A Review of the Election

New Governors of States and Probable United States Senators.

Political Complexion of House, Electoral College and Popular Vote.

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THERE was an election held in the United States of America the other day. You may have heard of it. It may not have attracted much attention in Mars or the Milky way, but it certainly made some dent in this planet. It was a mixture of landslide, Armageddon, the judgment day and a political earthquake. An elephant and bull moose were buried somewhere in the debris, and a donkey and Democratic rooster emerged from the ruins making joyful sounds. But to get down to cases:

In this election there were chosen a president and vice president of the United States, legislatures to choose thirty-five members of the United States senate, determining the political complexion of that body, 435 members of the national house of representatives, governors in more than thirty states and thousands of minor officials. In the electoral college the Democrats have so many votes that it seems a shame to count them. The senate is close, but the Democrats are claiming at least fifty votes out of ninety-six, with some states yet doubtful. The house is Democratic by nearly 170 majority, while the Democrats have likewise chosen a majority of the governors.

The New Senate.

Alabama	Bankhead* (Dem.)
Arkansas	Davis* (Dem.)
Colorado	Shafroth (Dem.)
Colorado (vacancy)	Thomas (Dem.)
Delaware	A Democrat
Georgia	Bacon* (Dem.)
Idaho	Borah* (Rep.)
Idaho (vacancy)	A Republican
Illinois	In doubt
Illinois (vacancy)	In doubt
Iowa	Kenyon (Rep.)
Kansas	Thompson (Dem.)
Kentucky	James (Dem.)
Louisiana	Ransdell (Dem.)
Maine	Burleigh (Rep.)
Massachusetts	A Republican
Michigan	Smith (Rep.)
Minnesota	Nelson (Rep.)
Mississippi	Vardaman* (Dem.)
Montana	Walsh (Dem.)
Nebraska	Norris (Prog.)
Nevada	Pittman (Dem.)
New Hampshire	A Republican
New Jersey	Hughes (Dem.)
North Carolina	Simmons (Dem.)
New Mexico	Fall* (Rep.)
Oklahoma	Owen* (Dem.)
Oregon	Lane (Dem.)
Rhode Island	A Republican
South Carolina	Tillman* (Dem.)
South Dakota	Sterling (Rep.)
Tennessee	A Democrat
Texas	Sheppard (Dem.)
Virginia	Martin* (Dem.)
West Virginia	A Republican
Wyoming	Warren (Rep.)

Those marked with a star have been elected. As the Democrats have thirty holdover senators this would indicate that they would have forty-nine, or a majority of two, with a chance still to win one in Illinois, where no party has a majority in the legislature.

The New Governors.

Colorado	Elias M. Ammons (Dem.)
Connecticut	Simeon E. Baldwin (Dem.)
Delaware	Charles R. Miller (Rep.)
Florida	Park Trammell (Dem.)
Idaho	James H. Hawley (Dem.)
Illinois	Edward F. Dunne (Dem.)
Indiana	Samuel M. Ralston (Dem.)
Iowa	George W. Clarke (Rep.)
Kansas	In doubt
Massachusetts	Eugene N. Foss (Dem.)
Michigan	Woodbridge N. Ferris (Dem.)
Minnesota	Adolph O. Eberhart (Rep.)
Missouri	Elliott W. Major (Dem.)
Montana	Samuel V. Stewart (Dem.)
Nebraska	John H. Morehead (Dem.)
New Hampshire	In doubt
New York	William Sulzer (Dem.)
North Carolina	Locke Craig (Dem.)
North Dakota	F. O. Hellstrom (Dem.)
Ohio	James M. Cox (Dem.)
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier (Rep.)
South Carolina	Cole L. Blease (Dem.)
South Dakota	Frank Byrne (Rep.)
Tennessee	Ben W. Hooper (Rep.)
Texas	Oscar B. Colquitt (Dem.)
Utah	John F. Tolton (Dem.)
Washington	Ernest Lister (Dem.)
W. Virginia	H. D. Hatfield (Rep. and Prog.)
Wisconsin	F. E. McGovern (Rep.)

