

### 26,759,708 Votes Cast By Voters In November Voting

#### Harding's Plurality Over Cox Was 7,001,763 Votes, While Wilson Beat Hughes by Only 591,385.

New York, Jan. 10.—Interesting comparisons of the popular vote for president in 1920 and 1916 are made possible by official figures of various state election canvassing boards compiled by The Associated Press and made public here today. They show a total popular vote of 26,759,708 for the candidates of seven parties as compared with a total popular vote of 18,515,340 for the candidates of five parties in 1916. The returns from Tennessee alone are unofficial.

#### Debs Shows Gain.

The 1920 vote for Eugene V. Debs, socialist candidate, was 914,869, while in 1916 Benson polled only 585,113. Four years previously, however, Debs rolled up a vote of 897,011. The socialist party vote in New York state was 203,114, a gain of 157,170 over 1916 and of 139,733 over 1912. Debs polled only 28 votes in South Carolina and 38 in Idaho, while in Vermont the party filed no nomination.

Dr. Aaron Watkins, nominee of the prohibitionists, polled a total vote of 187,470, a decrease of 33,036 from the party vote of 1916. Out of a total of more than half a million votes cast in North Carolina the "dry" candidate received 17,000. Cox, the social-labor candidate, received 42,950 votes and Macaulay, nominee of the single tax party, 5,747.

State	Harding	Cox	Debs	Macaulay	Watkins	Other
Alabama	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Arizona	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Arkansas	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
California	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Colorado	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Connecticut	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Delaware	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
District of Columbia	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Florida	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Georgia	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Idaho	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Illinois	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Indiana	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Iowa	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Kentucky	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Louisiana	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Maine	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Massachusetts	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Michigan	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Minnesota	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Mississippi	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Missouri	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Montana	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Nebraska	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Nevada	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
New Hampshire	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
New Jersey	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
New Mexico	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
New York	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
North Carolina	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
North Dakota	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Ohio	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Oklahoma	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Oregon	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Pennsylvania	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Rhode Island	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
South Carolina	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
South Dakota	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Tennessee	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Texas	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Utah	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Vermont	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Virginia	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Washington	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
West Virginia	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Wisconsin	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Wyoming	109,890	27,016	29,548	10,992	10,992	10,992
Total	16,141,629	9,139,660	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000	1,150,000

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Popular vote, Harding over Cox, 7,001,763. Total popular vote, all candidates, 26,759,708.

Unofficial figures giving the vote of the various states have previously been published. The total vote of 1920, an increase of 9,091,881 over four years ago, was largely due to the enfranchisement of women by the 19th amendment to the constitution.

The foregoing figures do not include the soldier and sailor vote in New York state. The total for New York with that vote included would be: Harding, 1,871,167; Cox, 781,238.

### County Election Contest Completed

Hebron, Neb., Jan. 10.—(Special).—The election contest brought by ex-County Commissioner A. L. Scott in county court here has been completed. Several ballots were held out because of technicalities. In all but three of the 18 voting precincts of the county the names of the two election judges were written on the backs of the ballots with pencil, while the law states that this must be done with ink.

The result of the official canvass gave W. A. Birkholz a majority of 16 votes. The case has been taken under advisement by County Judge P. I. Harrison.

### Northern Pacific Railway To Lay Off 1,000 Employees

St. Paul, Jan. 10.—Approximately 1,000 employees of the Northern Pacific railroad will be laid off tomorrow, it was announced. They will include clerks, stenographers, station agents, telegraphers, freight handlers and baggage men.

Civil Service Tests Held Hebron, Neb., Jan. 10.—(Special).—A civil service examination was held in the court house by Postmaster T. A. Williams. Seventeen applicants took the examination.

### State Buildings Decay; Need Permanent Plan, Declares Engineer Hoge

(Continued from Page One)

institution is located, together with the local senator or representative, urge upon us the needs of their particular institution without regard to the needs of the world? Are we going to have junketing trips around to the various institutions made by committees of our legislature to determine where appropriations shall be placed? Are we going to allow the judgment of a man or body of men who have spent an hour or so at one of our institutions be the governing factor in deciding where and how our money is to be spent? If so, we had almost as well hand over our money to the inmates of our institutions and let them spend it as their fancy dictates.

