

## ANALYSIS OF THE VOTE

What a Close Study of the National Election Reveals.

### SMALLER VOTE, LARGER MAJORITY

Figures Now In Make It Almost Certain That the Popular Vote Is Over 100,000 Less Than in 1900—Number of Persons Voting Actually Less Than It Was Eight Years Ago.

As the official returns come in from one state after another, says the New York Post, certain facts about the election scarcely indicated in the first announcement of results begin to stand out strikingly. It was the current impression on the day after election, for instance, that record breaking majorities must be the accompaniment of a record breaking vote. On the contrary, the figures now in have made it almost certain that the popular vote is more than 100,000 smaller than it was in 1900, which was itself about the same as in 1896. It has also been assumed that the election went overwhelmingly one way because of the great multitude of Democrats and first voters who by reason of personal admiration for Mr. Roosevelt came over and voted the Republican ticket. This view, too, is put in a new light by the later returns, which show that Roosevelt's lead over Parker was composed of approximately three parts Democratic losses to one part Republican gains.

The latest figures now obtainable, partly unofficial and in a few cases estimated, show that Roosevelt received 7,702,180 votes and Parker 5,119,704. In 1900 McKinley had 7,217,810 and Bryan 6,357,826. Thus Roosevelt's gain over McKinley's vote was only 484,370, while Parker's loss from the Bryan vote was approximately three times that figure, or 1,238,122.

Now as to the total vote. The combined vote for Roosevelt and Parker was 12,821,884, which was 753,752 less than the combined vote of McKinley and Bryan. Add 600,000 for the Socialist vote, and the total is still about 550,000 short of the total vote of all parties in 1900, which was 13,961,595. There is no reason for believing that the Populist, Prohibitionist and Social Labor candidates had so many as 550,000. Thus unless some of the state votes yet to be canvassed have been preposterously under or over estimated it is hard to escape the surprising conclusion that in the year of this unexampled party triumph the number of persons voting was actually less than it was eight years ago.

Looking only at the change of votes since 1900, the states may be divided into four groups. In only three states—Georgia, Mississippi and South Carolina—was Parker's vote larger than Bryan's and Roosevelt's smaller than McKinley's. In eight others—Alabama, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia—both Parker and Roosevelt received fewer votes than Bryan and McKinley respectively. In four—Delaware, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and West Virginia—Parker's vote was larger than Bryan's and Roosevelt's larger than McKinley's. In the other thirty Roosevelt had more votes than McKinley and Parker less votes than Bryan. But we find, further, that in only ten of these did Roosevelt's gain over the McKinley vote exceed Parker's loss from the Bryan vote.

The following table, in which the majority of the items are still subject to correction, shows how the party votes fluctuated in these groups:

	Roosevelt gain.	Parker loss.
Georgia	19,533	2,291
Mississippi	1,253	3,294
South Carolina	1,338	5,630
Total	12,124	11,215
	Roosevelt loss.	Parker gain.
Alabama	26,160	16,511
Kentucky	28,801	24,899
Maine	61	9,275
Maryland	28,815	12,825
North Carolina	45,081	32,751
Tennessee	1,134	4,731
Texas	5,641	127,423
Virginia	1,865	5,080
Total	137,614	233,526
	Roosevelt gain.	Parker loss.
Delaware	176	762
Massachusetts	15,686	11,279
Rhode Island	7,114	5,112
West Virginia	12,435	1,509
Total	35,401	18,713
	Roosevelt gain.	Parker loss.
Connecticut	8,532	1,083
Idaho	20,186	10,994
Nevada	2,240	2,176
New Jersey	29,431	258
New York	18,038	14,386
Pennsylvania	12,384	86,241
Utah	15,336	12,520
Vermont	4,891	3,072
Washington	37,544	14,823
Wyoming	5,759	1,297
Total	244,200	146,331
	Roosevelt gain.	Parker loss.
Arkansas	1,940	16,411
California	34,813	29,560
Colorado	12,696	46,123
Florida	895	1,311
Illinois	31,750	182,965
Indiana	31,026	37,888
Iowa	7,192	44,502
Kansas	24,918	77,809
Louisiana	707	3,671
Michigan	45,731	18,665
Minnesota	24,347	16,746
Missouri	7,254	58,675
Montana	3,646	16,362
Nebraska	16,723	62,232
New Hampshire	821	2,323
North Dakota	2,109	2,619
Ohio	76,079	117,229
Oregon	3,227	15,578
South Dakota	2,964	11,874
Wisconsin	14,788	28,178
Total	355,547	688,699

