



WOODROW WILSON Re-elected President of the United States.

WILSON IS AGAIN MADE PRESIDENT

WINS CLOSEST PRESIDENTIAL RACE OF ALL TIMES.

CALIFORNIA GOES DEMOCRATIC

President Received the Largest Vote Ever Rolled Up for Democratic Candidate, Carried Two-Thirds of the States of the Union—Control of Lower House of Congress in Doubt.

New York.—After holding the people of the country in a state of suspense unequalled in the political history of the United States, Republican Chairman Rowell of California conceded the state to President Wilson fifty hours after the polls closed in the election November 7. Until California votes were counted sufficiently to assure the winner in that state the presidential election was held in a balance. The thirteen electoral votes of California made 269 for the president, or three more than the necessary number to elect.

President Wilson carried two-thirds of the states of the union and received 2,266,614 more votes than when he was elected in 1912. This is the greatest increase given to an American president for a second term since the civil war. He received 2,060,708 more votes than ever previously recorded for a democratic candidate and, is the largest vote ever received by a president from the people of this country—952,955 more than the total cast for Roosevelt in 1912.

Mr. Wilson is the only president ever elected with the "solid east" against him. His victory was believed by politicians to presage an alignment for the first time in congress of the west with the south. It was pointed out that while he would not have a "working majority" in the lower house, he would not have to combat a majority inimical to his policies.

There has been much speculation among suffragists as to the part played by women in the election. While President Wilson lost in Illinois and Oregon, he carried Washington, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, Utah, Colorado, Arizona, Kansas, Nevada and California, the other ten states in which women voted.

Popular Vote on President New York.—The total popular vote received in each of the states by President Wilson and Charles E. Hughes, but based on unofficial returns, indicated that the president received 403,312 more votes than Mr. Hughes. The table follows:

Table with 3 columns: State, Wilson, Hughes

Montana in Dry Column.

Billings, Mont.—The prohibition amendment for the abolishment of the sale of intoxicating liquor in Montana carried by a large majority after one of the most spirited campaigns ever carried on in the state. Montana gave Wilson a large plurality over Charles Evans Hughes for president.

Senator La Follette Wins.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Returns from nearly the entire state indicate more than a two to one vote for United States Senator La Follette over Wolfe.

POMP OF WAR FORGOTTEN

Invisibility in the Field is the Object of the Commanders of the Present Day.

The greenish-gray uniform of the German soldier which makes the kaiser's troops almost invisible, whether in woods, fields or roads, is very similar to the color worn by the Confederate soldier in the Civil war. At first the Confederate uniforms were a bluish-gray—a color now

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Possibility of Contest.

Washington.—Government officials here are deeply interested and not a little concerned over announcements from democratic and republican campaign leaders that contests might be expected, with a possibility of legal proceedings over the votes for presidential electors in several of the close states.

Examination of the decisions of the supreme court and of the revised statutes disclosed that electors are plainly regarded as state officers. The highest court has held in two leading cases that questions of their proper or improper choice are for state election officers or state courts to determine, and that the federal government is not lawfully concerned even if fraud is shown.

The revised statutes provide that the electors shall meet in each state and "give their votes" on the second Monday in January, following election, at places to be designated by the state legislature. In the ordinary course of proceedings, where the right of the electors to sit is uncontested, their votes would be counted in the house of representatives here on the second Wednesday in February, and this would be the legal end of the election.

The statutes further provide that where a state shall have laws made prior to the election, determining methods by which controversies or contests over electors shall be settled, whether by judicial proceedings or otherwise, these laws "shall be binding and shall govern in counting the electoral votes." Officials here were under the impression that it would be found that all the states that would be involved in contests have laws of this character.

Aside from the direction that the electoral votes of all the states be counted in the house on the second Wednesday in February, there seems to be nothing to indicate just how much latitude a state might have in determining contests so as to have its vote counted at the fixed time. The statutes provide that the votes of the states be forwarded to Washington forthwith after the electors meet on the second Monday in January and also say that whenever the certificate of any state as to its electors has not been received in Washington on the fourth Monday in January, a special messenger shall be sent to the federal district judge in that state, in whose hands one certificate must be lodged, and he is requested "forthwith" to forward his certificate to the capital.

Prohibition and Suffrage Win.

Sioux Falls, So. Dak.—South Dakota adopted prohibition by a majority of about 25,000. Woman suffrage won in the state by an overwhelming majority. Hughes carried the state by a large plurality.

Congressman Mann Elected.

Chicago.—James R. Mann, minority leader of the house at Washington, on whom a vigorous fight was made by the dries of the Second Illinois Congressional district, was elected by an indicated plurality of 10,000.

Militiamen for Hughes.

