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Pennsylvania.

The complete returns from Pennsylvania up to last, (Thursday) evening indicate that ROOSEVELT'S majority will not be less than 450,000 and may possibly reach the unprecedented figures of 475,000.

It was unfortunate that these two gentlemen were made the victims of a false pride that keeps men from trying to learn what they do not know.

The tabulated returns for the county will be found on another page of this issue. The footings on the county ticket are official.

It is never so bad that it might not be worse. Even in the late cyclone the Democrats elected their candidate for Governor in Massachusetts and West Virginia.

When it was to be so, it is probably better that it was as overwhelming as it was. We all know that we are licked and needn't fool any time figuring out where it was done or how it might have been otherwise.

Well, well, it certainly big enough and will eventually prove rotten enough to fall apart of its own weight.

sons that Centre county has given ROOSEVELT a majority of 1338 votes.

Under all the conditions we congratulate those Democrats who did win out and congratulate the people of the county on having selected so many of the best men who were placed before them, but we are profoundly sorry that the good work did not extend to the Hon. J. W. KEPLER and Mr. WETZEL.

It was unfortunate that these two gentlemen were made the victims of a false pride that keeps men from trying to learn what they do not know.

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Well, well, it certainly big enough and will eventually prove rotten enough to fall apart of its own weight.

Just a little Rooster to crow over the Judge and the county, not so much because we want to crow as because Dr. R. G. H. Hayes doesn't want us to.

The Governors Elected.

Table listing governors elected in various states: Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Electoral Vote Since 1854.

Table showing electoral votes since 1854 for various candidates: 1854-Cleveland, 219; Blaine, 162. 1856-Harrison, 233; Cleveland, 108. 1860-Republican, 69; Lincoln, 55. 1862-Cleveland, 277; Harrison, 145; Weaver, 22. 1864-Cleveland's plurality, 110. 1868-McKinley, 271; Bryan, 176. 1872-McKinley's majority, 95. 1876-McKinley, 292; Bryan, 155. 1880-McKinley's majority, 137. 1884-Roosevelt, 343; Parker, 133. 1888-McKinley's majority, 210.

New Commanders For Russian Armies

Changes May Mean Defeat On Kuropatkin's Part

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 6.—The army organ today publishes a long list of new commanders in the Far East, including the appointments of Generals Linevich and Kaulbars to the first and third armies respectively.

General Kutzevich and Salivanoff will command the twenty-second and thirty-seventh divisions of the First Corps, whose chief, General Meyendorff, is resigning on account of ill health.

The sweeping character of these changes imply that there is no intention on General Kuropatkin's part to assume the offensive during this year's campaign unless an exceedingly favorable opportunity offers.

LOOKS LIKE A DEADLOCK.

It begins to look like a deadlock below Mukden for the winter, unless Port Arthur falls or the Japanese abandon the idea of renewing the assault upon the fortress there.

In fact, the latest dispatches from the front indicate that such a move by the Japanese commander is in preparation, though the best opinion at the War Office holds to the view that there is no likely to be another big battle this year, one of the indications being the departure of many military attaches for the winter.

ORLOFF RELIEVED OF BLAME.

General Orloff, whom General Kuropatkin blamed for the Russian reverse at Liaoyang, declares in the Novoe Vremya today that he obeyed General Stakelberg's orders in making the much criticized attack, in which his division was decimated and he himself wounded.

General Kuropatkin apparently is convinced that Orloff was not to blame, and the order detaching him has been revoked, and he has been appointed on General Kuropatkin's staff.

General Kuropatkin reports the repulse of a Japanese attack on his right flank on November 5th.

HEADQUARTERS GREGG POST, 95, G. A. R.—General Orders. Commodore—The annual inspection of Gregg Post 95 will be held in Post room at the regular meeting, Saturday night, Nov. 12th, 1904.

By order of EMANUEL NOLL, F. PEEBLES GREEN, Commander. Act. Adj't.

THE ELECTION.

ROOSEVELT AND FAIRBANKS SUCCESSFUL.

