PARKER BLAMES TRUSTS AND OFFICE HOLDERS FOR HIS DEFEAT AND URGES HIS PARTY NOT TO BE DISCOURAGED

Bryan Lays Down the Law to Vanquished Democrats.

Continued From Page 1, Columns 6 and 7.

large navy, and to stand for the independence of the Philippines, for imperialism is a menace, and against militarism, against the corrupting influence of commercialism; and yet experience has shown that, however righteous the party's position on this subject, the issue does not arouse the people as they can be aroused by a question which touches them immediately and individually. The injustice done to the Filipino is not received as it should be, or as we resent a wrong to ourselves, and the costliness of imperialism is hidden by the statistics and by our indirect system of taxation. While the party must maintain its position on this subject, it cannot present this as the only issue.

Must Oppose a High Tariff.

"The party must also maintain its position on the tariff question. No answer has been made to the indictment against the high tariff, and yet, there, too, the burden of the tariff system is concealed by the method in which the taxes are collected. It cannot be made the sole issue in a campaign. The party must renew its demand for an income tax, to be secured through a constitutional amendment, in order that wealth may be made to pay its share of the expense of the Government. To-day we are collecting practically all our Federal revenues from taxes upon consumption, and these bear heaviest upon the poor and light upon the rich.

"The party must maintain its position in favor of bimetallism. It cannot surrender its demand for the use of its gold and silver as the standard money of the country, but the question must remain in abeyance until conditions so change as to bring the public again face to face with falling prices and a rising dollar. This, therefore, cannot be made the controlling issue of the contest upon which we are entering.

"The trust question presents the most acute phase of the contest between Democracy and plutocracy, so far as economic issues are concerned. The President virtually admits that the trusts contributed to his campaign fund, but he denies that they received any promises of aid or immunity. No well informed person doubts that the large corporations have furnished the Republican campaign fund during the campaign of 1896 and 1900 and 1904, and no one can answer the logic of Judge Parker's arraignment of trust contributions. The trusts are run on a business principle. They do not subscribe millions of dollars to a campaign unless they are paying for favors already granted, or purchased favors for future delivery. The weakness of Judge Parker's position was that the charge was made at the close of the campaign, when it was neutralized by a counter charge. The trusts cannot be fought successfully by any party that depends upon trust funds to win the election.

Vehement Attack on Trusts.

"The Democratic party must make its attack upon the trusts so vehement that no one will suspect it of secret aid from them. It will be to its advantage if it will begin the next campaign with an announcement that no trust contributions will be accepted and then prove its sincerity by giving the public access to its contribution list. In public enterprises the names of contributors are generally made public, in order to denote the character and purpose of the work.

"Roosevelt has four years in which to make good his declaration that no obligations were incurred by the acceptance of trust funds. He will disappoint either the contributors or the voters. If he disappoints the contributors the trust question may be put in the process of settlement. If he disappoints the people they will have a chance to settle with his party four years hence. 'Death to every private monopoly' must be the slogan of the party on this question; any other position is a surrender. The platforms of 1900 and 1904 declare that a private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable, and this declaration presents the issue upon the trust question.

"The party must continue its defense of the interests of the wage-earners; it must protect them from the encroachments of the capitalist. The fact that laboring men have not always shown their appreciation of the party's position ought not to deter the party from doing its duty in regard to them. The labor question is not one that concerns employers and employes alone; it concerns the entire community, and the people at large have an interest in the just settlement of labor controversies. For that reason they must insist upon remedial legislation in regard to the hours and arbitration, and they must so limit the authority of the courts in contempt cases as to overthrow what is known as government by injunction.

"The party must continue its opposition to national banks of issue and must insist upon divorcing the Treasury Department from Wall street.

"The party must continue its fight for the popular election of Senators and for direct legislation wherever the principle can be applied. It must not only maintain its position on old issues, but it must advance to the consideration of new questions as they arise."

Few Reforms at a Time.