Brownsville, Tex.—Second Iowa infantry gives Wilson 275, Hughes, 288. First squadron, Iowa cavalry, gives Wilson 93, Hughes 92. Total for the Iowa brigade gives Wilson 961, Hughes 992.

Arkansas Remains Dry.

Little Rock, Ark.—Arkansas voters retained prohibition in this state by a vote of 3 to 1 against the proposal to repeal the statewide prohibition law. In national and state contests the democrats won easily.

Inefficiency Causes Car Shortage.

Louisville, Ky.—The apparent shortage of cars upon railroads of the country was declared to be the result of a lack of efficiency in their distribution by W. L. Barnes, superintendent of transportation of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy railroad here.

Use Movie to Stimulate Recruiting.

San Francisco, Cal.—Open air movies were used here by the army recruiting service in an attempt to rouse interest among young men. The pictures of army life were shown.

Belgian Mirrors.

It will soon cost us more to "see ourselves as others see us," and in a few months plated glass will be unobtainable. This was one of the things that Belgium made for us, at Liege, Namur and Charleroi. But the factories have been smashed by the Germans, and no more glass will be made and plated there for a long time to come. For its manufacture it needs a huge plant, acres of land, and a fine sand which is found only in Belgium and certain parts of France, so

Governors Elected.

New York—Charles S. Whitman, republican, re-elected. Massachusetts—Samuel W. McCall, republican, re-elected. Washington—Ernest Lister, democrat, re-elected. Ohio—James M. Cox, democrat. Missouri—Henry Lamm, republican. New Jersey—Walter E. Edge, republican. Illinois—Frank O. Lowden, republican. Connecticut—Marcus M. Holcomb, republican, re-elected. North Carolina—Thomas W. Bickett, democrat. South Carolina—Richard I. Manning, democrat, re-elected. Rhode Island—R. Livingston Beekman, republican, re-elected. Tennessee—Thomas C. Rye, democrat, re-elected. Texas—James E. Ferguson, democrat, re-elected. Minnesota—James A. Burnquist, republican, re-elected. Florida—W. A. Knott, democrat. Georgia—Hugh Dorsey, democrat. Delaware—John G. Townsend, republican. West Virginia—John J. Cornwell, democrat. Michigan—Albert E. Sleeper, republican. Colorado—Julius C. Gunter, democrat. Iowa—W. L. Harding, republican. New Hampshire—Harry W. Keyes, republican. Vermont—Horace F. Graham, republican.

Table with 3 columns: State, Rep., Dem.

NEBRASKA VOTES OUT THE SALOONS

STATE-WIDE PROHIBITION WINS BY BIG MAJORITY.

DEMOCRATS SWEEP THE STATE

Keith Neville Elected Governor; Hitchcock Re-elected United States Senator; Other Democratic Candidates Win; Wilson Carries the State.

Nebraska voters decided the prohibition question on election day by adopting amendment No. 300 to the state constitution to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors within the borders of its commonwealth. The dry amendment rolled up a majority all the way from a few hundred to as much as three thousand in nearly every county in the state and won by approximately 25,000 votes. Douglas county, where the liquor element put up one of the most spirited fights ever waged in the state, went wet by a majority of about eight thousand, considerably less than when county option was voted upon several years ago. The dry workers centered their fight in the county the last few days of the campaign and to that effort credit is given for the big dry vote. The amendment must be approved by the state legislature and the governor, after which the law will become effective on May first next year.

Democratic heads of the state ticket won a sweeping victory. Keith Neville of North Platte for the governorship defeated Judge Sutton of Omaha by a majority of approximately 15,000. Wilson carried the state by about twenty-five thousand votes.

On the senatorship fight Gilbert M. Hitchcock was re-elected, having rounded out a total of 15,000 majority, over John L. Kennedy, his republican opponent.

Edgar Howard, for lieutenant governor; Charles Pool, for secretary of state; Smith, for state auditor; Willis Reed, for attorney general; Hall, for state treasurer and Vic Wilson, for railway commissioner, all democratic candidates, were victorious according to unofficial returns.

The state superintendent is still in doubt between Superintendent Thomas and W. H. Clemmons, democrat, and may require an official count to decide the winner.

Commissioner Fred Beckmann, republican, is elected on the face of unofficial returns, although by a very close margin.

Andrew Morrissey has been elected to succeed himself as chief justice of the supreme court, over Associate Justice Fawcett.

Lancaster Switches Vote. Lancaster county, normally republican by 2,500 votes, encountered a democratic landslide which swept out the entire court house, which has been in republican hands for years. Hitchcock and Neville, however, were the victims of systematic cutting, and lost the county by more than 1,500 each.

