

The Caldwell Watchman

VOL. 30

COLUMBIA, LA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1916

NO. 50

UNOFFICIAL RETURNS SHOW PRESIDENT WILSON RE-ELECTED

Result So Close In Several States That Republicans Demand a Recount--Democrats May Not Have Working Majority In House of Representatives.

President,
WOODROW WILSON.
Vice President,
THOMAS R. MARSHALL.

New York, Nov. 17.—On the face of the unofficial returns, the above is the choice of the American people for chief executive officers of the nation for the next four years, but the result is so close in several states that Republican leaders are not willing to accept the verdict until a recount of the ballots has been made in those states.

The situation is extraordinary and has resulted in days of nerve-racking strain for the people of the country. If the election officials of a few remote precincts in a few states know how the nation has been waiting breathlessly to hear from them, they must be swelled up enormously with a sense of their importance. For on those few precincts has depended the nation's choice of its chief executive.

That Mr. Wilson's victory over Mr. Hughes will not be conceded without a recount in the close states, such as California, New Hampshire, New Mexico and North Dakota, was determined at conferences of the Republican leaders here. Chairman Willcox asserted a recount would be demanded wherever the margin of Democratic victory was so small that comparatively few votes would turn the scales. He and his associates say they take the position that there should be no cloud upon Mr. Wilson's title to the presidency. The Democrats, for their part, declared that there must be a recount in New Hampshire, even though the returns gave the state to Mr. Wilson.

That the returns are still incomplete is due to the presence on the border of the National Guard of a number of states. The soldiers are permitted to vote by mail, their ballots being forwarded to the auditors of their home counties, and in Minnesota especially the vote of the guardsmen is likely to cut a figure in determining whether the state goes into the Wilson or the Hughes column.

Minnesota was as bad as California in the matter of shifts, and as its delegation is nearly as large, it, too, was watched with the intensest interest. Through days and nights of counting, the race was a see-saw, with but a thousand or so of votes separating the candidates. Neither side would admit defeat, and even now both are awaiting the soldier vote and the official count.

New Hampshire a Surprise.
Perhaps the most surprising of all the states was New Hampshire. It alone of all New England failed to give the Republican candidate a substantial plurality, and for days no one knew in which column it would land. The astonishing closeness of the vote was shown by the rival claims, three days after the election, of 100 plurality for Hughes and 84 for Wilson. In the circumstances it is no wonder that the managers of both parties should demand a recount.

New Mexico, with three electoral votes, attracted national attention by placing itself early in the list of doubtful states, and as it soon appeared that almost every electoral vote would be vital, the returns from down on the border were grabbed hot off the wires. After veering back and forth for days New Mexico was definitely placed in the Wilson column, though there, too, the president's margin was so scant that a basis was afforded for the call for a recount. A few mistakes discovered in the figures of the precinct officials might well swing the state over to Hughes.

Willcox Demands Recount.
On Friday National Chairman Willcox of the Republican party handed out the following statement:

"The result still depends upon the vote in a few close states. It must be borne in mind that the returns thus far announced are, in most states, unofficial, and may be changed by the official count required by the laws of those states.

"Twice during these unofficial computations yesterday in California mistakes in additions were announced from that state, substantially changing figures previously given.

"It is a common experience that the result of the official count almost always varies from the returns first announced.

"Where the vote is as close as that reported in several states, it may well be that material changes will result from the official count.

"We owe it to the country to take all necessary steps to see that an exact and honest count of the vote is made. When the current seemed to be running against Mr. Wilson on Wednesday the Democratic managers announced their intention to demand a recount in every close state.

"All we desire is to make sure that the vote is counted as cast."

Both sides conceded that no matter what action might be taken in regard to a recount there was little likelihood of a contest being carried to the house of representatives as it was after the



Woodrow Wilson

Hayes-Tilden campaign in 1876. Legislation enacted in 1887, it was said, made the state sovereign in pronouncing judgment in a recount of the presidential vote.

How Congress Stands.
With returns missing from only one congressional district in the United States, the Republicans and Democrats each had elected 215 representatives.

The vote in New Mexico, which is still in doubt, probably will determine which party is to have a plurality of one over the other. The present member from New Mexico is a Republican.

The balance of power in the next house will be held by four men, one a Progressive Protectionist from Louisiana, one an Independent from Massachusetts, one a Progressive from Minnesota and the other a Socialist from New York.

The action of these members apparently will determine the choice of a speaker, as well as the fate of legislation which is supported or opposed on purely party lines.