It takes time to direct attention to an evil and still more time to consolidate sentiment in favor of a remedy, and Bryan is not sanguine enough to believe that all the reforms that he favors will at once be indorsed by any party platform, but he will proceed to point out the reforms which he believes to be needed. He says:

"Among these may be mentioned the postal telegraph system, state ownership of railroads, the election of Federal Judges for fixed terms and the election of postmasters by the people for their respective communities. Instead of having the Government controlled by corporations, through officers chosen by corporations, we must have a Government of the people, by the people and for the people; a Government administered by the Jeffersonian maxim of equal rights to all and special privileges to none.

"Hope and duty point the way. To doubt the success of our cause is to doubt the triumph of the right, for ours is, and must be, the cause of the masses. With malice toward none and charity for all, let us begin the campaign of 1908; let us appeal to the moral sentiment of the country and arraign the policies of the Republican party before the bar of the public conscience."

BIGGEST PLURALITY IN NATION'S HISTORY

Continued From Page 1, Column 5.

county not having been heard from at all yet. The figures received up to 9 p. m. do not materially change the estimates made last night. Roosevelt has about 25,000 plurality and Gooding for Governor between 18,000 and 20,000. The rest of the State ticket runs about with Gooding. The Republicans appear to have elected every member of the Legislature with the possible exception of one member of the House in Custer County.

Montana Legislature in Doubt.

BUTTE, Mont., Nov. 9.—Returns from the outlying districts will give Roosevelt a majority of about 10,000, Joseph M. Dixon (R.), for Congress, 4000, and J. K. Toole (D.), for Governor, 6000. The Legislature is claimed by both parties.

Oregon's Large Socialist Vote.

PORTLAND, Or., Nov. 9.—Roosevelt's plurality in Oregon will exceed 40,000 and may attain the remarkable figure of 45,000. The Republicans carried every county in the State, whereas in 1900 Bryan carried five counties. Debs made an amazing run in this State, in some sections passing Parker. The Socialist party polled over 7000 votes.

MICKEY PROBABLY BEATEN.

Nebraska Fusionists Elect Their Candidate for Governor.

OMAHA, Neb. Nov. 9.—Probably complete returns will be required to determine who is elected Governor of Nebraska. Outside of Governor, however, the Republicans have made a clean sweep on national, State, Congressional and Legislative tickets.

For Governor both sides exhibit figures which they say will substantiate their claims for the election of their respective candidates. The Bee (R.) has returns from 303 precincts outside of Omaha and Douglas County which show a net gain of 1908 for Berge, Fusionist candidate for Governor. With this ratio of gain maintained the result will be close, as Berge managed to carry Douglas County by about 2500 plurality, which, with the outside gains, would probably overcome Mickey's plurality of 5000 of two years ago.

The World-Herald (D.) has returns from 367 precincts outside of Douglas County which show a net gain of 1763 for Berge, which would clearly elect him should that ratio be maintained.

President Roosevelt carried the State by probably 7500. Only two Congressional districts—the Second and Third—were at any time in doubt and to-day's figures place them in the Republican column, thus giving a solid Republican delegation from Nebraska.

The Legislative returns are still incomplete, but from figures available it is reasonably certain that both houses will be clearly Republican. In Omaha and Douglas County the Republican victory was none the less complete, except on Governor. All the county offices are Republican.

Four Thousand in Delaware.

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 9.—Complete but unofficial returns give Roosevelt a plurality of 4100 in Delaware. Lee, the Republican compromise candidate for Governor, carried the State by a plurality of 2800.

Results in Porto Rico.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Nov. 10.—Incomplete returns indicate the election of Julio Larrinaga, Unionist candidate for Resident Commissioner at Washington, by a vote of about 2 to 1. The House of Delegates will have a Unionist majority.

MORRISON ESTATE VALUES.—The estate of Clara T. Morrison, widow of an Hawaiian capitalist, has been appraised at $111,998 13, consisting entirely of securities, chief of which are shares in various Hawaiian sugar plantations

VANQUISHED CANDIDATE ASSAILS THE VICTORS

Hints That the People's Verdict Was Purchased With Coin.

