

vate secretary of the President. What the department's researches were we know not. Of the results attained by such researches we are not informed. When, however, the present campaign opened the Secretary of Commerce resigned his office, and at the request and as the personal representative of the President became the chairman of the Republican national committee, to bring about, if it might be so, the election of his patron to the Presidency. And lest any should err, it was at the time of his resignation authoritatively announced that at the termination of the campaign he would be summoned again to fill another cabinet office. I leave it to you to say whether or not, in your estimation, the vicious circle is complete.

Judge Parker has coupled these charges with broader ones of the same character, in phrases of which this extract from his last New York speech is typical:

What have we, then, before us in this election? We, the plain people of the United States, stand ranged upon one side. Upon the other, as I view it, stand the forces which make for evil to the United States. There we find the exaggerated tariff aggrandizing the few, and the trusts grinding the many; there the extravagance that is their bedfellow; there the insolent disregard of the rights of the weak, and there the greed of empire. Behind them stand, not those citizens of the United States who are the true republicans, but those few who have for their own purposes seized upon the power of the people and who rely on the traditions of the Republican party, and the delusions created by their astuteness, for the perpetuation in their hands of the powers which they have misused.

Managers of both parties are claiming a victory, but the Democratic claims are not regarded very seriously. The most hopeful predicts 277 electoral votes for Parker, a majority of 38. But to make this total the following Northern States, are included: New York, New Jersey, Connecticut, Delaware, Indiana, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Washington, Utah and Idaho. The loss of New York would wholly spoil the calculation. Even with New York, the loss of New Jersey, Indiana and Wisconsin would spoil it, while the loss of any two of these would make the result dangerously close. The New York Herald of the 29th, which supports Parker, gave Roosevelt 257 electoral votes, and placed 60 more in the doubtful column, thus making it possible for Roosevelt to receive 317. The Brooklyn Eagle, on a

postal card canvass, estimates a Parker plurality in Greater New York of 182,022. This result would doubtless place the State in the Parker column. Estimates attributed to Democratic national managers with exceptional opportunities for observation, but divulged only confidentially, concede Parker's overwhelming defeat by popular vote, a defeat to be compared only with that of Horace Greely in 1872, but allow for his actual defeat by only 20 or 30 electoral votes.

In some quarters the Democrats are claiming Colorado for Parker. This seems to be based upon the proclamation of the Federated Unions of Colorado Miners, issued on the 1st. Because President Roosevelt refused to secure the citizenship rights of workmen in Colorado against the outrages of the local authorities (pp. 372, 434) during the miners' strike, the Federation asks all union men to vote against Roosevelt as an enemy of Constitutional government. It advises them to make their own choice of Parker, Watson or Debs, so only that they vote against Roosevelt.

Further light on the miners' troubles in Colorado (p. 372) alluded to above has been shed by two members of the Colorado militia, one of them a commissioned officer. The officer, Major Francis J. Ellison, has sworn to the following affidavit, made public at Denver on the 29th:

State of Colorado, City and County of Denver—Francis J. Ellison, being first duly sworn, upon his oath deposes and says: That on the 12th day of December, 1903, at the request of Adjutant General Sherman M. Bell, I went to the Cripple Creek district on special military duty, and from that time have been continuously in the service of the State, both in the Cripple Creek district and in the Trinidad district. When General Bell first sent me to Victor I offered him certain evidence in regard to the perpetrators of the Vindicator explosion, which he has failed to follow up, but which would have led to the arrest and conviction of the men who are responsible for the placing of that infernal machine. At about the 20th of January, 1904, by order of the adjutant of Teller County military district, and under special direction of Major T. E. McClelland and General F. M. Reardon, who was the Governor's confidential adviser regarding the conditions in that district, a series of street fights were

commenced between men of Victor and soldiers of the National Guard on duty there. Each fight was planned by General Reardon or Major McClelland and carried out under their actual direction. Major McClelland's instructions were literally to knock them down, knock their teeth down their throats, bend in their faces, kick in their ribs and do everything except kill them. These fights continued more or less frequently up to the 22d of March. About the middle of February General Reardon called me into Major McClelland's office and asked me if I had a man in whom I could place absolute confidence. I called in Sergeant J. A. Chase, Troop C, First Cavalry, N. G. C., and, in the presence of Sergeant Chase, he stated to me that, owing to the refusal of the Mine Owners' Association to furnish the necessary money to meet the payroll of the troops, it had become necessary to take some steps to force them to put up the cash, and he desired me to take Sergeant Chase and hold up or shoot the men coming off shift at the Vindicator mine at 2 o'clock in the morning. I told General Reardon that I was under the impression that most of these men caught the electric car that stopped at the shaft house so that such a plan would be impracticable. He then said to me that the same end could be reached if I would take the sergeant and fire fifty or sixty shots into the Vindicator shaft house at some time during the night. Owing to circumstances making it impossible for Sergeant Chase to accompany me, I took Sergeant Gordon Walter of the same troop and organization, and that same night did at about 12:30 o'clock fire repeatedly into the Vindicator and Lillie shaft house. Something like sixty shots were fired from our revolvers at this time. Afterwards we mounted our horses and rode into Victor and into the Military Club, reporting in person to General Reardon and Major McClelland. The next day General Reardon directed me to take Sergeant Walter and look over the ground in the rear of the Findlay mine with a view of repeating the performance there, but before the plan could be carried out General Reardon countermanded the order, stating his reason to be that the mine owners had promised to put up the necessary money the next day, which, as a matter of fact, they did. General Reardon, in giving me directions regarding the shooting up of the Vindicator shaft house, stated that Governor Peabody, General Bell, he himself, and I were the only ones who knew anything about the plan.

Maj. Ellison's affidavit is corroborated by the affidavits of Sergeants Chase and Walters, whom he mentions.

More generally than at any previous elections is the popular mandate in some of its forms to