In New Hampshire the legislature will choose the Republican candidate, since no one had a majority in the election. In Kansas the fight is so close between Capper (Rep.) and Hodges (Dem.) that the official count will be required to decide. Capper claims it by 53 and Hodges by 50.

In Tennessee the result was very close between McMillin (Dem.) and Hooper (Rep.). In Delaware there was only about 1,000 between Miller and Monaghan (Dem.).

The New House.

	Democrats.	Republicans.	Progressives.
Alabama	10	—	—
Arizona	1	—	—
Arkansas	7	—	—
California	2	5	4
Colorado	4	—	—
Connecticut	5	—	—
Delaware	1	—	—
Florida	4	—	—
Georgia	12	—	—
Idaho	—	2	—
Illinois	19	6	2
Indiana	12	1	—
Iowa	3	8	—
Kansas	5	3	—
Kentucky	9	2	—
Louisiana	8	—	—
Maine	1	3	—
Maryland	6	—	—
Massachusetts	7	9	—
Michigan	2	9	1
Minnesota	1	9	—
Mississippi	8	—	—
Missouri	14	2	—
Montana	2	—	—
Nebraska	3	3	—
Nevada	—	1	—
New Hampshire	2	—	—
New Jersey	11	1	—
New Mexico	1	—	—
New York	32	11	—
North Carolina	10	—	—
North Dakota	—	3	—
Ohio	20	2	—
Oklahoma	6	2	—
Oregon	—	3	—
Pennsylvania	11	23	1
Rhode Island	2	1	—
South Carolina	7	—	—
South Dakota	—	3	—
Tennessee	10	—	—
Texas	18	—	—
Utah	—	2	—
Vermont	—	2	—
Virginia	9	1	—
Washington	—	4	1
West Virginia	3	4	—
Wisconsin	5	6	—
Wyoming	—	1	—
Total	302	122	11

The Progressives claim more members than this table shows, since some classed as Republicans in Pennsylvania and elsewhere really belong to the new party. It will be impossible to determine exactly how many there are of these until the new congress meets and the members in question declare by their caucus affiliations to which party they belong.

In the First Ohio district the fight between Longworth (Rep.), son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt, and his Democratic opponent was so close that it was in doubt for several days.

Among those who went down in the landslide were Uncle Joe Cannon and William B. McKinley, Taft's manager, in Illinois; Ebenezer J. Hill in Connecticut and other warhorses of the Republican party. Victor J. Berger, the lone Socialist member, was defeated, although the Socialists throughout the nation showed surprising gains, practically doubling their vote. Woman suffrage also won four new states, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona, making ten states in all where women will hereafter have the ballot.

The Electoral College.

WILSON.

Alabama	12
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	18
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Montana	4
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Hampshire	4
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	3
New York	45
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	5
Ohio	24
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	5
Rhode Island	5
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Virginia	12
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	435

ROOSEVELT.

Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
Pennsylvania	38
Washington	7
Total	72

TAFT.

*South Dakota	5
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Total	13

DOUBTFUL.

California	13
Idaho	4
Total	17

*South Dakota went for Roosevelt, but it is claimed that the electors are pledged to Taft.

So far as mere numerical majority goes, this is the most decisive vote in the history of the electoral college. This is partially due to the fact, however, that the college is now much larger than ever before. Washington received the unanimous vote of the electors, and Monroe all but one. Among other decisive results in the past may be mentioned the following: In 1832 Andrew Jackson received 219 electoral votes to 49 for Henry Clay, 11 for John Floyd and 7 for William Wirt. In 1840 William Henry Harrison had 234 to 60 for Martin Van Buren. In 1852 Franklin Pierce had 254 to 42 for General Winfield Scott. In 1864 Abraham Lincoln received 212 to 21 for General George B. McClellan. Grant received tremendous electoral majorities both times, 214 to 80 for Horatio Seymour in 1868 and 286 to 63 for several candidates following the death of Horace Greeley in 1872. In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt received 336 to 140 for Alton B. Parker.