DISPLAY OF BITTERNESS

ESOPUS, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Judge Parker to-night gave to the press the following open letter:

"ESOPUS, N. Y., Nov. 9, 1904. To the Democrats of the nation: Our thanks are due to the members of the National Committee and to the executive committee in charge of the campaign for most unselfish, capable and brilliant party service. All that it was possible for men to do they did, but our difficulty was beyond the reach of party managers.

"I am most grateful to them and wish in this general way to extend my thanks to the workers as well as to the rank and file all over the country. I know how hard they struggled against overwhelming odds and I only wish I could take each one by the hand and thank him.

"Deeply as I regretted leaving the bench at the time, in the presence of overwhelming defeat I do not lament it. I thought it was my duty. In the light of my present information I am now more than ever confident that I did right. I shall never seek a nomination for public office, but I shall to the best of my ability stand by the party that has honored me, and, through the party, serve my country.

"The party has in the near future a great mission. Before long the people will realize that the tariff-fed trusts and illegal combinations are absorbing the wealth of the nation. Then they will wish to throw off these leeches, but the Republican party will not aid them to do it, for its leaders appreciate too well the uses to which the moneys of the trusts can be put in political campaigns.

URGES ORGANIZATION.

"When that time comes, and come it will, the people will turn to the Democratic party for relief and the party should be ready—ready with an organization of patriotic citizens covering every election district, who are willing to work for the good of the cause—an organization supported by as many town, city, county and State officers as we are able to elect in the meantime.

"We entered this canvass with every Northern, Eastern and Western State save one in Republican control. This gave to that party a large army of office-holders, reaching into every hamlet, many of whom gladly followed the examples set for them by the members of the President's Cabinet in devoting their time and services to the party.

"To accomplish much in this direction, however, we must forget the differences of the past. If one suspects his neighbor of treachery let him not hint of his suspicion. If he knows he has deserted let him not tell it. Our forces have been weakened by divisions. We have quarreled at times over non-essentials.

MUST CEASE QUARRELING.

"If we would help the people, if we would furnish an organization through which they may be relieved of a party that has grown so corrupt that it will gladly enter into the partnership of the trusts to secure money for election purposes, we must forget the differences of the past and begin this day to build up, wherever it may be needed, a broad and effective organization. We must, by constant teaching, through the press and from the platform, apprise the people of the way the vicious tariff circle works.

"We must bring home to them at other than election times the fact that money contributed to the Republican party by the trusts is not only dishonest money, but it is given that the trusts may without hindrance take a much larger sum from the people.

"In the presence of a defeat that would take away all personal ambition, were it true that otherwise it possessed me—I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion the greatest moral question which now confronts us is: Shall the trusts and corporations be prevented from contributing money to control or to aid in controlling elections?

"Such service as I can render in that or any other direction will be gladly rendered.

"And I beg the co-operation, as a fellow worker, of every Democrat in the country. ALTON B. PARKER."

PRESIDENTIAL LIGHTNING RODS ARE UP

Gossip Turns Upon the Republican Nomination Four Years Hence.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALL BUREAU, HOTEL BARTON, WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt made up his mind fully two weeks ago that as soon as he was elected he would forswear a third term.

This decision was reached without importunity from any of the several prominent public men considered available for the Republican nomination four years hence.

The President has long held positive convictions on the third-term question. When Judge Parker, in his speech of acceptance, declared he would not take a second term if elected, the President privately admitted that he was opposed to a third term for himself, as well as for any one else. He declined at that time to declare himself out of the race in 1908. This he did because he feared that a declaration would be taken as an effort to make political capital in the campaign. He thought over the form of his statement and gave it out as soon as the returns showed a Republican victory.

This announcement throws the field wide open to all ambitious, willing and reluctant candidates. If the President had not eliminated himself last night there would soon have been indirect pressure brought by the various candidates for Presidential honors in 1908. That was the case after President McKinley was elected in 1900. His convictions were well known, but Senator Fairbanks and other ambitious men desired a formal declaration.

Immediately after the Philadelphia convention in 1900 Senator Fairbanks began to plan for the nomination in 1904; Leslie M. Shaw, then Governor of Iowa, began putting up a modest lightning rod, and the Roosevelt supporters would soon have been in the line, when President McKinley was assassinated. This changed the entire political aspect. Everybody conceded that Roosevelt would be his own successor until his opposition to the trusts caused talk of Senator Hanna.

