

NOW AWAIT VOTE

Both Parties Bring Campaign to Close.

INTEREST IS KEEN

Letter of Roosevelt a Veritable Bomb.

PARKER TACTICS NOVEL

Attacks Upon President Forced a Direct Reply.

WHIRLWIND FINISH REALIZED

Republicans Regard the Prospects for Victory as Very Flattering—Review of Situation in the Several States.

Table with 3 columns: State, Dem. Plurality, Rep. Plurality. Lists states from Alabama to Wyoming with their respective vote differences.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—With a sensational and dramatic exchange of charges and replies between the candidates, one of the most remarkable Presidential campaigns of recent times was practically brought to a close tonight.

The whirlwind finish predicted two months ago has been realized. The unusual feature of a candidate attacking his opponent in office and forcing him into making a direct reply, followed by a rejoinder from the candidate, is a novelty.

The appearance of Judge Parker on the public platform marked an epoch in the political campaign of 1904, for up to that time, it had been growing. In his speeches he has been giving more and more vigorous and more direct in his assertions, to the election of the Democrats, who have clamored for more life and vigor in the canvass.

nomination or claim has been made by any of the Republican National Committee, and in that nearly every debatable state was placed in the Republican column. It has been answered by the Democratic managers with a claim of the debatable states and a sure majority in the electoral college.

Wide Difference in Claims. Tomorrow is the promise of a summing up by the two committees and a final estimate as to the result. The wide difference in the claims has furnished sufficient doubt to give followers of both candidates confident hopes of success and kept the interest of partisans keen.

Up to within three weeks of the election the campaign was remarkable for its sparsity and the seeming lack of interest which the voters were taking in the canvass. There were many meetings, but as a rule they were not largely attended, nor did the people show the intense interest that has marked other campaigns.

The campaign started late. It was weeks after the National Committees had made up their working forces before any great activity was displayed. More than this, the early work of the committees consisted largely in distributing literature and efforts to ascertain the drift of public sentiment.

The fact that neither candidate, one because he was in the Presidential chair, and the other because his judicial temperament was antagonistic to the idea, made a great speechmaking tour of the country, is accountable to some extent for the sparsity which was apparent in the earlier stages of the campaign.

A pronounced flurry was caused last Sunday by the Brooklyn Eagle's poll, which indicated Parker's plurality in Greater New York as 152,320 and Herick's in the same district as 130,972. These figures also give Parker 97,963 while the Eagle in the state. Tomorrow the Eagle will issue the figures from its final poll. The paper will say:

"The result given today is based upon data gathered from returned cards sent indiscriminately to about 60,000 voters."

The Eagle's New York figures give a total of 260,000 for Parker, and an indicated Herick plurality in Greater New York of 22,348. The Eagle will also print a forecast of the vote in New York State outside of the city, based on figures not gathered by the Eagle, nor according to its methods, but obtained from trustworthy sources. This indicates a Roosevelt plurality of 102,127 above the Bronx. A Parker plurality of 17,168 below the Bronx, a Parker plurality of 78,431 in the state.

The Herald tomorrow will say that the result of the poll indicates that Roosevelt will have 26 votes and Parker 28 in the electoral college, with Colorado, Delaware and Montana uncertain, but probably Republican, and Nevada uncertain, but probably Democratic. New York State is assigned to neither party, but is classed simply as uncertain.

Connecticut, New Jersey, West Virginia and Indiana are placed in the Roosevelt column.

All Eyes on New York. Intervened closely with the Presidential canvass has been the campaign in New York State. For many years the pivotal state, the arbiter of political elections, the Empire State this year has been regarded as absolutely essential to the success of one party, and has been believed to be necessary to the other because of the impression that a public sentiment which will carry New York will carry the country. On this account, the eyes of the country have been turned toward New York. Its conventions and nominees, the strife among its leaders and the active work of all its politicians have attracted attention far greater than that warranted by its ordinary importance or the merits of state issues. In some localities the state fight overshadows the National contest, and the latter is regarded as the auxiliary instead of the principal campaign.

The same is true in some other states, and an interesting feature of the canvass is the oft-expressed belief that, whatever state the arbiter of political elections, the Empire State this year has been regarded as absolutely essential to the success of one party, and has been believed to be necessary to the other because of the impression that a public sentiment which will carry New York will carry the country.