Imperialism and Trust Extortions to be the Rule for the Coming Four Years. The Senate, Congress and all Departments of the General Government in the Hands of the Republicans. Five Republican States—Massachusetts, West Virginia, Colorado, Montana and Minnesota—Choose Democratic Governors.

New York, Nov. 9.—If Maryland has gone Republican, as unofficial returns indicate, the Republican vote in the electoral college will be the unprecedented one of 325 for Roosevelt and Fairbanks, to 151 for Parker and Davis. Not only is this far in excess of Mr. McKinley's votes, 292 in 1900, but Judge Parker's vote is four less than that given Mr. Bryan four years ago.

It is practically certain that the Republican national ticket has carried every state in the Union outside of the so-called solid south. It may take the official count to decide Maryland. The Republican majority in the next house of representatives will be not less than 50.

While complete returns are lacking, it seems probable that the Democrats also have elected governors of Nebraska and possibly in West Virginia. In the latter state the vote is very close, but the indications are that Cornwell, the Democratic candidate, has outrun the national ticket and will pull through.

Montana also reverses her electoral vote on state issues, and elects a Democratic governor.

Democratic successes are confined to the solid south, in which Kentucky is included, and Mr. Parker has not carried a single state which did not give its vote to Mr. Bryan four years ago. Unofficial returns indicate that he has lost some of those which the Nebraska candidate held for his party.

Official figures from some of the northwestern states may slightly change the totals, but based on the returns available, the electoral vote stands as follows:

THE RESULT. States. Plurality. Rep. Dem. Rep. Dem. Alabama..... 75000..... 11..... 9..... Arkansas..... 40000..... 19..... 1..... California..... 105000..... 19..... 1..... Colorado..... 15000..... 8..... 7..... Connecticut..... 82000..... 2..... 1..... Delaware..... 40000..... 2..... 1..... Florida..... 18000..... 5..... 5..... Georgia..... 45000..... 13..... 13..... Idaho..... 25000..... 1..... 1..... Illinois..... 200000..... 27..... 17..... Indiana..... 80000..... 15..... 15..... Iowa..... 140000..... 13..... 13..... Kansas..... 100000..... 10..... 10..... Kentucky..... 10000..... 13..... 13..... Louisiana..... 25000..... 1..... 1..... Maine..... 37000..... 6..... 6..... Maryland..... 1500..... 8..... 8..... Massachusetts..... 25000..... 16..... 16..... Michigan..... 140000..... 14..... 14..... Minnesota..... 100000..... 11..... 11..... Missouri..... 80000..... 18..... 18..... Montana..... 20000..... 1..... 1..... Nebraska..... 10000..... 3..... 3..... Nevada..... 25000..... 8..... 8..... New Hampshire..... 30000..... 4..... 4..... New Jersey..... 60000..... 12..... 12..... New Mexico..... 17000..... 2..... 2..... New York..... 140000..... 39..... 39..... North Carolina..... 20000..... 3..... 3..... North Dakota..... 50000..... 12..... 12..... Ohio..... 140000..... 23..... 23..... Oklahoma..... 40000..... 4..... 4..... Oregon..... 40000..... 13..... 13..... Rhode Island..... 16000..... 4..... 4..... South Dakota..... 50000..... 4..... 4..... Tennessee..... 25000..... 12..... 12..... Texas..... 100000..... 18..... 18..... Utah..... 25000..... 8..... 8..... Vermont..... 36000..... 4..... 4..... Virginia..... 25000..... 12..... 12..... Washington..... 40000..... 8..... 8..... West Virginia..... 30000..... 7..... 7..... Wisconsin..... 90000..... 13..... 13..... Wyoming..... 6000..... 2..... 2..... Total..... 2,279,677..... 498,000..... 343..... 133.....

MARYLAND REPUBLICAN

Baltimore Sun Concedes the State to Roosevelt by 100.

Baltimore, Nov. 9.—The Sun, which supported the Democratic presidential nominee, concedes that Roosevelt carried the state by about 1000. In Baltimore city, with one precinct missing, Parker has 474 plurality.

In the six congressional districts of the state three Republicans and two Democrats have been elected, with the remaining district in doubt. This district is now represented by W. H. Jackson, a Republican, and the probabilities point to his re-election.

