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## ROOSEVELT FAIRBANKS

### Chosen By the People to Conduct Affairs of State.

### A REPUBLICAN LANDSLIDE

### Carried All Doubtful States in the Country.

### EMPIRE STATE IN THE LEAD

### New York Gives a Plurality of 185,000

For Roosevelt and Fairbanks—Connecticut, Delaware, New Jersey, Indiana and West Virginia Also Endorse the President's Administration. Parker Ran Behind Bryan's Vote of Four Years Ago.

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



PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT. (From a new photograph.)

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:

For Roosevelt.	
Colorado	5
California	10
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Idaho	3
Illinois	27
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	16
Michigan	14
Minnesota	11
Montana	3
Nevada	3
Nebraska	8
Totals..... 325	
For Parker.	
Alabama	11
Arkansas	9
Florida	5
Georgia	13
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	9
Mississippi	10
Missouri	18
Totals..... 151	

Necessary to election, 239. As a dramatic climax to the sensational majorities given him, came President Roosevelt's formal an-

only exciting aspect to an election night otherwise so one-sided that it was impossible for even the victors to nomenclature that he would not be a candidate for re-election, leading the attain that degree of enthusiasm that usually marks the occasion. Late in the night came an announcement from Melvin G. Pallister, manager of the campaign for Thomas E. Watson, the candidate of the People's Party, that as a result of the overwhelming Democratic defeat steps would be taken to form a new party. To this end, according to the announcement given out by Mr. Bryan, Mr. Watson and William Randolph Hearst would hold a conference in New York in about a week's time.

So convincing was the story of the bulletins that at 7.30 August Belmont at Democratic headquarters conceded Roosevelt's election by an overwhelming majority, and half an hour later the Democratic managers who had managed the campaign freely admitted that the Republicans had carried every doubtful state. There was no disposition to hope against hope. As state after state sent in its Republican majority and the wires told the tale of the ballots, bringing even from those commonwealths upon which they had based their figures of Democratic success, reports of unprecedented Republican majorities, they frankly conceded their defeat and offered no explanation. Soon after Mr. Belmont's admission Judge Parker acknowledged the situation by telegraphing President Roosevelt his congratulations.

It is not only a year of phenomenal votes, but of phenomenal majorities as well.

Beginning with the state of New York, which gives a Republican plurality of approximately 185,000, the tale runs practically throughout the country, Kentucky alone showing Democratic gains. Indiana is credited with at least 40,000 Republican plurality, Iowa 125,000, and Pennsylvania heads the list as the banner Republican state, with the magnificent plurality of 383,195. Even in the southern states the vote has been light, Georgia's Democratic majority being only between 30,000 and 40,000, Texas will probably not exceed 100,000. Nevada, which was carried by Mr. Bryan four years ago, is Republican by 40,000, the indications are that Montana, Idaho and Colorado, also Democratic in 1900, have gone back into the Republican column. Delaware is estimated at about 5000 Republican; Massachusetts about 90,000, and Connecticut, in which the more sanguine of the Democratic leaders claimed to have had hopes, is about 25,000 for Roosevelt.

Theodore Roosevelt's plurality in his native state, is second only to McKinley's in 1896. It exceeds McKinley's in 1900 by about 41,500. The returns show that there were cast for him in New York state about 185,000 votes more than for Parker. Not only was his vote heavy in the country districts, where the Republican strongholds are, but in Greater New York, traditionally Democratic, he ran much closer to Judge Parker than had been expected, even by his own campaign managers. It had been estimated that he would come down to the Bronx with better than 140,000 plurality, but the figures showed that this forecast would be exceeded by approximately 85,000. In the city Parker's supporters had expressed hopes that their candidate would have from 140,000 to 150,000 more than Roosevelt, but in this they were disappointed by more than 100,000 votes. So overwhelming was the Republican vote that the result was known positively early in the evening. The earliest counties to report made it clear that the Parker vote everywhere fell below Bryan's in practically all the up-state districts. In Greater New York Parker's plurality was from 12,000 to 14,000 larger than Bryan's, but in the state, according to the late returns, his total vote fell 16,000 short of Bryan's.

The small plurality for Parker in New York city caused great astonishment, the lowest preliminary ante-election estimates having figured that he would go to the Bronx with 100,000



CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS. 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.