The following men are considered available for the nomination in 1908: Elihu Root of New York, William H. Taft of Ohio, Leslie M. Shaw of Iowa, Senator Fairbanks, Senator Knox and Senator Beveridge of Indiana.

Within the past few weeks it has become known here that Senator Beveridge covets the Republican nomination. That President Roosevelt should so soon declare himself out is not considered favorable to Senator Beveridge. It is improbable that a Beveridge boom will be formally launched much before 1908.

Senator Fairbanks is as good as an announced candidate. Another man more demonstrative than he would have already declared a candidacy.

Senators Fairbanks and Beveridge are always at swords' points in Indiana, although they seldom admit it. One administration official expressed the opinion to-day that they would kill each other off as candidates for first place on the ticket.

Secretary Shaw has worked harder on the stump than any other member of the Cabinet in this campaign. It has done Shaw quite as much good as President Roosevelt. He doubtless will be an active candidate for the nomination, strengthening his fences at every opportunity in the meantime. He is expected to remain Secretary of the Treasury during the next administration.

Secretary Taft is regarded as the man with the brightest chance, but his disposition is more toward a judicial life, and many of his friends believe he would greatly prefer a place on the Supreme Court bench, possibly as the successor of Justice Fuller, who is expected soon to resign. President Roosevelt considers Secretary Taft to be of full Presidential size, and he also considers Elihu Root, Taft's predecessor, as a most available man for the Republican standard bearer. Root has the added distinction and qualification of being a New Yorker.

BLACK MAY OPPOSE DEPEW.

New York's Former Governor a Possible Senatorial Aspirant.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—"Has Frank S. Black abandoned his ambition to be elected United States Senator to succeed Senator Chauncey M. Depew?" was a question asked very generally in Republican circles to-day. It was agreed that if Black had not abandoned his intention the liveliest sort of a fight would occur between himself and Depew at Albany in January—one backed by Governor Odell, the other by Senator Platt.

The Call was informed to-day by two very prominent politicians, one an official of the State committee who is in the confidence of Senator Platt, and the other a well-known member of Congress from the interior of the State, in the confidence of Governor Odell, that an adjustment had been made of the differences between Depew and Black and that Depew would return to the Senate unchallenged. It was stated that Governor Odell had said there would be no opposition to Depew.

The Call, to ascertain the strength of the respective candidates, interrogated various members of the Legislature in New York and Kings County as to their preference. It was disclosed that Kings County would be almost solidly in favor of re-election of Depew and that New York County would vote for Depew if it were agreeable to Governor Odell. On the other hand, if Governor Odell desired the nomination himself or decided to support Black for the Senatorship, there is little doubt that New York County members, with practical unanimity, would do just as the Governor wished.

CLOSE IN MARYLAND.

Official Count Will Be Required to Determine the Result.

BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 9.—On the face of the unofficial returns Maryland is Republican on the Presidential ticket by a small majority. An official count may be required to decide the result. Three Republican Congressmen and three Democratic Congressmen were elected.

Congressman Jackson (R.) of the Fifth District claims that frauds or trick ballots were used in the district and while he admits that the count shows that Smith was elected says that he will contest the seat.

Record Vote in Ohio.

COLUMBUS Ohio, Nov. 9.—Almost complete unofficial returns to-night indicate that the Republican plurality in Ohio is between 210,000 and 215,000, or over three times the plurality the State ever before gave any national ticket. About a dozen counties have been carried by the Republicans for the first time, which means radical changes in county and other local offices. The Republicans gained three Congressmen.

LATE RETURNS ADD TO THE VICTORY

Roosevelt's Vote Grows

Missouri Goes Republican for First Time Since War.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 9.—Roosevelt has carried Missouri by 10,000 to 15,000. The only Democrat elected is Folk for Governor, who made a great race against the Roosevelt landslide. His plurality will be about 25,000. The Legislature is doubtful, with chances favoring a Republican body to elect Senator Cockrell's successor. Republican Congressmen have been elected in the Third, Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fifteenth districts.