Those now pathetic maps of "sure" and "doubtful" states circulated before

election may be examined in connection with this table. There is a possible grain of cold comfort in the showing made by Parker in those states which were made the battleground. There were fourteen states in which there was supposed to be some element of doubt—Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin, Colorado, Utah, Nevada and Montana. Every one of them went strongly Republican, to be sure, yet it does appear that the Democratic candidate was a trifle more successful in keeping up the party strength to the standard of 1900 than he was in the country at large. To use the comparison suggested above, the Republican plurality for the whole country was made up of 28 per cent Republican gains and 72 per cent Democratic losses. In the fourteen selected states the plurality was obtained by 31 per cent Republican gains, 69 per cent Democratic losses. The group of states to which Parker's candidacy was expected to make the strongest appeal, New Jersey, New York and Connecticut, appear in the list of states in which Roosevelt's gains over McKinley were greater numerically than Parker's losses from the Bryan vote. In only three of the states of the solid south did the bitter animosities against President Roosevelt result in cutting down his vote while increasing that of Parker.

### DAVIS ON THE JAPANESE.

Novelist Says He Intensely Admires Them and Hates Them as Strongly.

Richard Harding Davis, the war correspondent, who recently returned to Philadelphia from Japan, had adventures which included a five weeks' advance into Manchuria, followed by a quick seven days' retreat, says the Philadelphia Press. Previous to that there had been four months of marking time in Tokyo.

In speaking of the Japanese war Mr. Davis said:

"About the tea houses? They were all very well as a novelty. But after the first two weeks they became tiresome. The geisha girls in them are no more than eleven or twelve years old. They can't talk English, and we could not talk Japanese. Imagine a lot of newspaper men being able to get entertainment out of such places! We would have been much happier even in Sioux City."

"We sailed to within six miles of Port Arthur. Then we were told to look."

When asked about his war adventures Mr. Davis replied: "The less said the better. The six months spent in the east I regard as six months of my life wasted. I was a failure. There is not any use in denying that. But there will be plenty of other chances to redeem myself."

"The American people seemed to have been hypnotized by the Japanese. All I can say is that I intensely admire them and intensely dislike them. If I said anything more you wouldn't believe me."

"We came up somewhere near the main army, and that was the nearest we ever arrived at the front. We remained four miles back of the fighting for four days. Then we became disgusted."

"I wrote a story about it and then locked it up. Some time when I feel less bitter I'll bring it out, rewrite it and treat it as a joke. Some war correspondents may like to sit on a hill four miles away and watch smoke rings and write stories about the battles. I don't."

"Do you believe that General Kuroki is dead?"

"Yes. I heard that before I left Japan. Since then a friend has informed me it is true."

### Motors For Millionaire Babies.

Newest of the fashionable mother's whims is the self-propelling baby carriage, a miniature motor car built in all respects on the lines of the motor's own drier, says the New York Press. The tiny automobile, which apparently is destined to be the toy of the youthful rich in the present decade, is about half as long again as the ordinary go-cart. It is made of material similar to that used in big touring cars, except that the sides have panels of woven rattan for ventilation and the underbody is not so heavy in proportion. Electricity alone is used for propulsion, gasoline and steam naturally being out of the question. The little runabout carries in its storage batteries power to drive it for fifty miles. It can be controlled by the child. If the youthful motorist is old enough, and also by side levers easily accessible to the home walking beside it. The younger children of George Jay Gould on Christmas day will become the proud possessors of two such cars, and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt's youngsters are to be equally fortunate. Each of the handsome vehicles, small though they are, is sold at a price running well into four figures.