### 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.

### 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."

### 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 \* having been re-elected:

First district, \*George A. Vane, Rep.; 2d, \*William H. Keyser, Rep.; 3d, Charles L. Brown, Rep.; 4th, James P. McNichol, Rep.; 5th, \*William C. Sproul, Rep.; 6th, \*Edwin M. Herbst, Dem.; 7th, \*Milton Heidelberg, Rep.; 8th, \*D. P. Gerberich, Rep.; 9th, Oscar E. Thompson, Rep.; 10th, Sterling R. Catlin, Rep.; 11th, \*Robert S. Edmiston, Rep.; 12th, \*Myron Matson, Rep.; 13th, Frederick A. Godcharles, Rep.; 14th, Charles E. Quail, Rep.; 15th, William H. Manbeck, Rep.; 16th, \*Alexander Stewart, Rep.; 17th, Edward A. Irvin, Rep.; 18th, the unexpired term of the late A. E. Patton; 19th, \*Jacob C. Steinman, Rep.; 20th, \*John S. Fisher, Rep.; 21st, \*Cyrus E. Woods, Rep.; 22nd, George W. McNeess, Rep.; 23rd, David A. Wilbert, Rep.; 24th, \*John W. Crawford, Rep.; 25th, Elmer I. Phillips, Rep.; 26th, \*A. E. Sissom, Rep.

## CONGRESSMEN CHOSEN

### Republicans Retain Control of the National House.

### MAJORITY MAY BE DOUBLED

### Dominant Party Will Have Majority of at Least Fifty, But Claim More When All the Returns of the Election Are In.

Washington, Nov. 9. — President Roosevelt is assured of the co-operation of a Republican congress. The present Republican majority in that body is 34, and there need be no surprise if this figure is almost doubled, and it is reasonably certain to reach a majority of at least 50. In practically all districts the Republicans have held their own, while in some significant instances the Democrats have lost. Probably the most marked of these cases are the fourth and fifth districts of California (San Francisco), now represented by Representatives Livernash and Winn, Democrats, which reports indicate have been gained by the Republicans. In the 12th Ohio district, Taylor, Rep., is reported to have defeated Badger, the sitting Democratic member, who was a candidate for re-election. The most surprising of all the representatives, however, comes from the fifth and 15th Missouri districts, with strongly Democratic, and the former represented by Mr. Cowherd, chairman of the Democratic congressional campaign committee. The Republicans claim to have carried both districts. In the light of these reports, a Republican majority of 50 in the house is considered a conservative estimate. Returns from the southern states show that they have returned the usual Democratic majorities on congressmen as a matter of candidates. The states of Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina and Texas, all send solid Democratic delegations, while those from Kentucky and Virginia probably each will send only one Republican representative, making no change from the present complexion. Tennessee will continue to send two Republican congressmen. There are several solid Republican delegations already reported from northern states, including Iowa (with one possible exception), Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire and the two Dakotas. To these must be added the delegations from Maine, Oregon and Vermont, in which state elections were held prior to today. Other states, such as Michigan, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and even Indiana and New Jersey, from which the Democrats hoped for much in the way of gains, again send to congress delegations which are preponderantly Republican. In New York the Republicans will suffer no loss and will gain several congressmen, and they will make a gain of at least two in New Jersey, and other gains are reported from Maryland and West Virginia.

Among the early dispatches was one indicating the certain return of Speaker Cannon. The latest returns show congressmen have been elected in the different states as follows:

Alabama, Dem., 9; Arkansas, Dem., 7; California, Rep., 1; Connecticut, Rep., 5; Florida, Dem., 3; Georgia, Dem., 11; Illinois, Rep., 20, Dem., 3; Indiana, Rep., 9, Dem., 2; Iowa, Rep., 11; Kansas, Rep., 8; Kentucky, Rep., 1, Dem., 9; Louisiana, Dem., 7; Maine, Rep., 4; Maryland, Rep., 3, Dem., 2; Massachusetts, Rep., 11, Dem., 3; Michigan, Rep., 11; Minnesota, Rep., 8; Mississippi, Dem., 8; Missouri, Rep., 1, Dem., 7; Nebraska, Rep., 4; New Hampshire, Rep., 2; New Jersey, Rep., 9, Dem., 1; New York, Rep., 25, Dem., 11; North Carolina, Dem., 10; North Dakota, Rep., 2, Dem., 2; Ohio, Rep., 16, Dem., 4; Oregon, Rep., 2; Pennsylvania, Rep., 30, Dem., 2; South Carolina, Dem., 7; South Dakota, Rep., 2; Tennessee, Rep., 2, Dem., 8; Texas, Dem., 16; Vermont, Rep., 2; Virginia, Rep., 1, Dem., 9; West Virginia, Dem., 1; Wisconsin, Rep., 8, Dem., 1; Wyoming, Rep., 1, Totals, Rep., 208; Dem., 125.