Yet, notwithstanding his phenomenal majority in electors and his great popular plurality over either Taft or Roosevelt, it is one of the anomalies of the situation that President Elect Wilson received an actual minority of the vote and possibly fell short of the Bryan vote in 1908. The following table shows the complete vote in a few states and close approximations in the others:

Popular Vote For President.

	Wilson	Taft.	Roosevelt.
Alabama	75,000	18,000	20,000
Arizona	16,465	4,755	11,256
Arkansas	75,000	26,000	28,000
California	232,250	3,085	232,415
Colorado	130,000	55,000	79,000
Connecticut	73,601	67,258	33,546
Delaware	22,631	15,998	8,836
Florida	31,000	3,700	4,200
Georgia	93,057	5,167	21,840
Idaho	35,000	35,000	23,000
Illinois	407,470	254,625	281,328
Indiana	270,887	151,157	160,903
Iowa	169,162	111,084	149,540
Kansas	98,300	50,100	80,000
Kentucky	216,705	110,370	102,675
Louisiana	72,000	4,000	13,000
Maine	50,946	26,504	48,387
Maryland	111,738	52,984	57,640
Massachusetts	170,996	153,256	140,152
Michigan	190,000	150,000	220,000
Minnesota	85,000	75,000	110,000
Mississippi	65,000	3,000	5,500
Missouri	343,569	196,300	127,500
Montana	44,920	27,760	22,540
Nebraska	109,000	58,000	74,000
Nevada	8,854	3,705	6,112
New Hampshire	34,743	33,964	7,802
New Jersey	167,079	84,552	138,583
New Mexico	15,100	11,250	7,800
New York	650,721	450,466	382,463
North Carolina	160,000	40,000	60,000
North Dakota	35,000	25,000	27,000
Ohio	446,769	312,600	253,564
Oklahoma	120,000	90,000	*.....
Oregon	31,094	23,600	25,434
Pennsylvania	384,259	269,166	428,570
Rhode Island	30,197	27,703	16,442
South Carolina	41,000	1,300	2,100
South Dakota	55,000	*.....	60,000
Tennessee	120,000	50,000	60,000
Texas	209,000	28,000	32,000
Utah	35,000	40,000	13,000
Vermont	16,367	23,226	22,112
Virginia	78,681	21,131	18,670
Washington	84,130	75,145	126,265
West Virginia	120,000	65,000	80,000
Wisconsin	205,000	180,000	80,000
Wyoming	16,000	15,000	8,000
Totals	6,274,393	3,547,759	4,126,796

*No electors on the ballot.

It will be weeks before the official count is made in most of the states, and until that time comes it will be impossible to give the popular vote in full. All these totals will be somewhat increased, but will retain approximately the same relative positions.

Comparing this vote with that of 1908, which was—Taft, 7,678,908; Bryan, 6,409,104, it is seen that Wilson is about 140,000 short of Bryan's vote and that the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote is more than 2,000 short of Taft's vote four years ago. As already stated, however, complete and official returns may change these results.

Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt is above 2,000,000 and over Taft is nearly 2,700,000. Roosevelt received more than 500,000 over Taft. Wilson is 1,400,000 behind the combined vote of Roosevelt and Taft.

Other Minority Presidents.

He is not by any means the first president who has been elected by a minority vote. In 1892 Grover Cleveland received a large majority of the electoral vote, but his popular vote was 5,556,918 to 5,176,108 for Harrison, 1,041,028 for Weaver (Populist), 264,133 for Bidwell (Prohibition) and 21,164 for Wing (Socialist Labor). In other words, the combined vote of other candidates was 6,502,433, nearly 1,000,000 more than Cleveland.

