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THE COMMONER, LINCOLN, NEB.

Popular Vote in 1920

A New York dispatch carried by the Associated Press, under date of January 9, 1921, says: Interesting comparisons of the popular vote for president in 1920 and 1916 are made possible by the official figures of various state election canvassing boards, compiled and made public 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. Harding's plurality over Cox was 7,001,763. Four years ago President Wilson's plurality over Charles Evans Hughes was 591,385. New York state gave Harding a vote of 1,868,411, his largest return in any one state, as compared with 780,744 for Cox. Ohio, the state of both the Republican and Democratic candidates, gave Harding 1,182,022 and Cox 780,037. Illinois gave them, respectively, 1,420,480 and 534,394 and Pennsylvania 1,218,215 and 503,202.

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, 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. Georgia gave him 8, Greater New York including New York, Bronx, Kings, Queens and Richmond counties, with a total vote of 1,276,768, polled 1,660 "dry" ballots.

The total vote polled by Parley Christensen,

farmer-labor nominee, was 252,435, all cast in eighteen states. Cox the socialist-labor candidate, received 42,950 votes and Macauley nominee of the single tax party, 5,747.

VOTE BY STATES, HARDING AND COX

The vote by states on the two principal candidates is as follows:

	Harding Rep.	Cox Dem.
Alabama	74,690	163,254
Arizona	37,016	29,546
Arkansas	69,892	105,684
California	624,992	228,191
Colorado	173,248	104,936
Connecticut	229,238	120,721
Delaware	52,858	39,893
Florida	44,835	90,515
Georgia	41,089	107,162
Idaho	88,321	46,576
Illinois	1,420,430	534,394
Indiana	696,370	511,364
Iowa	634,674	227,921
Kansas	369,268	185,464
Kentucky	452,480	456,497
Louisiana	38,538	87,519
Maine	136,355	58,961
Maryland	236,117	180,625
Massachusetts	681,153	276,691
Michigan	762,865	233,460
Minnesota	519,421	142,994
Mississippi	11,644	69,291
Missouri	727,162	574,799
Montana	109,430	57,334
Nebraska	251,093	119,608
Nevada	15,432	9,803
New Hampshire	95,196	62,662
New Jersey	611,541	256,887
New Mexico	55,643	46,671
New York	1,868,411	780,774
North Carolina	232,848	305,447
North Dakota	160,072	37,422
Ohio	1,182,022	780,037
Oklahoma	243,415	215,521
Oregon	143,592	80,089
Pennsylvania	1,218,215	503,202
Rhode Island	107,463	55,062
South Carolina	2,610	62,933
South Dakota	109,874	35,938
Tennessee	219,770	209,099
Texas	114,269	288,767
Utah	81,555	56,639
Vermont	68,212	20,919
Virginia	87,458	141,670
Washington	223,137	84,298
West Virginia	282,007	220,789
Wisconsin	498,576	113,422

Totals16,141,629 9,139,866

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.

COMPARISON OF THE VOTE

Including the soldier and sailor vote in New York state, a comparison of the totals for the 1916 and 1920 elections shows the following results:

1920—Harding's vote	16,144,385
1920—Cox's vote	9,140,330
1920—Harding's plurality over Cox	7,004,055
1916—Wilson's vote	9,129,269
1916—Hughes' vote	8,547,328
Harding's gain over Hughes	7,597,057
Cox's gain over Wilson	11,061

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARDING AGAINST EX-PENSIVE INAUGURAL CEREMONIES

A Marion, O., dispatch, dated Jan. 10 says: In the interest of national thrift, President-elect Harding tonight requested officials arranging for his inauguration to abandon all plans for inaugural ceremony.

In a telegram to E. B. McLean, chairman of the inaugural committee at Washington, Mr. Harding declared he preferred simply to take the oath of office, deliver a brief address and then take up his duties. He said it would make his position very unhappy if the outlay for an elaborate inaugural created the impression of extravagance. He also telegraphed Senator Knox of Pennsylvania, in charge of the congressional end of the plans, suggesting that the proposal to erect stands on the capitol grounds be abandoned. This proposal has been the subject of heated debate in congress.

Mr. Harding's telegram to Mr. Nelson said: "I beg respectfully to suggest to your committee complete abandonment of all plans for an in-

augural celebration. Heretofore, I have been very reluctant to express my personal views, because I know of the cherished regard in our national capital for this quadrennial event and the generosity of the citizens of the district in making provision for it.

"However, if it is becoming to express my preference, I wish you and your committee to know that the impression of extravagant expenditure and excessive cost would make me a very unhappy participant. I know full well that the government outlay is relatively small and that the larger expenditure comes from the generous contributions of district citizenship, but it is timely and wholesome to practice the utter denial of public expenditures where there is no real necessity, and it will be a wholesome example of economy and thrift, if we save the many thousands which the inaugural celebration will call from the private purses of those attending.

"I have sent a message of like purport to the congressional committee and expressed the wish that no preparations or outlay of any kind be made. It will be most pleasing to me to be simply sworn in, speak briefly my plight of faith to the country and turn at once to the work which will be calling."

SENATOR BORAH'S RESOLUTION

(In the Senate of the United States, December 14, 1920, Senator Borah of Idaho introduced the following joint resolution; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.—Ed.)

Authorizing the President of the United States to advise the governments of Great Britain and Japan that the Government of the United States is ready to take up with them the question of disarmament, and so forth.

Whereas a representative and official of the Japanese Government has advised the world that the Japanese Government could not consent even to consider a program of disarmament on account of the naval building program of the United States; and

Whereas by this statement the world is informed and expected to believe that Japan sincerely desires to support a program of disarmament, but can not in safety to herself do so on account of the attitude and building program of this Government; and

Whereas the only navies whose size and efficiency require consideration on the part of this Government in determining the question of the size of our navy are those of Great Britain and Japan, two Governments long associated by an alliance; and

Whereas the United States is now and has ever been in favor of a practical program of disarmament: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to advise the Governments of Great Britain and Japan, respectively, that this Government will at once take up directly with their Governments and without waiting upon the action of any other nation the question of disarmament, with a view of quickly coming to an understanding by which the building naval programs of each of said Governments, to wit, that of Great Britain, Japan and the United States, shall be reduced annually during the next five years 50 per centum of the present estimates or figures.

Second. That it is the sense of the Congress, in case such an understanding can be had, that it will conform its appropriation and building plans to such agreement.

Sec. 2. That this proposition is suggested by the Congress of the United States to accomplish immediately a substantial reduction of the naval armaments of the world.

Little glimpses at the messages that the self-complacent Republican governors who rode in on the anti-Cox tidal wave are sending into their legislatures reveals a smugness almost astounding. So far as our observation has gone not one of them suggested or outlined any plan for preventing the continuation of the gouging of the buying public by the wholesalers and retailers of the country, the one thing that the people are most desperate about and which is responsible for much of the bitterness that exists. Government that cannot protect the weak from the strong is had enough, but a government that has not even the desire or the impulse to do so is a government that faces grave danger of going under precipitately.

COMMONER RENEWALS

The subscriptions of those who became subscribers with the first issue of The Commoner, and have renewed at the close of each year, are due with the January (1291) issue. In order to facilitate the work of changing and re-entering the addresses upon our subscription books and mailing lists, and obviate the expense of sending out personal statements announcing that renewals are due, subscribers are asked to assist much as possible by sending in renewals with as little delay as possible.