



Republican Landslide Holt County Lands in Republican Column, Giving Harding Ma- jority of 1,500.

The election last Tuesday resulted in the greatest surprise to the people of the country that they ever received at a general election.

Not at the result of the balloting, as that was forecast months ago, but at the tremendous majority given the republican candidate for the presidency. Even the solid south refused to endorse the policies of Woodrow Wilson and the democratic party and Oklahoma, Tennessee and New Mexico joined the republican ranks. Harding carried the following states and will have an electoral vote of 404 to 127 for Cox. The states carried by Harding are:

Arizona, 3; California, 13; Colorado, 6; Connecticut, 7; Delaware, 3; Idaho, 4; Illinois, 29; Indiana, 15; Iowa, 13; Kansas, 10; Maine, 6; Maryland, 8; Missouri, 18; Montana, 4; Nevada, 3; Massachusetts, 18; Michigan, 15; Minnesota, 12; Nebraska, 8; New Hampshire, 4; New Jersey, 14; New York, 45; North Dakota, 5; Ohio, 24; Oklahoma, 10; Oregon, 5; Pennsylvania, 38; Rhode Island, 5; South Dakota, 5; Tennessee, 12; Utah, 4; Vermont, 4; Washington, 7; West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 13, and Wyoming, 3; a total of 401.

Cox has carried Alabama, 12; Arkansas, 9; Florida, 6; Georgia, 14; Kentucky, 13; Louisiana, 10; Mississippi, 10; North Carolina, 12; South Carolina, 9; Texas, 20, and Virginia, 12; a total of 127.

The result in Holt county exceeded the expectations of the most enthusiastic republican. From the returns it appears that Harding has carried the county by 1,500. In this county hundreds of democrats voted for the republican presidential candidate and

then voted the balance of the democratic ticket.

Congressman Kinkaid carried the county with a majority of nearly 2,000 and will have a majority of nearly 20,000 in the district.

Governor McKelvie and Senator Cronin, upon whom the opposition centered their fight and used everything known to the unscrupulous politician to encompass their defeat, succeeded in carrying the county by good majorities. Governor McKelvie will have a majority of 450 in the county while Senator Cronin's majority will be about 850. Senator Cronin carried every county in the district and will have a majority of over 2,000 in the district. He received a majority of 631 in Boyd county; 76 in Wheeler and large majorities in Keya Paha and Garfield counties.

William W. Bethea was re-elected state representative from the Fifty-third district, comprising Holt county, defeating John Nelson by about 800 votes.

For Representative of the Fifty-fourth district, comprising Holt and Boyd counties, Brantley E. Sturdevant of Atkinson, was re-elected by a large majority, over Crist Anderson, democrat, of Bristow. Mr. Sturdevant carried Boyd county by a majority of 313 and will have about 750 majority in this county.

The scrap for clerk of the district court was one of the hardest fought in the county. T. J. Coyne, democrat, the present incumbent, made a hard fight for re-election but the tidal wave was too much for him and he lost out to I. H. Moss by about 225 votes.

J. M. Hunter is elected county as-

essor with a majority that will run over 1,000.

In the Second supervisor district, L. C. McKim, republican, ran away from his democratic opponent, W. A. Ellis, and will have a majority of about 150 in the district. Mr. McKim carried every township in the district.

In the Fourth district L. E. Skidmore, republican, was elected with a majority of 57 over George A. French of Page.

In the Sixth district, S. S. Riley, petition candidate, was elected with a majority of about 30, defeating John Welch, democrat, and Dean Cole, republican. In this contest the south end of the district was arrayed against the north end, and as both Cole and Welch were from the north end, the south-siders won. The new county board will consist of five republicans, one democrat and one independent.

NON-PARTISAN TICKET.

On the non-partisan ballot Judge Dickson received a majority of about 1,700 in this county and carried every county in the district by large majorities. His majority in the district will be around 4,500.

For chief justice of the supreme court Andrew Morrissy received a large majority in this county, while the race for associate justice of the supreme court is rather close in the county between Day and Dorsey.

RESULT IN THE STATE.

Omaha, Nov. 4.—The practically complete sweep of all state officers in Nebraska was recorded by the republican candidates in Tuesday's election according to latest figures available here. The indicated pluralities ranged from 140,000 scored for the presidential ticket down to the probable 25,000 advantage of which Governor McKelvie held over John Morehead, his democratic opponent.

So complete was the triumph of the republicans that there was a possibility that the state senate might be unanimous for that party. In the lower house of the legislature only one democrat seemed assured of election, but the returns were lacking from more than thirty districts.

Despite the widespread interest in the campaign the voting was not as heavy as had been expected. A comparison of the various counties which reported complete returns on president with the vote in those counties for Wilson and Hughes in 1916 showed an average of about 28 per cent. Political experts were rather divided as to the significance of these figures, some arguing that the expected doubling of the vote because of women suffrage was not to be realized while others maintained that the adverse transportation conditions in rural sections was a determining factor in keeping the total down.