Four years earlier Mr. Harrison won, although he had fewer votes than Mr. Cleveland. The figures were: Harrison, 5,440,216; Cleveland, 5,538,233; other candidates, 402,411. Thus Harrison was nearly 100,000 behind Cleveland and 500,000 short of the combined opposition.

In the close and exciting Cleveland-Blaine contest of 1884 the Democratic candidate was ahead of Mr. Blaine, but slightly behind the total vote of opposing candidates. The result was: Cleveland, 4,911,017; Blaine, 4,848,334; St. John (Prohibition), 151,809; Butler (Greenback), 133,825. Thus, while Cleveland led Blaine by 62,683, he was behind the combined opposition by 222,951.

In fact, minority presidents have been the rule. Garfield was one. He was a slight 7,000 ahead of Hancock, but more than 300,000 behind all opponents. The figures were: Garfield, 4,449,053; Hancock, 4,442,035; Weaver (Greenback), 307,306; Dow (Pro.), 10,305; Phelps (Amer.), 707.

Hayes Far Behind.

Hayes was still more in the minority, being 250,000 behind Tilden and nearly 345,000 behind all candidates. The result was: Hayes, 4,033,950; Tilden, 4,284,885; Cooper (Greenb.), 81,740; Smith (Pro.), 9,522, and Walker (Amer.), 2,636.

Grant was ahead of all other candidates in both his races, as was Lincoln in his second race, but in 1860 the great emancipator was elected by a minority. The figures were: Lincoln, 1,866,352; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckenridge, 845,763; Bell, 589,581. Thus the combined opposition was 2,810,501, which was nearly 1,000,000 ahead of Mr. Lincoln's vote. That was the nearest parallel to the present election, as the Democratic party was split then as the Republican party is split now.

James Buchanan was a minority president. His vote was 1,838,169 to 1,341,264 for Fremont and 874,538 for Millard Fillmore (Amer.), thus leaving Buchanan nearly 400,000 behind the combined opposition.

Franklin Pierce had a majority over all, but four years earlier Zachary Taylor was elected by a minority vote. He received 1,360,101 to 1,220,544 for Lewis Cass and 291,263 for Martin Van Buren (Free Soil), thus being 150,000 behind the total vote of his opponents.

The same was true of James K. Polk in 1844. He received 1,337,243 to 1,299,068 for Henry Clay and 62,300 for James G. Birney, leaving Polk nearly 25,000 behind the two.

The elder Harrison had a clear majority in 1840, as did Van Buren in 1836 and Jackson in both of his contests, but in 1824 John Quincy Adams was elected by a minority, the vote being: Adams, 108,321; Jackson, 155,872; Clay, 46,587, and Crawford, 44,282. Adams was 50,000 behind Jackson and more than 140,000 behind all. Yet he was chosen by the electoral college.

This carries us back to the beginning of the convention and party system. Since that system began a majority of our presidents have been elected by a minority of the popular vote.

SELECT CULLINGS

Fall of a Famous Rocking Stone.

When the famous rocking stone of Tandil, in the southern part of the province of Buenos Aires, fell recently from its narrow platform on the edge of a cliff Argentina lost one of its most interesting natural curiosities. This great granite block was more than sixteen feet in diameter and thirteen feet high and weighed about 700 tons. It was balanced so nicely that the strong winds from the pampas made it rock perceptibly, and great numbers of tourists amused themselves by cracking nuts and empty bottles under it. Yet many years ago the tyrant Rosas with a team of sixty oxen tried unsuccessfully to pull it down. It is thought that the hard pulverized glass from the thousands of broken bottles left on the cliff by visitors gradually wore away the stone and the foundation until a slight shifting of weight caused the bowlder to fall.—Youth's Companion.

Vienna Coffee Houses.