Chairman Evans of the Democratic State Committee concedes the election of eight Republican Congressmen in Missouri. They are: Frank D. Kleipper in the Third District, Frank B. Fulkerson in the Fourth, Edgar C. Ellis in the Fifth, John Welborn in the Seventh, Richard Bartholdt in the Tenth, Marcus Rhodes in the Thirteenth, William T. Tyndal in the Fourteenth and Cassius M. Shartel in the Fifteenth.

LA FOLLETTE'S VICTORY.

Wisconsin's Governor Claims a Majority of the Legislature.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 9.—The result of the election in Wisconsin shows that Roosevelt ran ahead of every expectation and carried the State by a plurality estimated at between 60,000 and 75,000; that Governor La Follette has been re-elected by a plurality of about 50,000 and that the Congressional complexion remains unchanged from two years ago. The Legislature, which is to elect a United States Senator to succeed J. V. Quarles, is largely Republican,, and the question of whether Wisconsin shall have a primary election law has carried by a safe majority.

One of the surprises in the election was the big increase in the vote of the Social-Democratic party. Four years ago that party polled 4458 votes in Milwaukee; two years ago, 10,704, and in this election, 18,120. The Social-Democrats elected four Assemblymen and one Senator to the Legislature.

In the Legislature, Chairman Connor of the La Follette State Central Committee claims, there will be eighty members pledged to carry out the measures advocated by Governor La Follette. Of this number sixty-three are Assemblymen and seventeen Senators, or a majority of each house. Chairman Golden of the Stalwart faction claims that the Stalwarts and Democrats combined will control a majority of each house, and he predicts that if Senator Quarles is not re-elected the Legislature probably will find itself in a deadlock.

SOCIALISTS ELATED.

Predict the Disappearance of the Democratic Party.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The cheers that rang from Socialist audiences last night when the election bulletins showed heavy gains for Debs were reechoed to-day in expressions of satisfaction by Socialist leaders in Chicago. One of the foremost of these, Charles H. Kerr, predicted that the Democracy would disappear before the next Presidential election and the issue would be Socialism versus Republicanism.

"A month ago," said Kerr, "we estimated that nearly 45,000 Socialist votes would be polled in Illinois. Yesterday's election shows that nearly that many were cast in Chicago alone, the returns showing 42,350. Perhaps as many more will be recorded throughout the State, although large crowded cities are breeding spots for the theory of industrial freedom for which Socialism stands.

"A little over a month ago we estimated 450,000 votes would be polled in the United States. The returns will exceed these figures. Our gains have been losses to the Democratic party. Four years from now I expect the Democratic party to disappear. Then it will be a trial of Socialism against Republicanism—labor against capital."

DOUGLAS' FINE RUN.

Bay State's Governor-Elect Has a Lead of 35,710.

BOSTON, Mass., Nov. 9.—The returns from the State were completed to-day and the figures show that the Republican electors received a plurality of 86,279 in a total vote of 422,825. The votes for President were: Roosevelt 204,552, Parker 168,273.

For Governor—Douglas (D.) 234,311, Bates (R.) 198,601; Douglas' plurality 35,710.

Both the total vote for the two parties and the Republican plurality for Presidential electors are the largest ever recorded in the State.

On the other hand, the vote for Governor shows a plurality for the Democratic candidate of 35,710 and the defeat of Governor Bates in a Presidential year, which is considered one of the most inexplicable features of recent elections.

With the exception of Governor Bates the Republican State ticket was elected by substantial pluralities. The Legislature is overwhelmingly Republican.

UTAH EXCEEDS ESTIMATES.

Roosevelt's Plurality Greater Than at First Stated.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 9.—Returns from about one-third of the voting precincts of the State give Roosevelt 27,381, Parker 15,992, Debs 1509. The precincts reported include many of the heavy Republican districts, but so uniform has been the gain for Roosevelt that it is now evident his plurality in the State will be far in excess of the first estimates. Not half of the voting districts of Salt Lake County have been heard from and probably will not be until to-morrow, as in many instances the judges, completely exhausted by the hard work of counting scratched tickets, have abandoned the work in order to get some sleep.

