

Weather.

Washington, Nov. 4.—Forecast for North Carolina for tonight and Thursday: Fair tonight and Thursday; cooler tonight.

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TAFT SWEEPS COUNTRY WITH IMMENSE VOTE

He Carries Practically Everything in Sight With Largely Increased Majority

NEW YORK CITY FOLLOWS LEAD

President's Candidate Has 311 Electoral Votes and Will Have a Strong Republican Congress to Support His Administration—Gov. Hughes Re-elected by About 71,000 Plurality—New York City For Taft by About 10,000, the Surprise of the Election—Makes Great Inroads in the Solid South.

(By Leased Wire to The Times) New York, Nov. 4.—William Howard Taft will be the next president of the United States and he will have a strong republican congress to support his administration. Yesterday's election literally leaves William Jennings Bryan with a smaller vote in the electoral college than the 176 which he obtained when he ran in 1896. Apparently Mr. Taft's popular plurality will be very close to the figures recorded for Mr. Roosevelt four years ago.

How thoroughly Taft swept the country is shown by Gov. Hughes' reelection in this state by a plurality of about 71,000, less than half of Taft's. It is generally conceded that the national ticket lent great strength to Mr. Hughes' candidacy, as it did apparently to Gov. Deneen, in Illinois, who was re-elected over Adlai Stevenson by a plurality far below Taft's, and to Lilley, who was elected governor in Connecticut by about half of Taft's plurality there.

Although Bryan carried the solid south Taft made great advances over any republican vote polled there since reconstruction days.

New York City For Taft. New York City went for Taft by about 19,000, owing to a plurality of 20,000 for Taft in Brooklyn, 15 times as large as Roosevelt's plurality over these in 1904. Taft's plurality in New York state is 191,000, compared with Roosevelt's plurality of 175,552. Massachusetts gave Taft a plurality of about 150,000, against the Roosevelt plurality of 92,076. Maryland, which Roosevelt carried by 51 votes, is Taft's by about 5,000. New Jersey's plurality for Taft bids fair to approach, if not surpass the plurality of 80,598 for Roosevelt. In manufacturing and mining states, where the labor unions are strong, there is little indication that President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, aided Bryan to any great extent. Pennsylvania rolled up an old-time republican majority. Illinois went for Taft by about 200,000. Other republican pluralities of familiar size are reported from Wisconsin, Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, Maine, Oregon, California, and similar traditional republican strongholds. Indiana is safely in the Taft column, but Bryan seems to have carried Nebraska, Missouri, and Kentucky, with Oklahoma and the solid south making up the rest of the Bryan quota, with the probable addition of Nevada.

Cannon Re-elected. Not only is Speaker Cannon re-elected a representative in congress, but the country gave emphatic endorsement of his rule as speaker by electing a republican house of practically unimpaired strength. None of the present congressmen conspicuously singled out for attack as a supporter of Speaker Cannon is reported to have fallen by the wayside yesterday.

The returns indicate now that the next house will contain 221 republicans, a loss of only three, and 170 democrats. The republican majority in the house will be 51, a decrease of six, but still a very good-sized working majority. So far as the complexion of new state legislatures is reported, the republicans will have 62 members of the United States senate and the democrats 30, a gain of two for the republicans. As the New York state legislature elected yesterday will be overwhelmingly republican, both senate and assembly majorities being increased, a republican will succeed Senator Platt at Washington.

Governor Hughes ran far behind Mr. Taft, both up the state and in this city, but he still had something to spare. His plurality over Chanler is about 71,000. Two years ago he had a plurality of 67,897. Chanler made heavy inroads in the vote which

VOTE BY STATES.

