PEOPLE HAVE DETERMINED THAT THEY WANT HUGHES, SAYS WILLCOX; DEMOCRATS LOSE MANY SECTIONS

In Dozen States, Voters Have Shown Strong Preference For Republican Nominee—Democratic Claims Are Unfounded, He Says.

New York, Oct. 23.—"The people of the United States have made up their minds in favor of Mr. Hughes and against Mr. Wilson and that is all there is to it," said William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican national committee today. "They have given positive proof of it on numerous occasions this fall, proof that cannot be denied, misunderstood or misinterpreted. In a dozen states from Maine to California, from Michigan to Maryland, where the voters have had a chance to stand up and be counted, they have unfailingly taken advantage of the opportunity to show their determined preference for Mr. Hughes instead of Mr. Wilson. There is no exception.

"This is the thing that counts; it does not make any difference what claims campaign managers put forth, it is the way the people vote that does the real talking.

"Here is how they have been voting:

"In California, 307,793 Republicans voted in the primary and only 77,820 Democrats. In Maine, the voters were counted at an election and Maine's answer was emphatic and conclusive. There were 79,902 Republicans and 66,547 Democrats. That was after a campaign hotly contested on both sides and where the democratic managers made support of President Wilson the cardinal issue. New Jersey and Massachusetts show exactly the same situation. In each state there was a democratic contest with one side supported by the administration; in each state the administration candidate was defeated and in each state the total democratic vote was far below that of the republican.

"In New Jersey, Senator Martine, seeking renomination, polled 50,961; Judge Wescott, who had the administration support against Martine, polled 29,627. This was a hard fight, which attracted attention all over the country because of the efforts of President Wilson and friends to defeat Martine. While this bitter contest was going on, there was a good natured campaign in the republican primaries between Joseph Frelinghuysen and Franklin Murphy, each of whom polled more votes than both Martine and Westcott combined. Frelighuysen won with 89,361 to 81,480 for Murphy. The total republican vote was 187,414; the total democratic vote 119,513. In this primary, the borough of Princeton, where Mr. Wilson is exceptionally well known, cast 575 republican votes and only 262 democratic votes. Four years ago at the election, Mr. Wilson had 863 and the combined opposition 706. These figures show what a change has occurred in Mr. Wilson's borough.

"In Massachusetts where the Democratic fight was over the gubernatorial nomination, the total vote was 81,052, while in the Republican primaries Governor McCall, unopposed, received 115,272.

"Back on the Pacific coast the primaries in the state of Washington result, 214,660 voting in the Republican primary and only 34,970 in the Democratic primary.

"The Democrats have been making some talk about carrying Washington. That means that they only expect about 80,000 of the Republicans who voted in the primaries to vote the Democratic ticket at the election. That is a fair sample of the quality of these Democratic claims.

"Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Kansas and Ohio, in the middle west, all have given the same kind of an indication. In Kansas, for instance, 138,916 voters cast ballots in the Republican primaries and only 47,445 in the Democratic primaries. The Democratic managers have not yet had the audacity to claim Kansas, but they talked about carrying Michigan, Illinois, Ohio and Wisconsin.

"But in each of these states, the voters have shown at the primaries what they will do in November. In Michigan 284,640 votes were cast in the Republican primaries and only 39,985 in the Democratic. In Illinois 420,959 Republicans voted in the primaries against 328,509 Democrats. In Ohio 282,478 Republicans voted in the primaries against 189,348 Democrats. In Wisconsin 83,073 Republicans voted in the primaries and only 39,601 Democrats.

"New York state has given precisely the same kind of an indication, 298,897 Republican votes being cast at the primaries and only 158,718 Democratic votes.