### The Approach of Christmas.

Now comes the time when "little wife" gets out her scraps of silk, Stray bits of ribbon, likewise all Her plunder of that ilk. And "babe" watches what she does With counterfeited glee. For well he knows the wretched man. What the result will be! Yet with a sickly interest He presses her to tell What thing it is she labors on So faithfully and well And she, with wise, expressive smile, Says: "Cupidity!" Maintaining through the whole affair Large chunks of mystery. And so, on her creation bent, Late every night she's at it. While husband prays that from his lip May pass away this cup! Yet naught avails! 'Till 'tis done She doth most sweetly slave And makes what "hobby" on the whole, Would give the world's not to have! —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

## VICTIM OF OVERWORK

Side Lights on the Character of John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

### EVER AN INDEFATIGABLE TOILER

Earned His First Money When Six Years Old and at Thirty-one, With Worldwide Power and Wealth, Is Compelled to Take a Vacation—His Interest in Religious Work.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., thirty-one years old and the wealthiest man of his age in the world, has succumbed to overwork, says the New York Herald. The strain of ceaseless industry in connection with some of the most extensive financial enterprises in existence, his devotion to religious affairs and the vast responsibility resting on him to various ways have at last told on him, and he will spend a vacation abroad of two or three months.

When he reluctantly announced this fact to his Bible class of the Fifth Avenue Baptist church, in New York, there was unanimous expression of regret, but little surprise. Every one who heard him had been wondering how he had contrived so long to sustain himself under the tremendous weight which he has been carrying for years, but there was rejoicing when the intelligence was conveyed that his health was not seriously threatened and that he was merely "tired."

Always an indefatigable worker, Mr. Rockefeller has been disposed to ignore his physical welfare in favor of his ideals. Only a few Sundays ago, speaking of what he considered the four best things in life, he put character first, friendship second, health third and success last.

There is no doubt that this temporary breakdown has been caused by a devotion to activity unequalled by the ordinary struggler for the merest weekly pittance.

Apart from his vast individual fortune, he is a director in the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad, the National City bank, the "billion dollar" steel corporation, the American Linseed company, the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the Federal Mining and Smelting company, the Missouri Pacific Railroad company, the Standard Oil company, president of the American Postal and Newspaper Tube company and a trustee of the University of Chicago, not to mention half a dozen other smaller corporations.

Expert financiers have said that young Rockefeller, as his father's successor, the elder having virtually surrendered all his interests to his son, can control something like a thousand millions of dollars, a sum which in a decade or two will naturally increase to an extent unheard of in history, especially as it is not unusual for a Rockefeller investment to turn out a profit of 40 per cent.

They declare he could corner the world's wheat supply and bring an international war to an end; could buy and close the greatest banks in the United States and thus precipitate a panic; could ruin thousands by increasing the price of the commodity which he absolutely controls.

Precision is the keynote of his character. He is pale, of medium height, rather thick set, weak eyed and spectacled and always clad in plain black clothes. He does not smoke and never tasted wine. When he was married to Abby G. Aldrich, daughter of Senator Aldrich, on Oct. 9, 1901, all liquors were left off the menu at his request.

Arising summer and winter no later than half past 6 o'clock, he is at his office by 9, works there until 3 in the afternoon and then goes to a Broad street cafe for luncheon. The meal never costs him more than 30 cents. After luncheon he goes back to the office until about 5, and then to his home at 13 West Fifty-fourth street, New York, opposite that of his father.

He may take a little walk in the park or up Fifth avenue, or if his wife happens to be entertaining guests he will play the violin, his favorite instrument, or turn the music while she plays the piano. Dinner is always very plain, and Mr. Rockefeller is usually in bed by 10 o'clock.

The theory of life of this busy young man is work, the necessity of religion and the righteousness of money making. He earned his first money when he was six years old.

His father, who then lived in Cleveland, offered the boy a penny for every fence post he could find on the estate that was not in perfect condition. The boy hustled for two hours, found a dozen and presented a bill.

The religious side of young Mr. Rockefeller is perhaps the most interesting. His Bible class contains more than 250 members, and everybody is welcome to join it. Going there on a Sunday morning, you are met at the door by half a dozen smiling young men, who usher you to a seat without a question.

Mr. Rockefeller enters a few minutes later, and after the first hymn has been announced and sung he arises, delivers a short prayer and then gives the lesson of the day. He uses no notes and talks without gesture. After the services he invites all those present to meet him in an anteroom, where he shakes hands and converses.

In summer Mr. Rockefeller lives on a fine estate in the Pocantico hills, and often he gets up before 6 o'clock in the morning and chops wood in order to get an appetite for breakfast.

A Novelty In Flowers.

A new flower, a large yellow poppy, has been introduced into England from Tibet. It is called the Neconopsis integrifolia.

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