The issues upon which the campaign has been fought have changed. The personality of the President and his public acts, the policy of the Republican party on the several questions before the people, formed the basis of Democratic attack and Republican defense. The money issue of 1902 and 1903 did not appear, though the tariff has figured to some extent, but the all-absorbing question, and the one which made a whirlwind finish possible, was the statement of the Democratic candidate regarding the trusts and corporations and his continued assertion that the trusts were the cause of the nation's ills.

The Republican canvass lacked interest until Cabinet officers, Senators and men close to the President began making replies to Judge Parker's charges, but their part in it was not antagonistic compared to the bomb exploded by Mr. Roosevelt in his statement printed today. Silence has marked the management of the Republican campaign. But one pro-

PARKER IN REPLY

He Declares Roosevelt Has Not Met Issue.

DENIES HE CRITICISED HIM

Reference to Trusts Made With Idea of Promoting Reform.

CORTELYOU AGAIN ATTACKED

Candidate Declares It Is Not Denied Combines Have Contributed, and Issues Direct Statement to the President.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Judge Parker, in a speech made at a reception given to him by the Kings County Democratic Club in Brooklyn tonight, asserted that the issue "whether the trusts can purchase the election," has not been met by President Roosevelt in his reply to Judge Parker's speech, made 12 days ago. After stating what his position has been in that speech, Judge Parker said tonight he had made no criticism of the President, but that he had simply called attention to the "notorious and offensive situation." The Judge said further that the President, after his attention had been called to the relations which might exist between Chairman Cortelyou and the trusts by reason of Mr. Cortelyou's former position as Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, should have said:

"I will join Parker in an effort to protect the ballot of the honest citizen from being overridden by merchant-barristers." The assertion was made by Judge Parker that the contributions he charged to Chairman Cortelyou had received from the trusts are not denied by the President's statement. The Democratic candidate followed this declaration with a statement with refusal to co-operate in the checking of the "monstrous evil." Judge Parker closed that part of his address directed to the President with this sentence:

"I regret to say to you that I then seemed apparent to me, Mr. President, that you regarded the election of more importance than the checking of this evil."

Day Given to Preparation of Answer. Judge Parker never had a more enthusiastic audience than in Brooklyn tonight. He had not intended to make a speech tonight until the President issued his statement defending the Administration from Judge Parker's charge. The Judge was engaged most of the day in preparing his answer. He consulted with officials of the National Committee, who were in the city, and saw few other visitors. He intended to leave the Hotel Seville for Brooklyn at 6 o'clock, but it was nearly 8 o'clock before he completed the first draft of his reply to the President. He made the necessary revisions after reaching the club in Brooklyn, where dinner was served. The courses were hurried through, and at 9 o'clock the

(Concluded on Page Three.)

CORTELYOU SAYS ROOSEVELT WILL HAVE NOT LESS THAN 314 VOTES

The Campaign Fund Has Been the Smallest in Twelve Years, and Every Part Has Been Voluntarily Contributed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 5.—Chairman Cortelyou, of the Republican National Committee, late tonight issued the following statement: "To all Supporters of Roosevelt and Fairbanks: "The Presidential campaign has reached its final stage, and the reports to the Republican National Committee from all parts of the country seem to be as complete as it is possible for anti-election reports to be. Upon these, and the information that the committee has been able to obtain, I am satisfied the Republican candidates for President and Vice-President will carry every Northern State, with the possible exceptions of Maryland and Nevada, and will have not less than 314 of the 476 votes in the Electoral College."

The campaign has been conducted with a much smaller fund than any Presidential campaign for the past 12 years. The fund this year, although made up of contributions of more than 4000 persons, has been about one-half as large as the Republican fund when President McKinley was elected in 1900, and about one-half as large as the Democratic fund when President Cleveland was elected in 1902. Every part of this fund has come from voluntary contributions made without demand, importunity or pressure and without any agreement, pledge, promise, assurance or understanding, expressed or implied, regarding the policy or the action of the Administration, or looking to any benefit or advantage to any contributor except the benefit which will come to all business and to all our people from the continuance of Republican policies. To the great body of public-spirited citizens who from their means and by their personal efforts have aided in the arduous labors of the campaign, I return the heartfelt thanks of the committee of 1904."