"Of course, the primary vote is never as large as the vote at the election. Election day is always a holiday and the polls are open all day long. Primary day in most states is not a holiday and the polls are usually open considerably less than the full day. The full vote, therefore, is never polled at the primary, but there is one striking feature of all these primary votes, the meaning of which is absolutely unmistakable. The feature is the great preponderance of interest on the Republican side. In every case without exception it was the Republican voters who had the interest and took the trouble to go to the polls. No clearer evidence could be given of the intention of the voters to manifest their Republican preference on November 7.

"In none of the states outside of the solid south where a primary election has been held this year, has the Democratic vote come within hailing distance of the Republican vote.

"Down in Maryland a similar indication has been given at the registration where intending voters express their party affiliations for the ensuing year. In this registration, the Democrats have lost more than 2,000 and the Republicans have gained more than 2,000, making a net change of more than 5,000 or considerably more than enough to overcome the Democratic majority at the last election.

"The Democrats have been entertaining themselves with amusing claims about the possibility of their carrying Pennsylvania. We are just in receipt of the figures of the enrollment in Philadelphia which shows 242,548 voters enrolled as Republicans and only 35,679 as Democrats. These figures are incontestable. They show beyond possibility of question how utterly impossible has been the rainbow chasing of the Democratic managers. Their claim that President Wilson is going to carry half of the northern states, including Pennsylvania, Michigan and Wisconsin and several more, are not entitled to any consideration. They show nothing but the vaporings of a lot of anxious politicians who don't know where they are at."

PANORAMIC VIEW OF SOMME BATTLEFIELD SHOWS SCENE OF UTTER DESOLATION

Where once was a beautiful countryside, with tidy homes, green fields and pleasant groves, there is now to be seen on the Somme battlefield only desolation and war's ruin. In the picture may be seen the ruined trunks of trees, all that remains of the vegetation that was not levelled by allied and German guns. Here and there a dugout is visible. In the distance the Somme river is seen, a thin silver thread.

GOLD INFLUX HELPS RAISE LIVING COST

Unprecedented Export Trade also an Important Factor, Director of Mint Says.

Washington, Oct. 23—Director Engleken of the mint said today that one of the causes of the recent advances in the cost of living is the great influx of gold coming to the United States and now being coined into American money.

The unprecedented export trade, which had widened the field for employment and created an abnormal demand for goods, he considers an important factor.

"There is such a vast demand for goods," said the director, "that prices rise responsively. More workers than heretofore are employed, and they are getting larger wages, although wages have not fully kept pace with prices. The United States normally is a borrowing nation.

"The sudden reversal of this condition, retention of interest payments at home, coupled with a reversal of the usual trade conditions, presents an extraordinary economic problem."

PANAMA DEVELOPMENT SOUGHT IN AMERICA

Former President Porras, Now Minister to U. S., Wants to Solve Sanitation Problem.

New York, Oct. 23.—Dr. Belisario Porras, former president of Panama and recently appointed minister to the United States who arrived here today from Cristobal, issued a statement expressing the gratitude of his countrymen for what the United States has done for Panama. Dr. Porras declared the country needed money for development and that he hoped to interest American capital.

"We all are very grateful to the United States for what she has already done for Panama," he said, "and I am confident that she will continue her assistance. During my term as president we built complete water systems in Aguadulie, Mona Grillo, Las Tablas and Guarare, and constructed a railroad with branches from the Pacific coast to the mountain region.

"The principal problem in Panama at present is that of sanitation which has been solved by the United States in three principal cities—Panama, Colon and Boca Deltoro but there is still much work to be done elsewhere to make Panama a modern country. The country on the west coast is low and malarial, but in the mountains inland there is eternal spring."

Dr. Porras declared that he had turned over the presidency to his successor, Ramon Valdes, without any political connections to hamper the new administration.

Russian Paper Thinks U. S. May Sever Relations

Petrograd, via London, Oct. 23.—The Novoe Vremya, reviewing the German-American situation and voicing the general view here, concludes:

"A clear renewal of submarine warfare cannot be regarded by the United States otherwise than as sufficient cause for a rupture of diplomatic relations with Germany."