383,195 IN PENNSYLVANIA

Republicans Also Make Gains in Congressmen.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—The Republicans have made an almost complete sweep in Pennsylvania, carrying the state for Roosevelt and Fairbanks by 383,195, a gain of 94,762 over McKinley's plurality, and electing 25 out of 26 state senators and 30 of the 32 congressmen. They have also elected 175 of the 204 members of the house of representatives. This gives them control of both branches of the legislature by a large majority, insuring the election of Governor Pennypacker's appointee, Philander C. Knox, for United States senator, to succeed the late M. S. Quay.

Late returns make the result in the 26th congressional district doubtful, with a probability that Schneebel (Rep.) is elected over Broadhead (Dem.). With Schneebel elected, the next Pennsylvania delegation in the national house of representatives will stand: Republicans, 31; Democrat, 1.

Returns from Berks county also cast doubt upon the result in the 13th congressional district, although it is believed that Congressman Kline (Dem.) is re-elected, though by a greatly reduced plurality. Should Kline be defeated and Schneebel elected, the congressional delegation will be solidly Republican.

John P. Elkins, the Republican, is elected state supreme court judge by a majority almost as great as that cast for the Republican national ticket. The Republicans have also carried nearly all the judicial districts in which elections were held for common pleas judges, and the five counties in which associate judges were chosen.

The following state senators have

been elected, those marked with the \* having been re-elected: First district, \*George A. Vare, Rep.; 3d, \*William H. Keyser, Rep.; 5th, Charles L. Brown, Rep.; 7th, James P. McNichol, Rep.; 9th, \*William C. Sproul, Rep.; 11th, \*Edwin M. Herbst, Dem.; 13th, \*Milton Heidelbaugh, Rep.; 17th, D. P. Gerberich, Rep.; 19th, Oscar E. Thompson, Rep.; 21st, Sterling R. Catlin, Rep.; 23d, \*Robert S. Edmiston, Rep.; 25th, \*Myron Matson, Rep.; 27th, Frederick A. Godcharles, Rep.; 29th, Charles E. Quill, Rep.; 31st, William H. Manbeck, Rep.; 33d, \*Alexander Stewart, Rep.; 34th, Edward A. Irvin, Rep., for the unexpired term of the late A. E. Patton; 35th, \*Jacob C. Steinhilber, Rep.; 37th, \*John S. Fisher, Rep.; 39th, \*Cyrus E. Woods, Rep.; 41st, George W. McNeese, Rep.; 43d, David A. Wilbert, Rep.; 45th, \*John W. Crawford, Rep.; 47th, Elmer I. Phillips, Rep.; 49th, \*A. E. Sisson, Rep.

NEW JERSEY FOR ROOSEVELT

Republican National and State Tickets Elected by Big Plurality.

Trenton, N. J., Nov. 9.—The result in New Jersey has been a veritable landslide and President Roosevelt's plurality will reach 60,000, compared with the plurality obtained by McKinley four years ago, when the state was carried by the Republicans by 55,839. Edward S. Stokes, the Republican candidate for governor, against whom a vigorous campaign was made by Charles C. Black, the Democratic candidate, on an equal taxation platform, runs behind Roosevelt, but will have a plurality of 40,000. The Republicans have succeeded in defeating William Hughes, the Democratic congressman from the Sixth district, and also claim to have defeated Congressman Allen Denny, who was a candidate for re-election in the Ninth district. Mr. Hughes' successful opponent was Henry C. Allen. The Republican candidate in the Ninth district was Marshall Van Winkle. With the defeat of Hughes and Denny the Democrats will have but one congressman from New Jersey, Allan McDermott, of the Tenth district.

The state legislature will show increased Republican membership, and will be overwhelmingly Republican on joint ballot. This assures the re-election of John Keane to the United States senate. Of the seven candidates for state senate, the Democrats elected one in Hudson county, and the senate will stand as last year, 14 Republicans and seven Democrats. The Republicans have gained assemblymen in Salem, Somerset and Union counties, and possibly in Monmouth county. With the Republicans elected from Monmouth county the assembly will stand 47 Republicans to 15 Democrats. Last year there were 37 Republicans and 25 Democrats.