The kaffeehaus—coffee house—is a Vienna institution. It ranges in equipment from ultra simple to elegant, but it is a public club where men meet for billiards, chess, cards and coffee. "The hand of progress," says a letter from that city, "has fallen on the coffee house, and the first step toward its destruction has been taken. Catering to the taste of the foreign visitor, a new coffee house has made its appearance. Glass and marble, electric lights, a platform for an orchestra, a booth where one may dictate letters, another where theater tickets are for sale and uniformed messenger boys are some of the novelties, to say nothing of the American bar. But there is no 'atmosphere,' no billiard table and no place to play cards. It is most beautiful and may become popular with visitors, but for the native it will be a cafe, never a kaffeehaus."—New York Tribune.

Modernizing the Orient.

Even the structures of the ancient city of Jerusalem have changed. Where once were crumbling walls and ancient temples are now blocks of government buildings. On the site of the Jaffa gate is a broad and imposing avenue. In the streets are tramways and taxicabs, and the western water cart has supplanted the man on foot with his goatskin of water. In the plains of Sharon and on the tablelands between Jaffa and Jerusalem steam driven thrashing machines and self binding reapers are at work. Water is supplied by means of pumps driven by motors, Abraham's well at Beersheeba being pumped in this fashion. Up to date motorboats now cross the sea of Galilee, and a scheme is under consideration whereby similar boats will ply the river Jordan.—Argonaut.

Alfonso In No Hurry.

Alfonso XIII. prefers St. Sebastian to the gloomy palace of the Escurial, which was formerly the summer residence of the kings of Spain and where apartments are always kept prepared for him. The present king has lived at the Escurial only once, in returning as a child from Switzerland, and then only for a few hours. The tombs of the kings of Spain from the time of Charles V. to the present are at the Escurial. It is destined to contain one day the body of Alfonso XIII. The guide who accompanies strangers who visit the Escurial explains that the young king has never yet visited the tomb that is reserved for him and adds: "The present king says: 'Oh, that place there! Don't bother. I'll get there soon enough.'"—Cride Paris.

Top Hat Disappearing.

Things that you don't notice are the things that are not there. We will pause for a moment to enable that great truth to permeate, then proceed to consider that one of the things you haven't noticed, though it was one of the most obvious things a dozen years ago, is the silk hat, which by some curious twist of fashion has almost disappeared. You may walk in these days through the parks and Piccadilly and Bond street and find not one top hat in a thousand passersby. Twenty years ago the top hat was the uniform of all who did not get their beer in by the jug. Today (surely you must have noticed it) a man in a silk hat is suspected.—London Chronicle.

The Shape of Smoke.

What is the shape of smoke? This is not one of the numbered foolish questions, but a subject dealt with seriously in the first bulletin issued by the smoke investigating commission in Pittsburgh. The commission experts say that it is necessary not only to know the chemistry of smoke and how it acts harmfully upon metal work, masonry and building materials generally, as well as vegetation, but it is important to know also the shape and size of smoke particles, how the different kinds vary, whether they are electrically charged and how they form nuclei for the condensation of fog and rain.

Thirteen In France.

Superstitious people in France are worried by the new method of counting the hours. Trains which start at 1 p. m. (now 13 o'clock) are much less crowded than others, especially on Fridays. It is curious how the superstition of thirteen persists. Massenet never dated his letters on the fatal day. Even his manuscripts he numbered thus: 12, 12 bis, 14. By a strange coincidence or fatality the great composer died on the thirteenth of the month in a year whose figures added on amounted to thirteen.

REPORT OF CONDITION OF THE

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RESOURCES.