Douglas County Democratic. Douglas county returns show that democratic state and national candidates made a clean sweep of the county. From President Wilson to the subordinate state officers, every democratic candidate carried the county by good majorities.

Opposition to the prohibitory amendment piled up a majority against the measure somewhat larger than the original forecasts.

Nebraska in Congress. Nebraska's delegation in the lower house of congress will be unchanged during the coming two years. Returns on a considerable portion of each district shows that the three republicans and three democrats who have been there for the past two years—and some of them longer, to recall "Uncle Mose" Kinkaid and Charley Sloan—will be on hand when the gong rings to swear in new officers next March.

The totals compiled from unofficial returns are as follows: First District. Reavis (rep.) 15,816. Maguire (dem.) 12,662. Second District. Lobeck (dem.) 24,716. Baker (rep.) 16,157. Third District. Stephens (dem.) 16,451. Warner (rep.) 15,152. Fourth District. Sloan (rep.) 21,543. Stark (dem.) 17,385. Fifth District. Shallenberger (dem.) 9,738. Barton (rep.) 8,137. Sixth District. Kinkaid (rep.) 12,193. McDermott (dem.) 7,864.



GILBERT M. HITCHCOCK, Re-elected to Represent Nebraska in the United States Senate.

ELECTORAL COLLEGE.

Table with 3 columns: State, Hughes Wilson

South Still Democratic.

Atlanta, Ga.—President Wilson was given the usual substantial democratic majorities in the southern states of Virginia, North and South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas.

Champ Clark Re-elected.

Bowling Green, Mo.—By one of the largest majorities ever given him, Speaker Champ Clark was returned to congress.

Sets New Record.

Washington.—This season's beet sugar production in the United States was the largest ever recorded. Sugar beet acreage and tonnage of beets harvested made a record. Preliminary returns from nearly all operating beet sugar factories announced by the Department of Agriculture place production at 918,800 tons, the acreage at 680,000 and beets used for sugar 6,671,000 tons. Beet sugar production this year exceeds the record by 44,600 tons.

Dry Carried Four States.

Louisville, Ky.—The legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon league of America, issued a statement here commenting on the prohibition victories in the election November 7th, when Michigan, Nebraska, Montana and South Dakota joined the list of statewide prohibition states and declaring that congress this winter should pass the federal amendment resolution, making the District of Columbia "dry" and deny the mails to liquor advertising.

Bread and Prune Pudding.

Soak a pound of prunes in warm water all day. Butter a baking dish and put in a layer of stale bread cut in thin slices and buttered a little, then a layer of stoned prunes, and so on until the dish is full, the last layer being bread. Beat two eggs with one-quarter cupful of sugar, add a pint of milk, pour over the prunes and bread, and bake one hour.

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KEITH NEVILLE, of North Platte, Elected Governor of Nebraska.

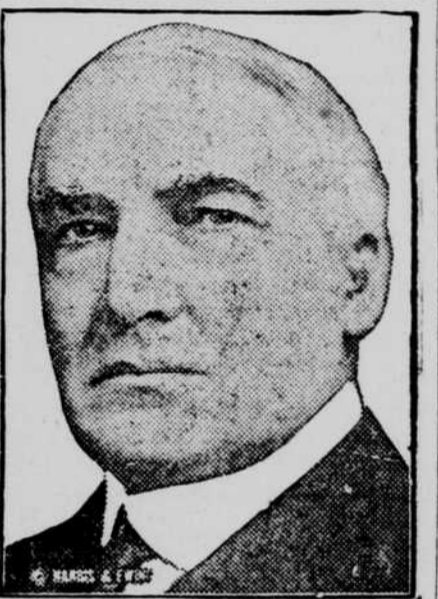
HARDING ELECTED IN IOWA.

Hughes Carries the State by More Than 50,000 Votes.

Des Moines, Ia.—Iowa went republican in Tuesday's election by probably more than 50,000 for Hughes and more than 100,000 for W. L. Harding, republican, for governor. The rest of the republican state ticket and a majority of the congressmen were also elected. A bitter fight was made on Harding by churches and organizations which charged that he was opposed to prohibition, but Harding ran ahead of his ticket in nearly all counties of the state.

Charles W. Rawson, republican state chairman, declared that the vote throughout the state during the early hours was way above the average. At democratic headquarters it was stated that similar statements had been received from the democratic county chairmen.

The congressional delegation from Iowa will probably be unchanged, belated returns indicated that Congressman Steele of the Eleventh district has triumphed over the early lead of his republican opponent.



W. L. HARDING, Iowa's Newly Elected Governor.

All Roads May Attack Law.

