

eloquence. At first we lacked the personal touch and outside organization in this campaign, but some of it is being put in now, all right.

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NEWS NARRATIVE

The figures in brackets at the ends of paragraphs refer to volumes and pages of The Public for earlier information on the same subject.

Week ending Tuesday, November 5, 1912.

The Presidential Election.

The Presidential election throughout the United States on the 5th was carried by the Democratic Party, with Woodrow Wilson as its Presidential and Thomas R. Marshall as its Vice-Presidential candidate. [See current volume, pages 1019, 1033, 1039, 1043.]

As The Public goes to press early on the 6th, the available reports indicate the following Electoral vote:

For Wilson and Marshall (Democratic).

Alabama	12
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Indiana	15
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	18
Minnesota	12
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Montana	4
Nebraska	8
Nevada	3
New Jersey	14
New Mexico	3
New York	45
North Carolina	12
North Dakota	5
Ohio	24
Oklahoma	10
Oregon	5
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Virginia	12
West Virginia	8
Wisconsin	13
Total	377

For Roosevelt and Johnson (Progressive).	
Michigan	15
South Dakota	5
Total	20

For Taft and Sherman (Republican).	
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Total	8

Doubtful.	
California	13
Idaho	4
Illinois	29
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
New Hampshire	4
Pennsylvania	38
Rhode Island	5
Washington	7
Wyoming	3
Total	126

Total Electoral vote	531
Wilson and Marshall	377
Roosevelt and Johnson	20
Taft and Sherman	8
Doubtful	126
Total	531
Necessary to elect	266

Among Congressional candidates probably elected are Henry George, Jr., in New York; George L. Record, in New Jersey; Stanley E. Bowdle and Robert Crosser, in Ohio; R. E. Dowdell, in South Dakota; David J. Lewis, in Maryland; Edward Keating, in Colorado; and Frank Buchanan, C. H. Tavenner, H. T. Rainey, Martin D. Foster and J. M. Graham, in Illinois. Edward F. Dunne was elected Governor of Illinois and Wm. Sulzer Governor of New York by overwhelming majorities.

Pre-Election Prognostications.

In its final report on the Presidential "straw" vote preceding the election of this week, the Chicago Record-Herald of the 3rd, one of the seven newspapers that had united to take this vote, said:

Woodrow Wilson will be elected President next Tuesday, if the straw ballots foretell the results at the polls. For second place, Taft and Roosevelt are running a desperate race. The present indications yielded by the national political canvass conducted by the Record-Herald and six other leading metropolitan newspapers are that the three rivals will maintain to the end the same order of running they displayed five weeks ago—Wilson first, Roosevelt second, Taft third.

[See current volume, page 1020.]

The probable standing of the three candidates in the Electoral College was summed up by the Record-Herald's report as follows:

For Wilson, 34 States: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin.....	381
For Roosevelt, 2 States: California and Washington	20
For Taft, 3 States: Utah, Rhode Island, Wyoming	12
Doubtful, 9 States: Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, New Hampshire, New Jersey, South Dakota, Vermont.....	118



Senator Dixon's pre-election estimate in behalf of Roosevelt, as reported in the Chicago Tribune of the 3rd, was as follows:

"The nation will be astounded at the enormous vote for Roosevelt and Johnson next Tuesday," said Senator Dixon. "The election returns of four years ago count for nothing in the present contest. All indications point to a Roosevelt landslide. No one longer questions that either Col. Roosevelt or Mr. Wilson will be elected President. Taft will certainly be a bad third in the race, with Debs pushing him closely for third place in Connecticut, Illinois and Indiana."

The States claimed for the Progressives by the Chicago Tribune of the same date were:

Colorado, California, Connecticut, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin	297
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In behalf of Taft, as reported in the same issue of the Chicago Tribune, the following claims were made:

Arizona, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Utah, Vermont, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming	315
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Closing Hours of the Presidential Campaign.

On the 30th Mr. Roosevelt spoke to an enormously large and enthusiastic audience at Madison Square Garden, New York City, and again on the 1st. [See current volume, page 1019.]

Mr. Wilson spoke on the 31st, also in Madison Square Garden and also to an enormous audience. His last pre-election message to the people was in the form of an address made public over the whole country on the 2nd. In the course of it he said:

We stand face to face with a great decision, a decision which will affect the whole course of our national life and our individual fortunes throughout the next generation. . . . The next four years will determine how we are to solve the question of the tariff, the question of the trusts, the question of the reformation of our whole banking and currency system, the conservation of our natural resources and of the health and vigor of our people, the development of our means of transportation, the right application of our scientific knowledge to the work and healthful prosperity of our whole population, whether in the fields or in the factories or in the mines, the firm establishment of a foreign policy based upon justice and good will rather than upon mere commercial exploitation and the selfish interests of a narrow circle of financiers extending their enterprises to the ends of the earth, and the extension of the assistance of the government to those many programs of uplift and betterment to which some of the best minds of our age have turned with wise hope and ardor. There is much to be done, and it must be done in the right spirit and in the right way, or it will deepen our troubles, not relieve them. . . . The tariff question handled very prudently, so that no honest toil may be interrupted, no honorable or useful enterprise disturbed, must be dealt with by slow stages of well considered change—change whose object shall be to restore and broaden opportunity, and destroy nothing but special privilege and unwholesome control. . . . The trust question must be dealt with in the same way with this distinct and single program, to destroy monopoly and to leave business intact, to give those who conduct enterprise no advantage except that which comes by efficiency, energy and sagacity, those only fountains of honorable wealth, every man rewarded according to his insight and enterprise and service, his mastery in an open field. Currency and banking questions must be discussed and settled in the interest of those who use credit, produce the crops, manufacture the goods, and quicken the commerce of the nation, rather than in the interest of the banker and the promoter and the captain of finance, who if set off by themselves in the management of such things, too easily lose sight even of their own intimate and inseparable relation to the general needs and interests of the rank and file. Forests must be renewed, and mines and water courses must be husbanded and preserved, as if we were trustees for all generations, not merely for our own, for the sake of communities and nations and not merely for the immediate use of those who hasten to enlarge their enterprises and think only of their own profits. . . . We must consider our foreign policy upon the same high principle. We have become a powerful member of the great family of nations. . . . We must devote the power of the government to the service of the race and think at every turn of men and women and children, of the moral life and physical force and spiritual bet-