Republican State Chairman Spry to-day claimed the election of the entire State ticket, an almost entire Republican Legislature and the election of the Salt Lake County ticket. The latter claim is disputed by both Democrats and American party men. The voting strength of the latter party is problematical as yet and will not be known until the count is finished in this city. It may be a week before accurate figures on the State vote are available.

FAVORS JOINT STATEHOOD.

Oklahoma's Vote an Indorsement of the Hamilton Bill.

GUTHRIE, Okla., Nov. 9.—The day's election returns show slight changes from last night's estimate and these are favorable to the Republicans. Returns from twenty of twenty-six counties indicate the re-election of B. C. McGuire (R.) as Delegate to Congress by about 1800 majority over Frank Matthews. The Democratic committee, while not conceding defeat, will give out no figures.

Statehood was the issue upon which the campaign was fought in Oklahoma and the result is an indorsement of the Hamilton bill, which has passed the lower house of Congress and which provides joint statehood for Oklahoma and Indian Territory in 1906.

NEW YORK'S TESTIMONIAL.

Roosevelt Has Plurality of Nearly Two Hundred Thousand.

NEW YORK, Nov. 9.—Returns from the whole State show that Roosevelt has 174,900 plurality and that Higgins for Governor has 80,000 plurality. The Legislature will have 102 Republicans out of 150 and 35 Republican Senators out of 50. Parker carries Greater New York, with one election district missing, by 35,999. Brooklyn was carried by Roosevelt by 1080 votes. Herrick (D.) for Governor carried Greater New York, with one election district missing, by 80,625 votes, and Brooklyn by 5404.

ALL "GOOD MEDICINE."

President's Pertinent Reply to Captain Seth Bullock of Dakota.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9.—Seth Bullock, who was once captain of the Black Hills Rangers and whom the President thinks is a fine type of American, wired to him yesterday: "We're making good medicine out here in Dakota."

The President got the dispatch about the time New York and all the other Eastern States were rolling up Roosevelt majorities. He wired in return: "We're making good medicine here, too."

BIG MAJORITY IN THE HOUSE.

Republicans Will Have Ninety-Two Over Their Opponents.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The sentiment which swept the Republican candidates into office will be reflected in the next House of Representatives. From figures obtained by the Associated Press the Republicans have elected 233 Representatives and the Democrats 141, the 12 remaining districts yet to be heard from being now equally divided between the two parties. The Republican majority in the next House will, therefore, be at least 92.

VOTE IN WEST VIRGINIA.

Roosevelt's Majority Will Be Largest Ever Given Any Candidate.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., Nov. 9.—The Democrats concede that Roosevelt has carried the State by over 10,000, while the Republicans claim Roosevelt's majority will be the largest ever given to any candidate by the State and may exceed 30,000.

The Democrats have not conceded the election of Dawson, the Republican nominee for Governor, although his election is claimed by the Republicans by over 20,000.

NIXON MAY GO TO SENATE.

Claims a Majority of the Legislature of Nevada.

RENO, Nev., Nov. 9.—Returns from this State are still incomplete. Out of 176 precincts only seventy-eight have been heard from. The last estimate of Roosevelt's plurality is about 2000.

The Congressional fight is still in doubt, with Yerington (R.) leading Van Duzer (D.) by 145 in the precincts heard from. Both parties claim the Legislature, but the most conservative Democrats concede it to Nixon by about two votes on joint ballot for United States Senator. Washoe County has given an unprecedented majority to the whole Republican ticket.

Governors Close in Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 9.—State Chairman McCall claimed that Littleton (R.) had carried the State for Governor. This the Democrats will not concede. The Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator, is overwhelmingly Democratic. Of the ten Congressmen, the Democrats elected eight, the Republicans two.

Roosevelt Leads Dineen.

CHICAGO, Nov. 9.—The figures show to-night that Roosevelt has carried Illinois by over 290,000. The plurality for Dineen for Governor is placed at 274,900. Roosevelt carried Chicago by 107,229, and the county outside of the city by 16,182, making his total plurality in Cook County 123,411.

