that day by day marriage is becoming a failure is proved by the divorce courts, and shows us are approaching a thing higher and better—a condition where jealousy, envy, selfishness and pride of possession sits at the feet of love and does her bidding, nor ever rises up in rebellion against her—condition where pure unadulterated love rules supreme and is empress of the whole wide world."

"And that love is not the selfish love of one individual for another, but the love of the sun for the earth, the love of the mother for her children, the love of nature, and who will sacrifice his or her all for the other and glory in the sacrifice. When the human heart is capable of radiating such love we will have no need for marriage laws or any other laws, and we are surely moving toward this condition, however far away the goal."