The small plurality for Parker in New York city caused great astonishment, the lowest preliminary anticipation estimates having figured that he would go to the Bronx with 100,000 or more. When the reports came in showing that he would lead Roosevelt by only 40,000 they were received with amazement. The Parker plurality in the city was 35,000 less than was given Herrick (Dem.) for governor. In Brooklyn the Republican managers thought Parker might lead Roosevelt, but reports from all but 37 districts give Roosevelt 424 plurality. His total vote fell 16,000 short of Bryan's.

There was a great surprise in the proportions of the vote for Higgins (Rep.) for governor, he running far ahead of the Odell vote in the counties and winning by about 85,000. His plurality above the Bronx was probably 160,000, while Herrick's in Greater New York aggregated about 75,000. Herrick did not carry Albany, his home county, nor did Parker carry Ulster, in which he lives.

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HOW PARKER TOOK IT

Congratulated Roosevelt and Took His Defeat Philosophically.

Esopus, N. Y., Nov. 9.—Judge Parker conceded the election of President Roosevelt at 8:30 last evening, when he received a bulletin that the Democratic national headquarters had already admitted that every doubtful state had been carried by the Republican national ticket. He appeared to be not at all cast down by the result, although it is known that he greatly deplored his overwhelming defeat in his own state. He received the discouraging news in his study, where he had been smoking with two of his neighbors. The bulletin from Democratic headquarters concerning Judge Parker's defeat was given to the judge by the Associated Press representative. When asked if he had any statement to make, he pulled a telegraph blank toward him and wrote hastily for a moment. Then he said: "I am going to send this telegram to President Roosevelt." The message was dispatched at once. It was as follows:

"The President, Washington, D. C.—The people by their votes have emphatically approved your administration, and I congratulate you."

The demeanor of Judge Parker as he heard the bulletins read was of cheerful resignation. He wore the air of one who could say if he would: "I will die game," and die game he did. He discussed the returns with his friends and compared the figures with former years. It might have been some other man's defeat for all the concern he seemed to feel.

At 10 o'clock Judge Parker received a telegram from President Roosevelt, as follows: "I thank you for your congratulations." Judge Parker retired at 11:40 o'clock last night, declining to make any statement beyond that indicated by his telegram to President Roosevelt.

ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT

Will Not Accept Another Nomination Under Any Circumstances.

Washington, Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt, after the election returns clearly indicated the result, issued the following statement: "I am deeply sensible of the honor done me by the American people in thus expressing their confidence in what I have done and have tried to do. I appreciate to the full the solemn responsibility this confidence imposes upon me, and I shall do all that in my power lies not to forfeit it. On the 4th of March next I shall have served three and one-half years, and this three and one-half years constitutes my first term. The wise custom which limits the president to two terms regards the substance and not the form, under no circumstances will I be a candidate or accept another nomination."

Connecticut Republican.

New Haven, Conn., Nov. 9.—Presi-

dent Roosevelt and the entire Republican ticket carried the state by an overwhelming plurality, which was even larger than the most sanguine of the party predicted. President Roosevelt's plurality is 33,000, which is several thousand ahead of McKinley's figures in 1900.

The state ticket was not far behind, and from Henry Roberts, the candidate for governor, down, there was a clean sweep. Congressmen in each of the four districts and the congressman-at-large were all re-elected, and the legislature will remain Republican by a ratio estimated at about 2 1/2 to 1, which is a slight gain over the ratio of two years ago.

ROOSEVELT SWEEPS ILLINOIS.

Chicago, Nov. 9.—According to the returns Illinois will give to President Roosevelt the largest plurality ever given to any presidential candidate. He has by the unofficial returns carried Chicago by 97,000, and the county of Cook outside of the city will give him about 9000 additional, making his plurality in the state 200,000.

The Republican state ticket has been overwhelmingly elected, Deneen for governor running about 15,000 behind the national ticket in Cook county.

VIRGINIA FOR PARKER.