If we are to continue our present archaic system it is only a matter of time until the money which has been more or less wasted, together with the money which has been lost due to lack of proper maintenance, where funds have not been provided, will reach such a stupendous amount that we will be forced to change our plans. Increased fuel bills, due to bad and improperly installed heating systems, will become a great burden that we, the people, will demand reforms.

#### Definite Plan Needed.

But why let it go on, when every added year only means that the ultimate expense will be the greater? Should we not better have the "tooth out now," and have it over? The remedy, I believe, plain. Instead of appropriations to this or that institution for this or that purpose let us have a permanent law, so that these in charge of our institutions will know how much money they are to have for the conduct of the institutions. Then a permanent plan can be laid for the enlargement and improvement of each institution. Then those who are in charge of our institutions and who know the needs of all can intelligently plan to meet those needs, efficiently and completely, and not be tripped by having to limit their expenditures to meet the ideas of some outsider.

In my judgment a ley should be made at this time which will return a fund adequate to meet the growing needs of the institutions and money enough to start on an extensive scale the work of rehabilitating the same. Appropriated. Plans for the reconstruction and upbuilding of the various institutions should be prepared under a competent engineer and architect with these plans looking to future expansion. The work of rehabilitating should be pushed as rapidly as possible so that economies can be had in operation, but such work should not be done until plans can be perfected looking to the ultimate end.

Personally, I do not feel that any special change should be made in the plan of conducting the institutions unless it be that I do feel that the board should not employ outside architects and engineers to perform the duties mentioned above. I do feel that for the best interests of the institutions it is necessary that a permanent engineering architect be hired who, in matters affecting the physical plant, should have authority equaling a member of the board.

If this is not done no permanent plans can be prepared, for the reason that each engineer or architect will urge his own ideas on the board, which cannot be expected to know about or judge such matters, with the ultimate result that a "Patch quilt," of an institution will be the net result.

In concluding I want to urge on the people of Nebraska a consideration of these matters in the light of economy and common sense.

Again I want to say that I have only the highest regard for the members of the board of control, both present and past, and for those friends I have made at the various institutions. What I have written is offered only with the hope that it will be taken as constructive criticism of a system and will thereby aid in the ultimate betterment of the system.

JOHN HOGE.

### 4,300 Caskets for Bodies of U. S. Soldiers Reach France

Cherbourg, France, Jan. 10.—The United States transport Wheaton arrived here today with 4,300 caskets for the transportation home of American soldier dead. The United States torpedo boat destroyer McFarland left here today for Portsmouth, England, where she will take aboard Vice Admiral Albert Niblack, who is coming to assume command of the American naval forces in European waters.

### Rehabilitating System of U. S. Is Scored By Legion

#### Organization Calls On Congress To Consolidate Three Departments So as to Secure Greater Efficiency.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The present system of rehabilitating disabled veterans of the war is denounced by the American Legion as a "failure" which should be remedied by consolidating under a single head the three government agencies now engaged in that work. This charge and the remedial suggestion presented by the legion today to President Wilson, President-elect Harding and to every member of both houses of congress in a memorial directing attention to the "suffering, shameful neglect and injustice" which the legion asserts marks the administration of the affairs of the war veterans.

Col. F. W. Galbraith, jr., national commander of the legion, personally delivered a copy of the memorial to Senator Harding at Marion, where Colonel Galbraith had an appointment to discuss with the president-elect the legion's program for the disabled men.

#### Must Consolidate.

The legion asserts in the memorial that the function of the three agencies which now deal with the soldiers who require their country's care, the bureau of war risk insurance, the federal board for vocational education and the United States public health service, "must be co-ordinated, their machinery decentralized and all three placed under the common control."