A recapitulation of legislative races showed at least nine candidates supported by the Non-partisan league or openly endorsed by that organization had won seats in the state assembly. All of these men, however, were republicans and they shared in the big party votes recorded in their counties with other candidates on their party ticket. One state senator, Otto Ulrich, in the Seventh district, was on the list Eight of the members of the new house were endorsed by the league also.

The effects of the campaign of the Non-partisan and the organizations allied with it, were apparent on the state ticket in the decreased pluralities scored by the republican candidates for lieutenant governor and attorney general.

In both these races the figures indicated that the league and labor candidates who ran by petition had drawn about 85 per cent of their strength from the republican vote. In the general landslide, however, the democratic aspirants for office were unable to reap any marked advantage from this defection in the opposing parties.

When all except 500 precincts had reported on the governorship race this morning, Samuel R. McKelvie, republican incumbent, was leading John H. Morehead, former governor, and democratic opponent, by more than 16,000 votes. Arthur G. Wray, independent candidate, was credited with a total of slightly more than half of Gov. McKelvie's. The figures for 1375 precincts were:

McKelvie 120,156
Morehead 103,727
Wray 60,884

Returns on the state ticket bore out previous calculations as to the size of republican pluralities. The figures on the various races follow:

For lieutenant governor: 1,026 precincts gave P. A. Barrows, (r) 105,852; Cass G. Barns (d) 61,258; Robert D. Mousel (ind.) 28,016.

For attorney general: 1,017 precincts gave C. A. Davis (r) 116,835;

R. C. Hunter (d) 63,874; F. L. Bolleu (md) 27,183.

For secretary of state: 1,014 precincts gave D. M. Amsberry (r) 129,383; L. A. Larson (d) 71,168.

For auditor: 997 precincts gave George W. Marsh (r) 126,481; J. W. McKissick (d) 60,962.

For treasurer: 945 precincts gave D. B. Cropsey (r) 118,571; J. S. Canady (d) 66,028.

For University regent: 753 precincts gave the following totals: George N. Seymour 54,166
William L. Bates 55,644
Victor G. Lyford 34,382
E. H. Gerhart 46,919

John M. Matzen had a fairly substantial lead over Owen G. Stewart in the race for state superintendent of public instruction when 733 precincts had reported. The figures were: Matzen 68,853
Stewart 47,414

For president 1,367 out of 1,877 precincts gave Harding 190,365; Cox 92,580.

These totals came from eighty-nine of the ninety-three counties in the state and represented a missing precinct list of 520. Most of the missing precincts were of the small rural variety.

For railway commissioner, short term, returns from 952 precincts gave H. L. Cook (r) 122,638; H. A. Kent (d) 71,550.

The race for the chief justiceship of the supreme court cleared when tabulations had been made from 859 precincts.

The returns gave A. M. Morrissy 78,510 and Grant Martin, 67,337.

For judge of the supreme court with 871 precincts counted George A. Day had a plurality of 21,439 over William Dorsey. The totals were: Day, 78,265; Dorsey, 56,826.

For railway commissioner, long term, reports from 957 precincts gave T. A. Browne (f) 124,336 against 64,786 cast for Roy M. Harrop, (d). The ratio indicated an approximate plurality of 118,000 for Brown.

G. O. P. LEAD IS INCREASED AS RETURNS COME

Republican Victories Apparently Certain Throughout All of U. S. Except Solid South—Few in Doubt.

New York, Nov. 3.—The Harding landslide increased in size late this afternoon when more complete returns indicated that the republican candidate had carried Tennessee, Montana and Arizona.

These returns threw 19 additional electoral votes to Harding who apparently will have at least 391 votes in the electoral college.

In addition, late returns from Oklahoma indicate that the result there, was in doubt, though Cox was holding a slight lead. In capturing Tennessee the president-elect succeeded in breaking the democratic front there for the first time since 1868.

New York, Nov. 3.—The scope of the republican victory that swept the nation yesterday continued to grow as the returns were compiled today.

These returns showed that: Harding has been elected president by the greatest popular vote ever amassed in the history of American politics and the largest electoral vote ever rolled up by a republican candidate.

Reports have strengthened their grip on the Senate and will have a working majority of from 12 to 16 seats.

They will have a top heavy majority of approximately 100 votes in the House.

Republican governors were seated in every state except those of the solid south.

It was estimated that the total vote cast was more than 20,000,000 and that Harding polled nearly 6,000,000 votes more than Cox. This broke all records for political land-slides. The records show that prior to yesterday no state ever had given a presidential candidate more than a 500,000 plurality. This was surpassed by New York, which gave Harding a probable lead of more than 1,000,000; by Pennsylvania, where the republican candidate has a margin of more than 700,000, and in Illinois where Harding's estimated plurality is about 800,000. Harding's margin of victory in Ohio was estimated at 400,000. Other states rolled up unprecedented pluralities for Harding. California, whose vote four years ago, decided the Hughes-Wilson contest in favor of the latter, appears to have gone for Harding by more than 100,000.

