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The Daily Record

and THE DRESDEN DAILY.

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AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

The cataclysm which was to overwhelm the Republican party at the eleventh hour, as predicted by some of the more daring Democrats last week, still fails to show any signs of occurring. The situation has not fluctuated to any appreciable degree in favour of either candidate, and it would appear that the prophesied wholesale desertion from the Republican ranks by railroad men and other workers has not taken place. Needless to say, every speaker attached to any party of importance is concentrating his final efforts to win over wavering voters in all parts of the country, but the scene of greatest activity has shifted to the East. Some particulars of Mr. Bryan's strenuous mode of life during the campaign are to be gathered from a despatch we publish elsewhere; his great rival is no less energetic, and is receiving the oral support of practically every member of the Cabinet. In New York State a highly spectacular finish to both the Presidential and gubernatorial campaigns is anticipated as, beside Mr. Taft, there are no less than six prominent Republicans speaking in the Empire State this week. They are Mr. Root, Mr. Cortelyou, Mr. Straus, Mr. Bonaparte, Governor Hughes, and Mr. Sherman. The principal Republican mass meeting took place at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, when Mr. Taft and Mr. Hughes appeared for the first time together on the same platform. Mr. Bryan spoke to an enormous audience in the same building last night. Wednesday was also rendered remarkable by a monster daylight procession of business men along Broadway, in which Messrs. Taft and Hughes figured. When the far-reaching effects of next week's elections are remembered, it is easy to understand the lofty pitch of political excitement which at present prevails throughout the United States. In addition to the Presidential election, there are Congressional and State elections of great importance. The terms of 31 Senators expire on April 3, 1909, and weight is therefore attached to the election of members to the State Legislatures. No fewer than twenty-eight States are to elect Governors, and nearly a hundred proposed constitutional amendments to State Laws, questions, or propositions will be voted upon. The questions at issue vary from the Illinois twenty million dollar bond issue for a deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf, to the repeal of the one-year-residence law, which has been passed to prevent the rapid granting of divorces in South Dakota. When it is recalled that the Presidential election alone involves the voting upon seven distinct tickets—Republican, Democratic, Prohibition, Socialist, People's, Independence, and Socialist Labour—some idea may be gathered of the stupendous political machine which is now actively operating in the country.

Mr. Medill McCormick, manager of the Chicago *Tribune*, reports the result of a detailed canvass made by his journal and summarises the result of the Presidential election as follows: Mr. Taft, 295 electoral votes; Mr. Bryan, 188 electoral votes; Mr. Taft's majority, 107. In view of the somewhat complicated system of State electoral voting, the following table, as based upon the Apportionment Act of 1900, will enable our readers to grasp the significance of the popular vote in such States as New York and Pennsylvania:—

States	Electoral Votes	States	Electoral Votes
Alabama	11	Connecticut	7
Arkansas	9	Delaware	3
California	10	Florida	5
Colorado	5	Georgia	13

States	Electoral Votes	States	Electoral Votes
Idaho	3	North Carolina	12
Illinois	27	North Dakota	4
Indiana	15	Ohio	23
Iowa	13	Oklahoma	7
Kansas	10	Oregon	4
Kentucky	13	Pennsylvania	34
Louisiana	9	Rhode Island	4
Maine	6	South Carolina	9
Maryland	8	South Dakota	4
Massachusetts	16	Tennessee	12
Michigan	14	Texas	18
Minnesota	11	Utah	3
Mississippi	10	Vermont	4
Missouri	18	Virginia	12
Montana	3	Washington	5
Nebraska	8	West Virginia	7
Nevada	3	Wisconsin	13
New Hampshire	4	Wyoming	3
New Jersey	12	Total	483
New York	39		

Electoral votes necessary to a choice 242.