terment of those, all of those for whom we profess to have set government up. . . . A great people is turning its face to the light, not desiring a revolution, but loving the right and determined to set it up, wisely, temperately, honorably, with prudence and patient debate, not in irritation or in haste, but like men, not like children.



Presidential Campaign Funds.

The pre-election financial statement of the Socialist party, filed at Washington on the 30th, showed \$42,735 collected for the campaign and \$29,048 expended. [See current volume, page 1043].



Death of the Vice-President.

James Schoolcraft Sherman, Vice-President of the United States and Republican candidate for re-election, died at his home in Utica on the 30th at the age of 57. His funeral took place on the 2d, President Taft and other Federal officials being in attendance officially. Mr. Sherman was Mayor of Utica in 1884, and was elected to Congress in 1887 and every term thereafter (except for 1891-93) until he became Vice-President. To this office he was elected over the present Senator Kern in 1908.



No candidate was named to succeed Mr. Sherman on the Republican ticket at the election of the current week. Legally it was not necessary, inasmuch as the Vice-President, like the President, is to be chosen by the Electoral College elected on the 5th and not by direct popular vote. [See current volume, page 607.]



Singletax Issues in Oregon.

The tax-reform campaign in Oregon culminated in debates between Charles Shields, secretary of the Oregon Equal Taxation League (organized to oppose the Singletax movement), and W. S. U'Ren. At Portland on the 24th, in the Bungalow Theater, for the first debate, the subject being the proposed graduated Singletax amendment and the Multnomah county land tax measure, there was a crowded audience. Of this debate the Oregon Daily Journal says:

It was a good humored audience, and although interest was intense, the speakers were interrupted very little. Each was applauded with impartiality wherever a good point was made or a personal thrust was essayed. The nearest thing to a real demonstration occurred twice during the evening when the audience vociferously demanded of Shields that he make public the names of the men who are putting up the cash for his anti-Singletax campaign. Mr. Shields gave them no satisfaction in this regard. "My books are open to inspection. Let Mr. U'Ren tell you," he shouted the first time. At the con-

clusion of the discussion the cry of the crowd for more information became insistent, and Shields read a statement to the effect that his organization had spent a total of \$17,461.10 up to 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. "Why don't you tell us who is backing you?" shouted the crowd. "I don't want to take up any of the time given me for debate," parried Shields. For a few minutes Shields was unable to make himself heard above the loudly voiced demands for a definite reply. Finally, in desperation, he shouted: "The money came from the wealthy men of Portland." He declined to make any further statement in this regard. The call on Shields followed his declaration that U'Ren did not "dare" tell who was backing him. U'Ren accepted the challenge, and stated that his firm was paid \$3,000 annually by the Fels Fund Commission to enable him to carry on the campaign. He said the Commission had expended approximately \$40,000 in the campaign thus far, and that 2,950 citizens of Oregon had also contributed money to aid in the fight for the measures looking toward Singletax in Oregon. "All the money has been spent in Oregon for legitimate expenses," added U'Ren. "I have asked Brother Shields who paid him. He never told me, nor has he told you. I also have asked him how much he was paid, and he never told me. But one thing is certain: My friend Shields of Seattle is being paid by someone, who either expects to save or gain through his efforts. I can see no objection to any man receiving pay, even when he works for the public good, provided we know who pays him, and how much he is paid." This sally was met with prolonged applause and shouts of "Hear, hear!"

The remainder of the Journal's long report is devoted to the substance of the speeches of the two debaters. [See current volume, pages 799, 819, 941, 943, 986, 990, 991, 1009, 1035.]



The Singletax Campaign in Missouri.

Joseph Fels virtually closed the Singletax campaign of 1912 in Missouri. He came over to the United States from London a month earlier than usual, because he was anxious to take a personal part in this contest. Landing from the Mauretania at New York on the 18th, he reached St. Louis the following Wednesday, and spent five days in that city. During this time he addressed various meetings, including the City Club and the Jewish Alliance. "My conclusions as to St. Louis," he writes on the 4th, "are that the ground has been very well cultivated among the working classes and in working class neighborhoods, but that the great middle class, the merchants, the manufacturers, etc., have not been sufficiently aroused. The entire money collections from this class of people wouldn't amount to as much as could be got together in a single evening in an enthusiastic industrial meeting." But he adds: "I am bound to say that at St. Louis, in consideration of the facilities given us by the rank and file of the people to be most benefited by the untaxing of industry and business and the taxing