The most optimistic predictions of republican national Chairman Will H. Hays were exceeded in practically every instance. The women's vote swelled the totals to unprecedented proportions and made the

democratic defeat appear all the more overwhelming.

Harding, when he assumes the presidency March 4, 1921, will go into office with a Senate and House of Representatives republican by wide margins, according to the returns to date.

The republicans gained seats in both the upper and lower houses.

Unofficial results presaged a large majority in the electoral college for Senator Harding and his running mate, Governor Coolidge, than any since 1888, except alone the vote of 435 for President Wilson in 1912, during the republican "split."

The republican congressional swing was as strong, increased majorities in both Senate and House being marked up. Early today victory for virtually all 15 republican senators for re-election was spelled by the returns, while about a half dozen of the 19 democratic candidates were battling against republican leads.

The first trial of woman suffrage contributed largely to the republican majorities and also was a factor in delaying the count in many states. The millions of women's ballots also swelled the popular vote beyond all records.

Senator Harding accepted his victory without exultation, stating he was given "prayer to God to make me capable of playing my part."

Governor Coolidge, the next vice president, sent a message saying: "We've got a real job and we'll tackle it together."

Governor Cox also received his defeat without untoward show of feeling. He withheld comment after remaining at his newspaper office at Dayton until almost midnight and saying his own paper issue an early extra edition recounting his defeat.

Senator Harding, Governor Coolidge, Will H. Hays, chairman of the republican national committee, and other leaders exchanged telegrams of congratulation. Senator Harding commended Mr. Hays upon "successful management of a great campaign" and also told Governor Coolidge that he would expect him to "play a full part in the coming republican administration."

None of the minor parties the socialist, farmer-labor or prohibition figured in the presidential result. Socialist headquarters at Chicago claimed an increased vote and the party re-elected three New York socialist assemblymen who had been expelled. The first woman socialist ever elected to the New York assembly Marion H. Laing, also was successful.

Eugene V. Debs, socialist presidential candidate received the returns in Atlanta penitentiary.

The farmer-labor candidate, Parley P. Christensen of Salt Lake City, had not been located early today.

Senator Harding, with the receipt of the ballot tidings—on his 55th anniversary—announced plans for a vacation beginning Friday. He will spend several days near Brownsville, Tex., and then tour the Panama Canal zone. Governor Cox is also planning

a vacation on a hunting trip in Mississippi.

New York, Ohio—the home of both Governor Cox and Senator Harding—Illinois and Pennsylvania furnished the largest republican pluralities.

Prohibition was a subject not taken into the question.

A remarkable feature of the election in New York city was the socialist vote.

For Eugene V. Debs, the party's presidential candidate now imprisoned in the Atlanta penitentiary for violation of the espionage law were 131,856 votes, more than four times the total socialist candidate received here in 1916 when the vote was 31,788. Indeed, this year Debs received more than a third as many votes as were chalked up to Cox's account.

Portland, Me., Nov. 3.—Harding carried Maine by the largest plurality ever given a presidential candidate in the state. Of the first 16 cities to complete their returns Cox carried only one, Biddeford.

Returns from 496 precincts out of 632 in the state gave: Harding, 104,685; Cox, 46,883.

G. O. P. SWEEPS UTAH.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 3.—The republicans carried Utah from the head of the ticket down to the office of constable in virtually every county of the state, according to returns compiled early today from 27 of the 29 counties in the state. The total number of precincts reporting were 320 out of 650 in the state.

MAY WIN TEXAS SEAT.

Dallas, Tex., Nov. 3.—Intense interest centered today in the congressional race in the 14th Texas district where on the face of unofficial returns from an estimated 50 per cent. of the votes cast Harry M. Wurzbach, republican, was leading his democratic opponent, Carlos Bee, incumbent, by more than 2,000. Should Wurzbach maintain his lead it would be the first time in 26 years that a republican congressman has been elected from southwest Texas. The democratic state ticket, according to unofficial and incomplete returns, made a clean sweep by majorities of about 5 to 1. All democratic congressmen also were elected except in the 14th district.

Boise, Id., Nov. 3.—All democratic candidate for national officers and the democratic candidate for governor are far behind on the face of returns from 398 precincts out of 825 in Idaho early today which give:

Harding, 49,430; Cox, 25,190.

G. O. P. WINS ARIZONA.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 3.—The entire republican state and national ticket with the exception of one seat in congress, was victorious on the face of nearly complete returns in Arizona at 7:30 this morning.

Harding had a "safe" majority over Cox, with Ralph Cameron leading Senator Marcus A. Smith, democrat.

(Continued on last page.)

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