Chicago.—All railroads of the country are considering the filing of injunction suits attacking the Adamson law, as was done by the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific here and previously in other states by the Union Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, according to Vice President Sewall of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Mr. Sewall said that his road had the filing of an injunction suit under consideration, but that decision on the matter had not been reached.

A similar suit, seeking to enjoin the same defendants, was filed by the Chicago Great Western.

December 4 was set by the court as the date on which the United States' district attorneys for northern and southern Illinois and the chairmen of the general committees on the Rock Island system of the four railroad employees' brotherhoods, are to answer the receiver's petitions for an injunction to restrain enforcement of the law.

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MINERALS IN FOOD

ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY FOR PRESERVATION OF HEALTH.

Physical Ailments Sure to Result When They Are Lacking—Serve Fruit, Vegetables, Milk and Eggs Liberally.

Prepared by Laura Breeze of the Department of Farmers' Institutes of the University of Wisconsin.

Some of the physical ailments resulting from mineral starvation are rickets, scurvy, pellagra and anemia. An anemic person has weakened vitality and resisting power, and is, therefore, a prey to colds, grippe and fevers.

The foods rich in minerals are vegetables and fruits, breads and cereals made from whole grains, eggs, milk and the natural rice. In the milling of the white flours, cornmeal, some oatmeal and most cereals, the parts of the grains containing the greatest amount of mineral substance are eliminated, consequently their value as sources of mineral foods is reduced.

The housewife, however, can always supply her table with fruit, vegetables, milk and eggs. There are such numerous ways of serving these foods that their appearance on the table should never become monotonous.

The following recipe offers suggestions for an attractive way of serving cabbage, the mineral content of which is very high:

Imperial Cabbage.—One medium-sized head of cabbage; two carrots, pared; two potatoes, pared; one cupful of cooked meat or chicken (or more, if desired); two teaspoonfuls of salt, one small onion, one-fourth cupful butter, melted; a little pepper.

Remove decayed leaves of the cabbage; form a basket of the head by removing the center and allowing two layers of the outside leaves to remain attached to the core. Crisp the cabbage by allowing it to stand in cold water. Drain well.

Put the cabbage removed from the center, the carrots, potatoes, onion and meat through the food grinder, add butter and seasoning. Mix all well, and fill the cabbage with the mixture. Tie the leaves in place over the stuffing with a clean string, and place the cabbage in a tightly covered baking dish and bake about one hour. There will be no need of adding water, as there is sufficient moisture in the vegetables to steam them.

Apple and Rice Pudding.

Peel small, tart apples, core and put them in a baking dish. Have ready one cupful of boiled rice, mix with it two cupfuls of hot milk, into which has been beaten the yolks of three eggs and one-half cupful of sugar. Stir in one-half cupful raisins, some strips of citron and, if you wish to, one-half cupful blanched almonds. Put one teaspoonful of sugar into each apple and pour this mixture over them. Put in oven, covered, and bake until the apples are tender. This pudding may be frosted with the whites of eggs or served with whipped cream.

Apple Dowdy.

Cut up apples in pudding dish in quarters (in eighths of apples are hard), sprinkle about four tablespoonfuls of sugar over the apples, a few drops of lemon extract and some bits of butter. Add about a tablespoonful of water. Make nice crust and cover. Bake about one hour. Eat hot with whipped cream flavored with vanilla or nutmeg. Fill dish quite full of apples, as they shrink in cooking. Can bake this Saturday and warm over in oven on Sunday.

Hint on Broiling Fish.

Has anyone ever tried broiling fish on paper? Some call it pan-broiled. Everybody knows how fish sticks to broiler pan or any other receptacle it is cooked in, no matter how well greased. Cut thick brown paper, two inches larger than pan, so it will set well upon the sides and ends; butter and lay fish on; place pan in broiler pan and set quite close to gas. It will cook and brown deliciously and, best of all, leave your pan clean.—Baltimore American.

Tea Rolls.

Dissolve a yeast cake and one tablespoonful of sugar in one cupful of milk, then add two tablespoonfuls of lard or butter melted and a half teaspoonful of salt. Beat until smooth, by adding four cupfuls of sifted flour, and a little more milk if needed. Knead thoroughly, roll out and shape into rolls. Place in a greased pan, and let rise for about two hours. When light, bake in a hot oven ten minutes.

Mountain Muffins.

Pour one and one-fourth cupfuls of scalding milk on one cupful of white Indian cornmeal, cover, let stand ten minutes, add one cupful of cold boiled rice, mix, add one cupful of flour mixed with three teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two tablespoonfuls of sugar, one teaspoonful of salt, two well-beaten eggs, two tablespoonfuls melted butter. Beat hard. Bake in greased muffin pans in a hot oven.

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