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CONTENTS OF TODAY'S PAPER

The Weather. YESTERDAY'S—Maximum temperature, 50 degrees; minimum, 37. Precipitation, a trace. TODAY'S—Occasional rain; brisk southerly winds. Political. Both parties close the campaign: review of situation in the several states. Page 1. Parker replies to statement of Roosevelt, and asserts he has not met the issue. Page 1. Cortelyou predicts that Roosevelt will have not less than 314 votes. Page 1. Both sides are confident of carrying New York. Page 2. Comment of Eastern press on statement of President Roosevelt is decidedly favorable. Page 2. Senator Knox says record of Roosevelt proves falsity of Parker's charges. Page 12. Russo-Japanese War. Russians profess to have discovered plot of Japanese Minister to attack Baltic squadron. Page 3. Japanese capture another fort at Port Arthur. Page 3. Pacific Coast Political. Twenty-three Oregon counties will vote on prohibition. Page 6. Montana is making a strong fight in race in Washington. Page 6. Montana Republicans are confident Roosevelt will have 5000 plurality. Page 2. Pacific Coast. Washington Fish Commissioner blames dry season for poor returns at salmon hatcheries; Warden Van Dusen presents some theories. Page 13. Burglars make poor haul at Polk County bank. Page 4. Nearly 100 people injured in collision on electric road at Los Angeles. Page 6. Sports. San Francisco defeats Portland, 5 to 2. Page 13. Archery is added to Oregon sports. Page 23. Boys lead Hunt Club riders up to perilous jumps. Page 14. Billy Delaney talks of champions he has trained. Page 10. Multnomah football team defeats Chemawa Indians. Page 11. Football. Eastern—Princeton defeats West Point, 13-0. Page 10. Neither Harvard nor Dartmouth are able to score. Page 12. Pacific Coast—University of California 11, University of Nevada 0. Page 12. Astoria Commercial Club 21, Albany College 0. Page 12. Stanford University 57, Utah Agricultural College 0. Page 12. University of Washington 12, University of Idaho 13. Page 12. University of Montana second team 11, Spokane High School 11. Page 12. Portland and Vicinity. Republicans close campaign in Multnomah County with big rally. Page 1. First class tickets of Burrill estate get to 700. Page 14. Manufacturers of Pacific Coast will have to hurry to obtain exhibit space at Fair. Page 10. Estimates for city's expenses next year are three times the probable revenue. Page 10. Charles Swenson coming to Portland to settle local contest. Page 14. Estate of Harry Weinhard makes handsome haul. Page 10. Local authorities say they will not vote for prohibition. Page 19. Commercial and Marine. Oregon potato growers hold back supplies. Page 12. Halt in export of stock market. Page 25. New York statement shows loss of cash nearly as estimated. Page 13. More interest in grapes at San Francisco. Page 15. Schools in distress of mouth of Columbia. Page 11. Features and Departments. Editorial. Page 4. Church announcements. Page 25. Classified advertisements. Pages 25-29. Mr. Dooley's letter. Page 34. Peck's Bad Boy. Page 22. Today's opportunities for young women: The nurse. Page 23. Chesapeake Engine Company No. 1. Page 27. Book review. Page 24. Author of "Ben Hur" writing his autobiography. Page 23. Another Helen Keller. Page 24. Cartoons. Page 30. The Riverman. Page 23. Immigrant servant girl's trust. Page 25. How Tom Watson won notoriety. Page 22. Sermon by Count Tolstol. Page 27. Household and fashions. Page 30-31. Social. Pages 20-21. Dramatic. Pages 18-19. Musical. Page 21. Youth's department. Page 40.

RESULT IN DOUBT

Prohibition Has Good Chance in Oregon.

NO SHOW IN MULTNOMAH

Twenty-Three Counties Will Vote on the Question.

IN SEVEN WILL NOT COME UP

Precinct Elections Will Be Held in Three Other Counties—Probably Win Many Where County Decides to the Contrary.

Twenty-three counties of Oregon will vote on the question of prohibition next Tuesday, and in three others elections will be held only in certain precincts. In seven counties the question will not come up at all.

All the 23 counties, except Multnomah, are in doubt as to the result, and in many the chances of prohibition are regarded as favorable. The 70% for prohibition will not be so large as for the local option law last June. Even if prohibition shall be defeated in a given county, it will win many precincts. In Multnomah a number of precincts in the eastern part of the county will probably vote against liquor-selling. Elections will be held as follows: For county prohibition—Benton, Clackamas, Columbia, Cook, Curry, Douglas, Gilliam, Grant, Jackson, Lane, Linn, Lincoln, Malheur, Marion, Morrow, Multnomah, Sherman, Tillamook, Umatilla, Union, Wasco, Washington, Yamhill—23. For precinct prohibition only—Clatsop, one precinct; Wallowa, one precinct; Wheeler, five precincts—3. No election—Baker, Crook, Harney, Josephine, Klamath, Lake, Polk—7.