Twenty-nine states were carried by Taft and Sherman, giving them 314 votes in the electoral college. Bryan won but 17 states, and will have only 69 votes in the college. Every doubtful state went for the republican candidates. Their popular vote throughout the country was tremendous. Indiana, Maryland, New Jersey, West Virginia and New York rolled up unexpected pluralities. The great vote given Taft by New York state was the most astonishing feature of the election. The following table shows the states with their respective electoral representation carried by each candidate: TAFT. California, 10; Colorado, 5; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Idaho, 3; Illinois, 27; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maryland, 8; Maine, 6; Massachusetts, 16; Michigan, 14; Minnesota, 11; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 12; New York, 39; North Dakota, 4; Ohio, 23; Oregon, 4; Pennsylvania, 34; Rhode Island, 4; South Dakota, 4; Utah, 3; Vermont, 4; Washington, 5; West Virginia, 7; Wisconsin, 13; Wyoming, 3. Total, 314. BRYAN. Alabama, 11; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 5; Georgia, 13; Louisiana, 9; Montana, 3; Mississippi, 10; Missouri, 18; Nebraska, 8; North Carolina, 12; Oklahoma, 7; South Carolina, 9; Tennessee, 12; Texas, 18; Virginia, 12; Kentucky, 13; Nevada, 3. Total, 169.

had been expected for Hughes up the state, but the Chanler vote in this city fell far below the figures which it has been supposed that he would reach. Whereas Taft strengthened Hughes, the Bryan candidacy seems to have hurt Chanler, for while Chanler ran far ahead of Bryan in New York City it was there that the Bryan vote made the disastrous slump which resulted in the phenomenon of a republican victory. Indiana leads the list of other states in the general interest in the outcome. Until a late hour the home of the Hoosier was classed as still doubtful, but early this morning the tide of returns indicated a plurality for Taft of about 8,500, although the democratic candidate for governor, Thomas R. Marshall, was elected over James E. Watson by a plurality of 15,000. The home county of J. W. Kern, Mr. Bryan's running mate, paid him a handsome compliment by



Mrs. William H. Taft, wife of the Republican President.

William Howard Taft, Next President of United States.



MR. TAFT—THE MORNING AFTER.

reducing the Roosevelt plurality of 12,000 to a plurality of 12 for Mr. Taft. Indiana results were unquestionably affected by the bitter policies stirred up over the liquor license issue, and it was on local complications of various sorts that the Bryanites placed their ante-election claim of Ohio and Wisconsin as doubtful states also. Ohio ceased early last night to be doubtful on the national election, but Taft's plurality did not save Governor Harris from being beaten for re-election by Judge Harmon. In Wisconsin the ill-concealed admiration of Senator LaFollette for Bryan had no comforting effect for the Nebraskan, for the Daddgers gave Mr. Taft about 60,000 plurality. Another democratic candidate for governor who pulled through in the great republican landslide was Johnson, of Minnesota. His plurality was reduced to 50,000, but the man whom

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MRS. TAFT BRILLIANT Has Natural Aptitude for Social Leadership

Following the Rule of Mrs. Roosevelt the Taft Regime Will Probably, in Comparison, be One of Tremendous Social Activity. (By Leased Wire to The Times) New York, Nov. 4.—Few wives of presidents have brought to the white house such charm, such social endowments and such natural aptitude or leadership as Mrs. William Howard Taft, the wife of the president-elect. Following the more homely rule of Mrs. Roosevelt, the Taft regime will probably be a time of tremendous social activity, the wife of the president becoming in reality the first lady of the land. By temperament, by education, by practice Mrs. William Howard Taft is peculiarly fitted to lead and then, too, Miss Helen Taft, her brilliant 17-year-old daughter, must be introduced from the white house. Miss Helen would probably rather continue a student at Bryn Mawr, but the social exigencies will not allow this. She must be introduced to society from the white house and take her place beside her mother as a help to the Taft regime. Those who are close to the Taft family don't hesitate to say that Mrs. Taft is a better politician than her husband. Certain it is that she has from the very beginning been his closest adviser and when he hesitated over the suggestion of others he never failed to do whatever his wife suggested. It was she who kept him from accepting the seat on the supreme court bench, and it was she who sent him to the Philippines. When the offer came the big man hesitated. He had long had his ambition centered on a seat in the supreme court and to go to the Philippines seemed to be giving up his ambition, but Mrs. Taft decided him. It is this quality of far-sightedness, joined with exceptional tact, that has made Mrs. Taft from the beginning a social leader. All her life she has been a woman of wide interests, tactful, alert, keen-minded, with broad sympathies and an unerring executive judgment. For years she has been the leader, not merely in the social, but in the artistic and musical life of Cincinnati, where her love of music first found expression. As she says herself, a busy housewife and the helpmeet of a national politician has little time for fads, but Mrs. Taft has always found time for her music. Besides music and