The Bourse Gazette says:

"A renewal of submarine warfare cannot now form the object of diplomatic action by the United States of the same nature as before because the notes exchanged with Germany after the sinking of the Sussex created a position which does not permit the German government to make any fresh attempt at justification. Germany gave the United States absolute assurances that cases like that of the Sussex would not be repeated. In other words that has happened regarding which the United States government categorically declared that it would not be left unpunished."

Many Americans Are Leaving Service in Philippine Islands

Manila, Oct. 23.—Harry Hershey, secretary to Governor General Harrison, states that the end of the year will see the retirement from the government service of 17 per cent of the American personnel. These Americans are taking advantage of the retirement law, which permits them to leave the service with a three-year pension.

It was stated that of the 1,800 Americans in the government employ at the time the law went into effect, only half were eligible for retirement and about a third of these will have secured it by Jan. 1. Practically every employe eligible for retirement has applied for it, but men whose services cannot be spared will not be allowed at present to take advantage of the law.

French Soldiers Write Four Million Letters Each Day

Paris, Oct. 23.—The French soldiers' correspondence now amounts to nearly four and a half million pieces per day. They receive an average of four million ordinary letters, 300,000 registered letters, 10,000 postal and telegraphic money orders, and 50,000 newspapers.

It keeps busy a staff of more than 2,000 special employes at the central postoffice in Paris, while 26 clerks suffered during the first three months of the war, for an average of 600,000 letters and 40,000 packages.

The present staff handles 220 tons of matter per day, and it requires 44 cars of the French standard size to distribute it among the principal headquarters behind the front.

The soldiers' mail now equals the ordinary peace time postal traffic for the entire country and the letters alone are triple the ordinary distributions in the city of Paris.

SONS OF MURDERED MAN UNDER ARREST

Grafton, N. D., Oct. 23.—Reports come from Lincoln to the effect that two sons of Frank Bohuslav, murdered, are under arrest charged with being accomplices in the crime.

In September John Kehout was arrested near Lankin, N. D., and confessed to killing Bohuslav with a rifle but stated that he did it in self defense. Kehout's trial comes up in the near future.

VERY FEW AMERICANS ARE LEFT IN MEXICO

Barley Three Thousand Out of 100,000 Remain in that Revolution-ridden Country.

Laredo, Tex., Oct. 23.—Barely three thousand Americans remain in the republic of Mexico, as compared with the 100,000 or more who lived in that country prior to the Madero revolution, in 1911. These figures were recently compiled here by an American who concluded a ten weeks' tour of the republic at this border point. His estimate and distribution of the American citizens below the border is:

Mexico City, approximately 300 Americans.

Tampico, approximately 900.

Panuco oil field district, near Tampico, 200.

Scattered through Sonora State, 350.

Scattered through Chihuahua state, 250.

State of Nuévo Leon, including Monterey, 100.

Guadalajara, 15.

State of Puebla, 60.

Vera Cruz, 50.

San Luis Postosi, 12.

Queretaro and Guanajuato, 30.

Torreon, 30.

Isthmus of Tehuantepec, 25.

Five hundred additional Americans, he said, are scattered through various other states and cities of Mexico mostly at points remote from railroads, where they are engaged in ranching or mining.

EGGS SEIZED.

Rome, via Paris, Oct. 23.—The municipal authorities at Milan have seized 100 cars containing 15,000,000 eggs as the result of a campaign to prevent speculation. Milan, Rome and other centers have been eggless for the last week notwithstanding the existence of immense stocks. It is expected that the government will fix a uniform price of three cents throughout Italy and seize and sell all eggs at this price.

HOTEL ASTOR NEW YORK

—103 residents of North Dakota registered at Hotel Astor during the past year.

Single room without bath, $2.50 to $3.00.
Double - $3.50 to $4.00
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Double - $4.50 to $7.00
Parlor, Bedroom and bath, $10.00 to $14.00.