In addition to petitions for county elections, others have been filed for precincts in the following counties, already named in the first category above: Columbia, one precinct; Grant, three precincts; Jackson, two precincts; Lane, nine precincts; Linn, one precinct; Malheur, ten precincts; Marion, five precincts; Wasco, five precincts; Washington, two precincts; Multnomah, 18 precincts; Lincoln, one precinct.

In a number of cases liquor men have filed petitions for precinct elections, in order to prevent precincts in which they are strong or weak from being joined in subdivisions by Prohibitionists, which would hazard the liquor cause. Prohibitionists have done the same, in order to weaken the strength of their opponents.

Umatilla County. PENDLETON, Or., Nov. 5.—(Special.)—Prohibition, as a county measure, will be defeated unless unforeseen conditions arise between now and Tuesday. Reports from the south end of the county are unfavorable to prohibition, while news from the north end shows the fight will be close. The storm center of the fight in this county is Freewater, which is in South Milton precinct. The anti-prohibition vote in Pendleton will exceed 150.

Washington County. HILLSBORO, Or., Nov. 5.—(Special.)—The election next Tuesday will decide whether or not Washington County shall be prohibition. But two out of the 20 precincts took advantage of the subdi-

FIRE LAST SHOT

Republican Campaign Closes in Oregon.

RALLY ON EAST SIDE

State Owes a Debt to Roosevelt.

HE AIDED THE EXPOSITION

Many Benefits to Be Gained by His Election.

QUESTION OF MAJORITY ONLY

United States Senators Mitchell and Fulton, Mayor Williams, W. L. Boies, H. W. Scott, Judge H. H. Northrup Speak.

WHAT THE SPEAKERS SAID. Senator Fulton—Democrats have affiliated with a coeuvre of Wall-street people who have marked Mr. Roosevelt for defeat because he has made them obey the law.

H. W. Scott—Theodore Roosevelt is a "safe" man because he has both judgment and courage. Your unsafe man is the man of excessive caution or creeping timidity, who is afraid of responsibility and incurs no crisis. Theodore Roosevelt is quick to see and to act, but he is not inconsiderate or rash; he undertakes no foolhardy enterprises.

Mayor Williams—Without the support of the exposition which President Roosevelt induced Congress to make, the Lewis and Clark Exposition would have been an absolute failure. You want a man in office who has backbone and a "big stick."

What Oregon owes to President Roosevelt for his help at a time of need, and what benefits may be expected from his election, were the keynotes which rang through the addresses delivered at the final Republican rally of the campaign last evening.

The election of Theodore Roosevelt to the Presidency of the United States was shown to be a matter of vital importance to Oregon generally and to Portland particularly. H. W. Scott plainly declared that without the help of the President the efforts of the Lewis and Clark Exposition to obtain an appropriation from Congress would have been fruitless. Mayor Williams followed this sentiment further by saying that without this appropriation of the Fair, the cherished hope of the city and state, would have been a miserable failure.

"The only thing left is to count the ballots," said Senator Fulton. A lot of sore palms must be scattered over the East Side this morning. Nearly 1000 people crowded into Burkhard's Hall on East Burnside street to listen to the last effort of the Republican managers on the eve of election. And these 1000 people, voters mostly, seemed to like what they heard. Therefore the applause, and therefore the sore palms.

The principal speakers of the evening were Senator Charles W. Fulton and Mayor George H. Williams. Senator Mitchell explained that he had recently visited a dentist, and he was evidently suffering pain throughout his short address. The climax of the applause was reached, however, when the senior Senator quietly arose to speak.

Mr. Boies introduces Chairman. The first speaker of the evening was Whitney L. Boies. "I am delighted to attend this splendid meeting," said he. "It has been said that this campaign is an apathetic one. It is on one side, but

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REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

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PROMINENT REPUBLICANS AT THE CLOSING RALLY OF THE CAMPAIGN



Senator John H. Mitchell. Senator C. W. Fulton. Mayor George H. Williams. H. W. Scott. Chairman Frank C. Baker. Charles H. Carey. Judge H. H. Northrup. Whitney L. Boies.