"To do this," the memorial says, "there must be a new law which shall place the unified organization under a single administrative head." For this new organization the legion asks an appropriation sufficient to buy, build, equip and enlarge hospitals sufficient to provide facilities for all the men now under hospital treatment.

It is announced that the legion has sent copies of the memorial to 3,000 legion speakers in all states who have volunteered to endeavor to focus the attention of the nation on the situation of the disabled men.

#### United States Has Been Liberal.

The memorial asserts that the United States has been more liberal than any other nation in its provisions for the disabled soldiers, but that it has failed in a large measure to make these provisions available. This is attributed to an astonishing state of divided responsibility and wasted effort among the government agencies with which the problem rests.

"The result is the suffering of the disabled veteran. Thousands are waiting and have waited for months for an opportunity to re-establish themselves as self-sustaining members of society by vocational training. Thousands are in need of hospitalization and the government has no hospital facilities available for a million of these men who are needed now. Hundreds of veterans are the objects of public and private charity. Afflicted and penniless veterans have been driven to refuge in almshouses and jails. Many have died and if immediate relief is not forthcoming more will die, destitute, without proper medical care, without compensation with which to obtain it, abandoned by the country they served."

Taking up the three government agencies dealing with the disabled men, the legion memorial asserted that the bureau of war risk insurance had never accomplished its vital object of making just and prompt awards of compensation. It pointed out that the burden of proof was on the disabled man who was thus placed in the position of a man injured in industry who must sue the company and that when he attempted this the only aid he could obtain was from the Red Cross, the legion or some private agency.

"It is usually months after he is discharged from the payroll of the army or navy before he is taken on the payroll of the bureau," says the memorial. "On November 26 last 83,000 cases were pending in the bureau awaiting adjustment of compensation. Thousands are suffering and many have died as a result of this neglect."

#### Vocational Board Is O. K.

As long as the federal board of vocational training was centralized in Washington, as the war risk bureau now is, the work of the board was a failure, says the legion. Since it has

begun to decentralize by going out into the field and looking up the men it has approved 150,000 additional cases and placed 61,000 additional men in training. "It attempts and part has succeeded in looking up the men, contrary to the general practice of having the man look up the agency," says the legion.

Criticism of the operation of these two boards is made on the ground that their work fails to co-ordinate to such an extent that when a war veteran's compensation is shifted from the bureau of war risk insurance to the board of vocational education there is a delay of from three weeks to two months, during which no provision is made for the man's maintenance.

"A recent survey of conditions in a tubercular hospital had disclosed that about 75 per cent of the patients had received no compensation and were in a wretched state of anxiety," said the memorial. "Some had left the hospital in their weakened condition to try to work and support their families, because the government had failed to do so."

"The United States public health service acts as an agency of both the bureau and the board, but is responsible to no authority common to both, because not such a body of authority. There is a clear break in the chain of responsibility."

Declaring that it is remarkable that the rehabilitation system has accomplished "what little it has," the legion attributes this to the sincerity of the men employed in the three agencies, who, it says, "generally have made the best of an impossible situation."

#### Witnesses Warn Of Retaliation On Tariff Bill

#### Commission Will Be Asked For Information Following Expressed Fear of Injury To U. S. Trade.

Washington, Jan. 10.—Warning that the passage of the Fordney emergency tariff bill would lead to retaliatory measures and would breed unfriendliness to American trade among foreign nations was given today by the witnesses before the senate finance committee.

As a result of the testimony, it was expected tonight that members of the United States tariff commission would be asked for information. Chairman Penrose said members of the commission "will be on hand tomorrow to answer any questions."

The committee will conclude its hearings tomorrow, Senator Penrose announced, and it is planned on Friday to take up the bill in executive session.

The chairman said he understood there were amendments to be considered but he did not know what the attitude of the committee would be or to what extent members would seek to change the measure as passed by the house.

Discussion of the possibility of relation, however, brought from Senator Penrose the comment that "it is the first time I have heard the question of probable relation so clearly stated." Predictions of retaliatory measures also were couched today with strong opposition and insistent requests for amendments.