

The following telegraphic communications passed between Judge Parker and Mr. Roosevelt early in the evening of election day:

To President Roosevelt, Washington, D. C.: The people by their vote have emphatically approved your administration. I heartily congratulate you. Alton B. Parker.

Alton B. Parker, Rosemont, N. Y.: I thank you for your congratulations. Theodore Roosevelt.

Judge Parker issued on the 9th an address to the Democratic party in which he said:

I shall never seek a nomination for public office, but I shall to the best of my ability serve 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 trust can be put in political campaigns. 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 love of the cause. . . . To accomplish much in this direction, however, we must forget the difficulties of the past. . . . And 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?"

William J. Bryan issued an address on the same day, to appear in full in the current issue of the *Commoner*. It is entitled "Democracy vs. Plutocracy — The Election's Lesson," in which he compliments Judge Parker as the candidate, and after describing the situation, says:

In 1896 the line was drawn for the first time during the present generation between plutocracy and democracy, and

the party's stand on the side of democracy alienated a large number of plutocratic Democrats who in the nature of things cannot be expected to return, and it drew to itself a large number of earnest advocates of reform whose attachment to these reforms is much stronger than attachment to any party name. The Republican party occupies the conservative position. That is, it defends those who, having secured unfair advantage through class legislation, insist that they shall not be disturbed, no matter how oppressive their exactions may become. The Democratic party cannot hope to compete successfully with the Republican party for this support. To win the support of the plutocratic element of the country the party would have to become more plutocratic than the Republican party, and it could not do this without losing several times as many voters as that course would win. The Democratic party has nothing to gain by catering to organized and predatory wealth. It must not only do without such support, but it can strengthen itself by inviting the open and emphatic opposition of these elements. The campaign just closed shows that it is as inexpedient from the standpoint of policy as it is wrong from the standpoint of principle to attempt any conciliation of the industrial and financial despots who are gradually getting control of all the avenues of wealth. The Democratic party, if it hopes to win success, must take the side of the plain, common people. . . . The election has opened the eyes of the hundreds and thousands of honest and well-meaning Democrats who a few months ago favored the reorganization of the party. These men now see that they must either go into the Republican party or join with the Democrats of the West and South in making the Democratic party a positive, aggressive and progressive reform organization. There is no middle ground. . . . It does not matter so much who the nominee may be. During the next three years circumstances may bring into the arena some man especially fitted to carry the standard. It will be time enough to nominate a candidate when we are near enough to the campaign to measure the relative availability of those worthy to be considered; but we ought to begin now to lay our plans for the next national campaign and to form the line of battle.

Mr. Bryan continues with an enumeration of the issues he urges, which are opposition to a large army and navy, independence for the Filipinos, the tariff question, an income tax, bimetallism and divorce of Wall street from the treasury department, and the trust question on the basis of "death to every private monopoly," as declared by the platforms of 1900 and 1904. The

immediate reforms he believes to be needed and possible are— the postal telegraph system, State ownership of railroads, the election of Federal judges for fixed terms, and the election of postmasters by the people of their respective communities.

Mr. Bryan closes as follows:

Instead of having the government controlled by corporations through officers chosen by the corporations, we must have a government of the people, by the people and for the people, a government administered according to 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 to 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.

An innovation in the way of American election amenities is made by the Emperor of Germany in the following cable dispatch to Mr. Roosevelt as the successful Presidential candidate:

Neus Palais, Nov. 9. — President Roosevelt, U. S. A., Washington: Sincerest congratulations, May heaven give you prosperity. May your good administration be happy and prosperous to the American people. William. I. R.

The third party Presidential vote is too inadequately reported to be recorded here. As far as heard from in scattering returns it is as follows:

	Soc. Dem.	Soc. Pro.	Pop. Pro.	Pro. Con.
Chicago	41,595	2,774	2,542	4,334
Cook Co., Ill., including Chicago	44,221	2,909	5,172	..
Ill., (est'd)	100,000

In Milwaukee Debs polled 17,093 to only 16,378 for Parker. His vote is estimated by the party managers at 50,000 in Wisconsin, 12,000 in Indiana, 10,000 in Iowa, 22,000 in Oregon, 10,000 in Minnesota, 4,000 in Nebraska, 8,000 in Kansas, 3,000 in Utah, 7,000 in South Dakota, 5,000 in Montana, only 1,800 in Colorado, 4,000 in Idaho, 13,000 in Massachusetts, 50,000 in Texas and at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 in the country at large.

Although Massachusetts voted for Roosevelt, Republican, for President, it elected W. L. Douglas, Democrat (p. 482), for Governor, by a plurality of 36,530. Min-