Reserve fund		$
Cash, specie and notes, $12,864 00		
Due from approved reserve agents	$32,580 31	45,444 31
Nickels, cents and fractional currency		200 51
Checks and other cash items		211 17
Due from banks and trust companies not reserve		
Bills discounted: Upon one name		425 00
" " Upon two or more names		166,773 52
Time loans with collateral		28,778 09
Loans on call with collateral		29,842 88
Loans on call upon two or more names		29,885 00
Loans secured by bonds and mortgages		14,544 ..
Bonds, Stocks, etc., Schedule D		70,840 21
Mortgages and Judgments of record		84,153 58
Office Building and Lot		18,800 00
Furniture and fixtures		2,000 00
Overdrafts		22 78
Miscellaneous assets		7,325 05
		$ 439,246 17

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$ 75,000 00
Surplus Fund		20,000 00
Undivided Profits, less expenses and taxes paid		4,288 13
Deposits, subject to check	$82,437 89	
Cashier's checks outstand'g	76 58	
Individual deposits, Time	257,443 57	339,958 04
		$439,246 17

State of Pennsylvania, County of Wayne ss.

I, C. A. Emery, Cashier of the above named company do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. A. EMERY, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 9th day of Nov., 1912.

My commission expires Jan. 19, 1915

RENA S. EGERTT, N. P.

Correct attest:
M. E. SIMONS,
W. M. FOWLER,
G. WM. SELL,
} Directors.

90w4

TAFT'S PROCLAMATION FIXES CANAL RATES.

Washington.—President Taft has issued a proclamation fixing the rates that the foreign shipping of the world shall pay for passage through the Panama canal. The proclamation, made under authority of the canal act passed by congress in August, established a merchant vessel rate of $1.20 per net ton for actual carrying capacity, with a reduction of 40 per cent. on ships in ballast.

American coastwise shipping was exempted for toll payment by congress. It is to this provision of the act that Great Britain diplomatically protested, but no reference to the incident was made in the president's proclamation. American naval vessels are exempted without specific mention either in the act or proclamation, it being unnecessary to explain the uselessness of payment from its navy department pocket to the one belonging to the treasury department.

The rates named in the proclamation are practically the same as those which will be in force at the Suez canal next year.

The president based his declaration of rates upon the report and investigation of Professor Emery R. Johnson, of the University of Pennsylvania, an expert designated by executive order for the task. The report has been awaited with interest by shipping interests throughout the world.

According to Professor Johnson's report to the president, also made public last week, the Panama canal should be upon a self-sustaining basis in twenty years. It should compete successfully with the Suez route for the traffic of Europe with South American west coast points and with New Zealand but can not be expected to compete successfully for Europe's trade to the far east.

Taking the estimates of the canal commission for expenses of operation and maintainance of the canal and for the improvements held to be necessary at the end of a decade, Professor Johnson figures that the rate per net ton can be reduced at the end of ten years to $1.00

UNION STATIONS.

The railways of the United States have union stations in 135 of the 227 cities shown in the census of 1910 as having a population of over 25,000, and of the fifty cities in this list having a population of over 100,000, forty contain union stations. In some cases it appears that the roads have been lavish in their provision of union stations, thirty-five cities being provided with two stations entered by more than one road, eight cities with three such stations, two cities, Buffalo and Cincinnati, with four and Chicago with five.

The four stations in Buffalo are used by fourteen roads: the five in Chicago by twenty-six roads, and the four in Cincinnati serve only ten roads. There are twenty-two roads in the union station in St. Louis, the largest number of roads entering one station in the country. Peoria, Ill., ranks second to St. Louis in this respect, with a station which serves twelve roads. There are 112 union stations in the country used by only two roads, comparing with ninety-one used by three or more.

The geographical location of the cities having union stations is indicated by the fact that there are as many cities in the States of New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois which contain union stations as in all the States west of the Mississippi River. The State of New York leads in this respect, having fifteen cities with union stations. Pennsylvania is a close second with twelve cities. The above figures show that the extent to which American railways have gone in combining their station facilities is greater than is commonly realized.

DISAPPOINTED IN SEX PARENTS DROWN BABY.

Cincinnati.—Disappointed because their ten days' old baby was a boy when they wanted a girl, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Kipp, each 22 years of age, wrapped the child in a shawl and tossed him into the Ohio river. They were arrested and the husband confessed, blaming his wife for wanting to dispose of the child. When arraigned in court last week their cases were continued to November 27.

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