The senate remains unchanged, 54 Democrats to 42 Republicans; a Democratic majority of 12.

In addition to the hope of electing a congressman at large from New Mexico, the Democrats had one grain of comfort. It was that an official count may disclose that Thomas J. Scully has been re-elected from the third New Jersey district.

An unusual feature of the result is the election of the first woman to congress, Miss Jennette Rankin. Republican, apparently having been elected in Montana.

Six States Go Dry.
Prohibitionists are jubilant over the results of the election where prohibition was an issue. From Washington the legislative committee of the Anti-Saloon league issued a statement, saying:

"Prohibition has taken another great leap forward. Michigan has voted for state-wide prohibition by 75,000 majority. Nebraska by 35,000. Montana by 20,000 and South Dakota by 25,000. Idaho has adopted a prohibition constitutional amendment by a majority of 3 to 1. Utah has probably elected a legislature pledged to enact state-wide prohibition. Washington, Iowa, Colorado, Arizona and Arkansas have defeated attempts of the liquor people to secure the adoption of proposals which would nullify their prohibitory laws.

"Thus 24 states out of 48—one-half of the states of the Union—have now declared for state-wide prohibition."

Women Vote as Do Men.
From the general result it is clear

that as the men voted in the southern states, so did the women.

In Illinois men and women seemed about equally divided as to preference. The state went for Hughes by a big plurality.

In Kansas, Colorado, Montana, Washington, Oregon and California where women also vote, Wilson was successful, but his pluralities were not sufficiently large to indicate that the woman voters supported him as a unit.

Farm Vote the Factor.

There are several great outstanding facts concerning the result of the election, one of which is that labor, in all the big industrial states except Ohio, declined to give its undivided support to President Wilson despite his claim to it on the score of having persuaded congress to pass the Adamson "eight-hour" bill. New York, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Massachusetts, Michigan, Indiana, all gave the Republican candidate pluralities, and Ohio's vote in favor of Wilson is not certainly to be attributed to the labor vote.

Another interesting development was the independence of the West, which is asserting that it elected a president without the aid of New York and Pennsylvania and other big eastern and central states. When it was found, early in the evening of election day, that the empire state had gone for Hughes, the newspapers of the metropolis, even those that had supported Wilson, conceded the victory to the Republicans, without waiting to hear from the middle West. When the returns came in from these regions, it was found that the farmer and stock raiser had decided the election.

Yet another fact that calls for comment is that Governor Johnson of California, running on the Republican and Progressive tickets, has been elected to the United States senate by something like 300,000 plurality, and yet the state went Democratic on the presidency.



Thomas R. Marshall

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

States.	Wilson	Hughes
Alabama	12	..
Arizona	3	..
Arkansas	9	..
California	13	..
Colorado	6	..
Connecticut	7	..
Delaware	3	..
Florida	6	..
Georgia	14	..
Idaho	4	..
Illinois	29	..
Indiana	15	..
Iowa	13	..
Kansas	10	..
Kentucky	13	..
Louisiana	10	..
Maine	6	..
Maryland	8	..
Massachusetts	18	..
Michigan	15	..
Minnesota	10	..
Mississippi	10	..
Missouri	18	..
Montana	4	..
Nebraska	8	..
Nevada	3	..
New Hampshire	4	..
New Jersey	14	..
New Mexico	3	..
New York	45	..
North Carolina	12	..
North Dakota	5	..
Ohio	24	..
Oklahoma	10	..
Oregon	5	..
Pennsylvania	38	..
Rhode Island	5	..
South Carolina	9	..
South Dakota	5	..
Tennessee	12	..
Texas	20	..
Utah	4	..
Vermont	4	..
Virginia	12	..
Washington	7	..
West Virginia	8	..
Wisconsin	13	..
Wyoming	3	..
Totals	276	243

*Result in Minnesota, with 12 votes, will not be known until soldiers' vote is counted. It is possible that recount in close states may change the total to some extent.

LOUISIANA VOTE ON AMENDMENTS

RETURNS INCOMPLETE—NO. 6 FAILED TO MEET WITH POPULAR FAVOR.

PARISHES SLOW TO REPORT

Amendment Number Two Carried With the Largest Majority—Democrats of Third District File a Protest.

New Orleans.—While the returns from the election are not complete, enough have been received to indicate that all the amendments with the exception of Amendment No. 5 carried.