Richmond, Va., Nov. 9.—The election in Virginia was absolutely without disturbance so far as has been heard. The Democratic majority on the presidential ticket will be about 25,000. Nine Democratic congressmen out of a total of 10 have been chosen. Slemp, the Republican incumbent in the Ninth district, apparently is re-elected by a majority of about 1200.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN

Gives Roosevelt 73,000 Plurality, But Elects Democratic Governor.

St. Paul, Minn., Nov. 9.—President Roosevelt received a record-breaking plurality in Minnesota of 73,000. Parker's vote was much smaller than that received by Bryan four years ago, and Roosevelt was especially strong in counties which of old were Populist strongholds.

Despite the tremendous plurality for Roosevelt, the Democrats apparently have elected their candidate for governor, John A. Johnson. At Democratic headquarters Johnson's election was claimed by a plurality of from 20,000 to 22,000. Chairman James A. Martin, of the executive committee of the Republican state central committee, claimed the election of Robert C. Dunn, the Republican candidate, but admitted that the result would be close. The Republicans elected the balance of their state ticket. The Republicans will have a majority on joint ballot in the legislature, ensuring the election of a Republican successor to United States Senator Moses E. Clapp.

RESULT IN MASSACHUSETTS

Gives Roosevelt 82,000 Plurality and Elects Democratic Governor.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 9.—Although the Republicans carried Massachusetts for President Roosevelt by 82,000 plurality, they lost the governorship for the first time since 1882, William L. Douglas, of rockton, defeating Governor John L. Bates, of this city, by about 25,000 plurality.

The balance of the Republican state ticket is claimed by the Republican state committee, though the figures were not available. The Democrats lost the Third district, and the delegation to the next congress will stand 11 Republicans to three Democrats.

The Republicans made slight gains in both branches of the legislature, which will select two United States senators. Governor Bates lost heavily throughout the state, and especially in the manufacturing communities and this city.

RESULT IN DELAWARE

Republicans Win On National and State Tickets.

Wilmington, Del., Nov. 9.—Returns at hand indicate that Roosevelt has carried Delaware by about 2500 majority, and that the Republicans have elected their entire state ticket by majorities but little smaller.

Two-thirds of the districts in New Castle county, where the largest Democratic gains were expected, show a Republican majority of 500. Kent county's Republican majority will be about 500, while the Republican majority in Sussex county promises to be at least 1500.

In New Castle county the Democrats probably elected seven assemblymen and the Republicans seven, with one district in doubt. Including the hold-over senators, five out of seven are Republicans. This insures a Republican legislature on joint ballot.

Indiana's Big Plurality.

Indianapolis, Nov. 9.—Indiana has been carried by the Republicans by from 45,000 to 55,000. The legislature will be Republican by about 50. All the nine Republican congressmen are re-elected by increased majorities, and the Republicans claim also the second and 12th districts, now represented by Representatives Miers and Robinson, both Democrats. They are in doubt. The legislature, which will meet in January, will elect two United States senators, one to succeed Vice President-Elect Charles W. Fairbanks. Senator Beveridge will be elected. The Republicans have almost if not quite doubled the McKinley plurality in the state of 26,467 four years ago.

West Virginia Reports Meagre.

Wheeling, W. Va., Nov. 9.—Returns from West Virginia are unusually meagre, and it is impossible to ac-

The Result in Old Centre.

Aside from the one purpose, above all others, which the Democratic party set out to achieve in the campaign in Centre county, there are many other causes for felicitation over the result of Tuesday's election.

In no sense of the word can it be counted as a political victory. In fact, when we note the unmistakable trend towards ROOSEVELTISM that swept the entire country it is a wonder that the entire Democratic county ticket did not go down.

On the other hand the unprecedented majority recorded for a Republican candidate for President in Centre on Tuesday is by no means an indication that the county was swung over into the Republican column.

It has been a notable fact that for the past twelve years there have been many men, who are regarded as staunch Democrats who have either not voted for the President at all or voted with the Republicans. In this contest no effort, whatever, was made to secure votes for Mr. PARKER. In fact everywhere it was possible his strength was sacrificed to add to that of our candidate for Judge. Then many of the young men of the party admire the spirit of militarism and sport in the President and voted for him because of that admiration. These are, primarily, the rea-