her family, however, she has no interests. Miss Helen Taft, the president-elect's daughter, has already become known as a brilliant scholar through winning a scholarship for Bryn Mawr. Her tastes are studious, but she will leave college to take her place beside her mother in the executive mansion. COLONEL GUFFEY TALKS. Says He Did the Best He Could to Nominate a Different Ticket. (By Leased Wire to The Times) Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 4.—Col. J. M. Guffey, for twelve years member of the democratic national committee, but who drew upon himself Bryan's bitter wrath at Denver, on hearing of Bryan's defeat issued the following statement at midnight last night: "I gave out a statement at Denver, July 2, covering my views as to the duty of the Denver convention. I did the best I could to bring about a different ticket, but failed. The outcome today clearly shows the folly of that convention allowing itself to be dominated and dictated to by one family. Let us hope that the early future will give us a democratic party wherein personal ambition will be ignored and fundamental democratic principles prevail."

Mrs. James S. Sherman, wife of the Republican Vice President.

MAGNIFICENT VICTORY FOR STATE DEMOCRACY

Democratic Leaders Are Proud of the Result of yesterday's Election

KITCHEN'S MAJORITY IS ABOUT 45,000

General Opinion That Magnificent State Democratic Victory, in the Face of All the Obstacles, is One to be Proud of—Republicans Worked Hard and Turned Out the Largest Vote Since Fusion Election of 1896—Democrats Lose About Ten or Twelve Legislators and Gain Five or Six.

It is the general opinion of all democratic leaders and even conceded by republicans, that the magnificent state victory yesterday, in face of all obstacles, was one to be remembered and of which the entire party should be proud. The prohibition and primary elections, in addition to the general election of yesterday, all coming in one year, did a great deal toward dampening the ardor and decreased the enthusiasm of the voters, which fact, in itself, hampered the party leaders at the outset of the campaign. The leaders did not only have to justify democratic claims and discuss the issues of the campaign, but had to fire the voters with enough enthusiasm to bring them to the meetings and then to the polls.

The republican leaders have, for 12 years, been preaching to the great multitude of voters that panics were due to the democratic party and all the prosperity was caused by the republicans. But in the face of the panic, railroad troubles, and all of the above reasons for a had year Chairman Eller and his able corps of chairmen and assistants throughout the state have induced the farmer and the laboring man to leave his plow in the field of his lathe in the work-shop and go to the poll, there to show the world by his ballot that he believed the democratic doctrines to be the ones to be depended upon. And what have we? We have, from all indications, the largest democratic vote since 1900. It is true that the majority may be a little smaller, but this fact is directly attributable to the extremely large republican vote, which in all probability surpasses by far any vote since Russell's election in 1896.

The democrats realized that the hard work being done by the republicans would be certain to result in getting out a large vote. And to meet this new factor, Chairman Eller strove to bring out as large a democratic vote as possible. To say his efforts have been crowned with success does not do him justice. He has achieved a greater success than even the most radical prophets expected. Many of the most prominent politicians of this city have called upon Chairman Eller today to express their most heartfelt congratulations.

Kitchen's Majority. Kitchen's majority, although not as large as Glenn's by a few thousand, does not show any inactivity or changing of opinion on the part of the democrats, for the simple reason that the democratic vote this time exceeded that of 1904. But it does go to show that the republicans worked hard and got out a large vote, including many negroes, who have not been voting in recent years, until this election. As a conservative estimate, Kitchen's majority is placed at between 40,000 and 45,000, with Bryan running a little behind.

Legislative Vote. The democrats lost members of the legislature in Buncombe, Forsyth, Rockingham, Orange, Cabarrus, and possibly Stanley and Davidson, making a total of 13 lost. Legislators were gained in Pamlico, Dare, McDowell, Person, and possibly Clay and Graham, making a total of 6 gained. In the general assembly of 1907 the republicans had 29 members, the seven gained this time giving them 36 members in 1908. The counties that were lost by those democrats this time were only those that were democratic by a very small majority. Gains and Losses. The largest number of votes gained by the democrats were in New Hanover, with Mecklenburg second. Very substantial gains were also



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