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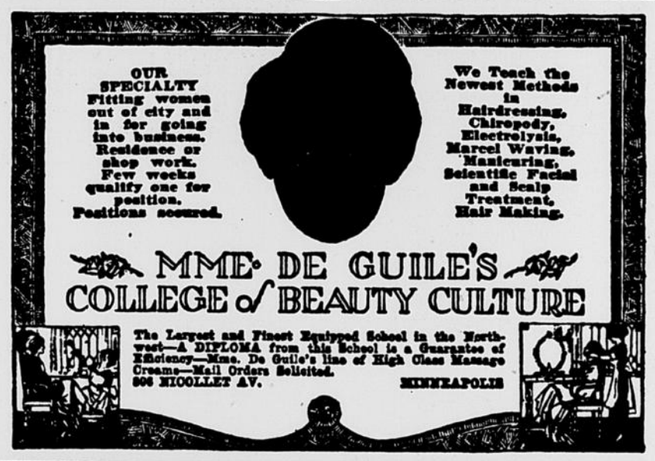

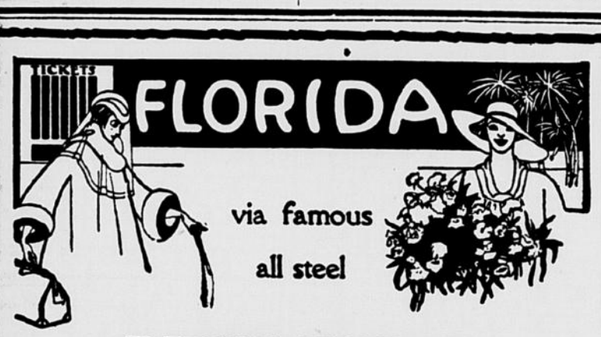

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The Packing Business Profitable

The following clipping from "The Financial World," published in New York city, one of the leading financial journals of the country, tells something of the profits being made in the Packing Business by some of the "Big Packers." Many of the small Packing Companies pay higher rate of dividends than the big fellows because they can operate at lower expense. The Financial World of October 14, 1916, says:

MELONS BY MEAT PACKERS.

"While reports remain unconfirmed, it has been announced from Chicago that Armour & Co., one of the big meat packing companies, would increase its capitalization 400 per cent, or from the present capitalization of $20,000,000 to $100,000,000. If this proves correct, stockholders will receive a very large melon, in the shape of new stock. This will be the first stock dividend ever declared by the company. The concern paid 10 per cent on the capital stock in 1911, nothing in 1912, and the regular annual rate of 10 per cent has been paid ever since 1913.

"The company has always been a large earner. Total sales have increased from $250,000,000 in 1910 to $425,000,000 in 1915. Net income, after all charges, including administrative and other expenses, has increased from $7,800,000 in 1908, to $11,000,000 in 1915. Earnings for the present period are expected to show a material increase over 1915.

"The stock of the company is closely held, only a few shares now and then finding their way into the hands of the public.

"This will make the second announcement by the packing interest to declare stock dividends. Swift & Co., a week ago, declared a stock dividend of $33.33 a share. This increases Swift & Co.'s capitalization from $75,000,000 to $100,000,000. This company has always been a substantial dividend earner and payer. Annual dividends at the rate of 8 per cent were paid from 1888 to 1894; 6 per cent from 1895 to 1898, and 7 per cent up to August 27, 1915, when the stock was placed on an 8 per cent annual basis.

"The stock of this company has a fair market on the Chicago Stock Exchange. The stock has risen from a low of 139¾ for the year 1916 to 174, the present level.

"Chicago and Western investors, who are largely represented in these enterprises have profited by these melons."

During the years that the above companies were paying out to their shareholders the dividends stated, they were accumulating a surplus which, as stated, has now been paid to the stockholders in the form of capital stock, which in the case of Armour & Co. was 400%.

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