The vote so far as received resulted as follows:

Amendment No. 1—For	36,577.
Against	13,742.
Amendment No. 2 —For	42,103.
Against	9,059.
Amendment No. 3—For	28,763.
Against	12,897.
Amendment No. 4—For	28,575.
Against	12,145.
Amendment No. 5—For	15,212.
Against	39,213.
Amendment No. 6—For	28,012.
Against	12,140.
Amendment No. 7—For	28,758.
Against	12,532.
Amendment No. 8—For	28,602.
Against	12,814.
Amendment No. 9—For	32,324.
Against	17,782.
Amendment No. 10—For	29,495.
Against	13,009.
Amendment No. 11—For	29,215.
Against	15,040.
Amendment No. 12—For	31,168.
Against	11,083.
Amendment No. 13—For	28,176.
Against	12,116.
Amendment No. 14—For	28,172.
Against	13,444.
Amendment No. 15—For	27,243.
Against	13,484.
Amendment No. 16—For	29,410.
Against	12,430.
Amendment No. 17—For	28,843.
Against	11,990.
Amendment No. 18—For	29,316.
Against	11,842.

Several parishes are not included in these figures because no returns have been received.

The total vote is far lighter in the country than in New Orleans, and in some of the parishes a majority of the voters failed to mark the ballots for some reason or other. The parishes voted with the city on only four amendments, No. 1, abolishing the fee system for salaries; No. 2, increased pensions for Confederate veterans, and No. 12, the New Orleans bridge.

The largest vote cast was on Amendment No. 2. The returns from the parishes, scattering and full, indicate that about two-thirds of them went against this system and one-third for it. It is possible that all the congressional districts, except the First and Second (the city districts) have returned adverse majorities, although some of them will be small.

Democrats of the Third Louisiana district have filed a protest with the secretary of state against promulgation of the election for Congress in the Third district, where Wade O. Martin, Democrat, opposed Representative Whit P. Martin, Progressive. The protest alleges irregularities in LaFourche parish, that in several precincts there were not the required number of commissioners at the booths and that eight precincts failed to send official returns to the Board of Election Supervisors.

Secretary of State Bailey said he is without authority to decide the controversy and that the contest probably will go before Congress. On the face of unofficial returns Martin had a majority of 91 votes in the district.

Is Awarded Newspaper Cup.

New Orleans.—The Times-Picayune Loving Cup for 1915 was unanimously awarded to William B. Thompson by the committee of three composed of E. F. Kohne, for the Board of Trade; Charles B. Thorn, for the Cotton Exchange, and Neal M. Leach, for the Association of Commerce, in recognition of his long and earnest work for a publicly owned and operated cotton warehouse in New Orleans.

St. Charles Feast Celebrated.

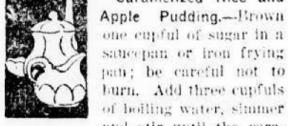
Grand Coteau.—The Feast of St. Charles, the patronal feast of St. Charles College, was celebrated there in a most elaborate manner. Many visiting priests from neighboring towns were the guests of the Jesuits while the students enjoyed a holiday. The Borromean, published at St. Charles College yearly, will now be issued twice a year.



Who hopes the best goes forth with foreboding here
And to the open blue he lifts his face
And cries "All good of earth or sea
or air
Is mine by boundless largeness of
God's grace"

FOOD FOR THE FOLKS.

It is the cooking and serving of the common things in an uncommon way which takes genius; any food attractively served is better enjoyed and better digested.



Caramelized Rice and Apple Pudding.—Brown one cupful of sugar in a saucepan or iron frying pan; be careful not to burn. Add three cupfuls of boiling water, simmer and stir until the caramel is entirely dissolved, then add a cupful of well-washed rice. Boil for five minutes and turn into a pudding dish lined with sliced apples. Place in a hot oven and stir until the rice is tender. Bake five minutes longer and serve cold with cream.

Nut and Cheese Roast.—Cook two tablespoonfuls of chopped onion in one tablespoonful of butter until brown. Mix a cupful of grated cheese, a cupful of nut meats and a cupful of soft crumbs moistened with a little water from the pan in which the onion was cooked, season with salt, pepper and the juice of half a lemon. Pour into a baking dish and bake until brown.

Baked Celery With Cheese.—Wash and cut celery into inch pieces and cook in boiling water, salted water until tender, reserving the stock. Use the stock to make a sauce, using four tablespoonfuls each of butter and flour, cooked together; a little cream and the liquor in which the celery was cooked. Season well with salt and paprika and add to the celery; put a layer of this in the bottom of a buttered dish and a layer of finely grated cheese, cover with more of the celery and sauce, finish with buttered crumbs and bake until the crumbs are delicately browned.