Returning to the Chicago newspaper's estimate, which, we are assured, has been carried out on an extensive and thorough scale, the result, after undergoing impartial and careful analysis, gives the Congressional Democrats 177 seats and the Republicans 214, a majority of 37. In the Senate it gives the Republicans 57, the Democrats 35—a majority of 22. The canvass thus indicates that the Republican President will have a substantial majority in both Houses. According to the estimates which we have reproduced, it would appear that Mr. Bryan's strength is no greater than in the 1900 campaign. It is noteworthy, however, that he is considered likely to gain a majority in New York, as the trend of feeling in that State is said to be strongly in his direction. Since the State of New York, owing to its having the highest number of electoral votes (39), is considered a very good barometer of the entire contest, next week's results promise to be most exciting. As soon as the results of the polling in New York are known, presumably a little before midnight on Nov. 2nd, the *Daily Record's* special New York correspondent will cable the figures to Dresden, so that we hope to be in a position to acquaint our readers with the very latest developments—probably indicating the actual result of the election itself—in our issue of Tuesday next.

GENERAL NEWS.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, October 28.
Mr. William Redmond asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the Foreign Office had any information as to the authenticity of an interview with the German Emperor that had been published today.

Mr. McKinnon, the new Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, replied that he had not read any such interview and therefore could give no opinion upon it.

SUFFRAGETTES DEMONSTRATE IN PARLIAMENT.

London, October 28.
The House was again the scene this evening of a demonstration by advocates of votes for women. During the debate on the Licensing Bill several

female voices were heard in the Ladies' Gallery calling out, "We demand the franchise for women." Almost at the same moment a man rose in the Strangers' Gallery and, with the words, "I also demand the franchise for women," threw a bundle of leaflets on to the floor of the House. The man was at once removed. When the officials proceeded to clear the Ladies' Gallery, they found that two Suffragettes had bound themselves so tightly to the gilded iron grating which screens that gallery from observation that difficulty was experienced in freeing them. But the difficulty was soon surmounted. There were only a few Members in the House at the time, and the incident caused but little excitement. A demonstration in favour of votes for women was made simultaneously outside the building.

Later in the course of the debate, the previous scene in the Stranger's Gallery was repeated. A man rose from his seat and flung down a handful of leaflets into the House, shouting, "I demand the franchise for women." When the attendants proceeded to eject him, the man resisted violently and had to be carried out.

The Speaker subsequently announced that in consequence of the demonstrations that evening the public galleries would be closed for a time. The announcement was received with cheers from all parts of the House.

The demonstrations outside the Parliament buildings were also repeated, and the women demonstrators attempted to force their way into the lobbies. All their efforts were, however, easily frustrated by the ordinary police on duty.

MISHAP TO THE "MAURETANIA."

London, October 28.
The "Mauretania" arrived in the Mersey yesterday, after a passage from New York lasting 5 days 5 hours 31 minutes. Her average speed was 22.33 knots with three propellers. While the "Mauretania" was earlier today disembarking the American mails into the steam tender Ireland off the harbour at Queenstown the heavy rolling sea caused the gangway to break. The steam tender, with only 109 sacks of the Irish mail on board, had to be cast adrift, with several Cunard sailors who were shouldering the mails from the liner, leaving 1,303 sacks of mails on board, with 18 persons who had boarded the Cunarder on business. The heavy swell was too great for the steam tender to come alongside again, and the Cunard whaleboat was utilised, which brought the sailors back to the "Mauretania," and transferred the 18 business persons to the steam tender. The Cunarder then proceeded to Liverpool without having disembarked a single passenger.

REPORTED LOSS OF SIR FRANK LASCELLES' FURNITURE.

London, October 29.
According to a wireless telegram received from the vessel sent out to search for the Great Eastern Railway Company's freight steamer "Yarmouth," which has been missing since she left the Hook of Holland, wreckage has been found apparently belonging to the "Yarmouth." That ship had a crew of 22 men and was carrying, as part of her freight, three furniture vans filled with furniture belonging to an ambassador, presumably Sir Frank Lascelles.

THE PRESS AND THE EMPEROR'S MESSAGE.

London, October 29.
All this morning's newspapers give prominence to the alleged interview with the German Emperor, (Continued on page 2.)