### Missouri In Doubt

St. Louis, Nov. 9.—This morning the results of the election in Missouri and in St. Louis were in doubt. Both sides claimed victory. The Democratic state committee claimed that the state had been carried by a majority of 35,000 and St. Louis by 5000, and that the legislature will be Democratic by a majority of 40, assuring the re-election of United States Senator Cockrell. On the other hand, State Republican Chairman Niedringhaus was equally assertive that St. Louis has gone Republican by 20,000, and the state majority would reach 5000. He felt confident that final returns would show at least five Republican congressmen elected.

### MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN

#### Gives Roosevelt 75,000 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 1892, William L. Douglass, 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 accurately outline the result except in the most general terms. The belief is that Roosevelt and Fairbanks have carried the state by a majority exceeding 10,000 and probably more. Meagre reports from a number of counties show that nearly everywhere the Republicans have sustained only slight losses as compared with their previous majorities.

### Democratic Gains in Kentucky.

Louisville, Ky., Nov. 9.—With one-third of Kentucky's 1896 precincts reported, the vote indicates a majority in the state for Parker of from 12,000 to 14,000. The figures of the Democratic and Republican managers show but little variance from this result. Kentucky in 1900 gave Bryan 8090 plurality. The returns from 583 precincts show a plurality of 16,028 for Parker.

### Republican Landslide in Michigan.

Detroit, Nov. 9.—Michigan was the scene of a veritable Republican landslide. Roosevelt and Fairbanks have

carried the state by a plurality of 142,000. Fred M. Warner and the Republican state ticket are elected; at least 11 of the 12 congressmen from Michigan are Republican, and the legislature is overwhelmingly Republican, insuring the re-election of United States Senator J. C. Burrows.

### The Vote in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., Nov. 9. — Returns coming in show that between 60,000 and 75,000 votes were cast, and the opposition to the Democratic party will poll between 10,000 and 11,000. The Democratic majority for Parker and Davis will be in the neighborhood of 50,000. Mississippi returns eight Democratic congressmen, the Republicans making no opposition.

### NEW JERSEY FOR ROOSEVELT

#### Republican National and State Tickets Elected By Big Pluralities.

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 56,889. 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 Keen 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.

In Ocean county, where there was a bitter Republican factional fight, Senator Shinn was re-elected by 500 plurality.

In Camden Charles H. Ellis, Republican, defeated Joseph E. Novak, Democrat, the present incumbent, for mayor by about 1000 plurality.

### New Jersey State Senators.

The senators elected were:

Atlantic county—Edward S. Lee, Rep., re-elected.

Bergen—Edmund W. Wakelee, Rep., re-elected.

Cumberland—Bloomfield H. Minch, Rep., re-elected.

Hudson—James W. Minturn, Dem.

Mercer—Barton B. Hutchinson, Rep.

Morris—Thomas J. Hillery, Rep.

Ocean—George L. Shinn, Rep., re-elected.

### New Jersey Assembly.

Atlantic county—T. L. Elvins, Rep.

Bergen—John Heck, Clarence Mable, Reps.

Burlington—B. D. Shedaker, S. K. Robbins, Reps.

Camden—H. S. Scovel, T. Gibbs, S. P. Jones, Reps.

Cape May—J. M. E. Hildreth, Rep.

Cumberland—L. H. Miller, B. F. Beck, Reps.

Essex—E. Colby, F. L. Lehbach, Wm. Pennington, H. D. Birkholz, A.

Kaiser, E. D. Duffield, S. F. Wilson, J. J. Gallagher, H. W. Taylor, Fred Mansers, all Reps.

Gloucester—John Boyd Avis, Rep.

Hudson—J. A. Hammill, Archibald Alexander, J. C. Duff, M. C. Ernst, E. A. Murphy, H. Lange, E. H. Lovelidge, J. H. Riordan, J. Callery, D. K. Whitaker, G. B. Mattheus, Wm. J. Boucher, all Dems.

Hunterdon—J. H. Willower, Dem.

Mercer—R. Hulse, T. B. De Cou, A. N. Barber, Reps.

Middlesex—J. H. T. Martin, A. Forde, F. C. Henry, Reps.

Monmouth—Geo. C. Henry, Rep.; I. Vandever, Dem.; F. C. Henry, Rep.

Morris—C. A. Baker, J. M. Mills, Reps.

Ocean—C. G. Pearce, Rep.; J. Hilliard, Dem.

Passaic—T. E. Layden, Ernst Shaw, G. H. Dairymple, G. F. Wright, Henry Marelli, all Reps.

Salem—T. E. Hunt, Rep.

Somerset—Irving Hoagland, Rep.

Sussex—J. R. Decker, Dem.

Union—E. S. Coyne, Geo. H. Embree, Peter Tillman, Reps.

Warren—J. A. Wildrick, Dem.