Forty Thousand in South Dakota.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Nov. 9.—Later returns corroborate the estimate of 40,000 majority for Roosevelt. The State ticket is elected by about the same majority. Pierre's majority for the State capital will be about 18,000.

North Dakota in Line.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Nov. 9.—Detailed reports from the State confirm the earlier estimate of a Republican majority of 8000.

ELECTORAL VOTE SHOWN BY STATES

STATE.	Roosevelt.	Parker.
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	8	—
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	—
Oregon	4	—
Pennsylvania	34	—
Rhode Island	4	—
South Carolina	—	9
South Dakota	4	—
Tennesee	—	12
Texas	—	18
Utah	3	—
Vermont	4	—
Virginia	—	12
Washington	5	—
West Virginia	7	—
Wisconsin	13	—
Wyoming	3	—
Total	343	133

ROOSEVELT'S MAJORITY - - 210

GIRL FATALLY BURNED WHILE LIGHTING FIRE

Uses Coal Oil Can to Hasten the Blaze, With the Usual Result.

SANTA ROSA, Nov. 9.—Grace Williams, the 12-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Williams, residing near Cloverdale, was burned to death to-day by an explosion of coal oil, with which she was attempting to light a fire. It was the old story of holding an oil can over a fire and pouring oil on the embers. A terrific explosion followed the pouring of the oil, and the clothing which enveloped the form of the little girl was instantly ablaze. She ran from the house shrieking for help, and before assistance reached her had sustained injuries which caused her death in a few hours. At the time of the accident the girl was alone in the house and was arranging to prepare the family's noonday meal. A verdict of accidental death was rendered by the Coroner's jury.

YOUNG MEN QUARREL AND ONE IS KILLED

REDDING, Nov. 9.—Fred Shock, aged 19 years, killed B. F. Myers, a barber, at Hay Fork, Trinity County, this morning by striking him on the head with a shovel. The people of Hay Fork, a remote settlement, seem strangely reticent about giving out any particulars of the crime over the telephone. Coroner Ryan, Sheriff Bergin and District Attorney Given have left Weaverville for the scene of the crime.

The youth who did the killing is a cousin of John Shock, candidate for Supervisor, and the fatal quarrel may have arisen over politics. Myers was 35 years of age and only recently came to Hay Fork from Fresno.

ANOTHER REPRIEVE IS GRANTED BUCKLEY

SAN RAFAEL, Nov. 9.—Warden Tompkins received a telegram to-night from Governor Pardee granting William Buckley, who was to have been hanged Friday, a reprieve of one week.

Buckley was convicted of murder in the first degree on February 7, 1902, and on April 26 of the same year was sentenced to be hanged. Buckley was convicted of killing a non-union machinist named Rice. This is the third reprieve that has been granted the condemned man.

Found Lying Helpless.

SALINAS, Nov. 9.—An unknown man about 38 years of age was found this morning in a helpless condition alongside the railroad track near King City and was brought here. He is in a semi-conscious state, but makes motions to signify that he was struck by something, but cannot explain what. He constantly mutters as though trying to talk. He is thought to be suffering from a paralytic stroke. He is well dressed.

Raises Price of Oil.

BAKERSFIELD, Nov. 9.—The Californian to-day will publish the announcement that the Standard Oil Company will again purchase Kern River oil at 15 cents a barrel for 14 gravity and over. Some two months ago the company cut prices to 11½ cents and then stopped all purchases, with the result that the independent producers have organized to market their own oil.

Boy Killed by Train.

BAKERSFIELD, Nov. 9.—Fred Mungai, the 12-year-old son of a prominent merchant of this city, was killed this evening at 7 o'clock at the G-street crossing of the Santa Fe Railroad. The boy was riding on the switchboard of the engine. He fell off at the crossing and was ground under the wheels. Death was instantaneous.

Nearly 2 to 1 in Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 9.—Complete returns from Rhode Island for President give Roosevelt 40,898, Parker 24,924; Roosevelt's plurality 15,974.