Broiled Oysters a la Francaise.—Butter ten scallop shells and place four or five oysters in each. Mince one large onion, half a clove of garlic, and cook in five tablespoonfuls of butter until lightly browned. Add the oyster liquor with a cupful of crisp bread crumbs, salt, pepper and parsley; cover the oysters and dot with bits of butter. Place shells on a tin sheet and broil quickly.

GOOD GERMAN DISHES.

The appetizing dishes that our German cooks prepare should be more generally known for many of them would be served often.

Almond Rings.—Mix together three-fourths of a pound of butter, half a pound of powdered sugar, the yolks of three eggs and a pound of sifted flour. Roll thin and cut into strips and form in rings; dip these in white of egg, then in chopped almonds, sugar and cinnamon, mix and bake in a moderate oven. Keep in a cool place.

Sauer Braten.—Cover a piece of stewing beef with vinegar and let stand 48 hours; drain, lard it and sprinkle with spice and fry in hot drippings. When browned well all over, put into the kettle with a lemon rind, two sliced carrots and two leeks, add a little hot water and simmer until the meat is tender, strain, thicken the liquor left, with flour, add enough lemon juice or vinegar to make it tart. Serve with the meat and sauerkraut.

Beet Fritters.—Mash five beets to a pulp, add the yolks of four eggs, beaten with two tablespoonfuls of cream and two tablespoonfuls of flour. Add the grated rind of a lemon, sugar and nutmeg to taste; mix and shape into small cakes and saute in a little butter. Serve with tart fruit as a garnish, such as cherries or apples.

Roast Goose With Stuffing.—A six-month-old goose will require no parboiling, an older one should be parboiled. Scrub the outside thoroughly with a vegetable brush and soda water, using care not to break the skin. Wipe dry, rub the inside of the goose with the cut side of an onion, dust it with sage, salt and pepper, dredge with flour and stuff it, cook in a covered roaster. When tender serve with gooseberry jelly and garnish with cooked apple rings with a stewed prune in the center of each slice. Stuff with a pound each of raisins, blanched and chopped almonds, bread crumbs, with the goose liver cooked and finely chopped, two teaspoonfuls of salt, one minced onion, a tablespoonful of powdered sage and a cupful of melted butter. Do not pack the stuffing in but fill lightly, sew up the goose and put into the roaster.

Neelie Maxwell

PRESIDENT BUSY AFTER CAMPAIGN

RETURNS TO WASHINGTON TO FIND IMPORTANT QUESTIONS AWAITING HIM.

NO CHANGE IN POLICIES

Situation in House of Representatives Worries Mr. Wilson—The Submarine Situation to Be Considered.

Washington.—President Wilson, back in the White House for the first time since the campaign began two months ago, plunged into work immediately.

Taking it for granted that he had been re-elected, he asked no questions about electoral votes, but he is anxious over the political complexion of the next House of Representatives.

Through an interview with Secretary Lansing the president got in touch with pressing foreign problems, including the submarine, Mexican and British blockade issues; and in a talk with Henry Morgenthau, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Democratic Committee, he learned the latest developments in the political situation.

State Department officials believe that dangerous possibilities are presented by recent developments in both the Mexican and submarine questions.

Secretary Lansing said no immediate action is in prospect. Some development is expected soon at the American-Mexican conference at Atlantic City.

It was said that the president's reelection will mean no radical changes in his policies. He feels that in general his course has been endorsed by the nation.

However, as soon as the war is over the president will recommend revision of the tariff, if he feels it is justified by the facts to be gathered by the new Tariff Commission.

The attitude of the government toward submarine warfare laid down in the note following the sinking of the Sussex and in previous communications will be followed; and the State Department will continue to demand American rights in connection with the allied blockade and mail censorship.

If a satisfactory agreement can be reached for the protection of the American border and American lives and property in Mexico it is believed that the United States troops in Mexico will be withdrawn soon, although a strong force will be kept along the border.

Blew Safes in Arkansas.

Vicksburg, Miss.—Postoffice Inspector J. M. Murray secured what purports to be a signed confession from three men in jail charged with the murder of Police Captain Stiles, in which they admit having burglarized the postoffice at Parkin, Ark., on the night of October 12. The alleged confession says that they blew two safes and secured about \$100 of postal funds and several registered packages containing money.

Fined For Rebating.

Chicago.—Fines totaling more than \$171,000 were assessed by Federal Judge Landis against Swift & Co., packers, and a number of railroads convicted of violating the interstate commerce act. In most cases the charges were rebating or shipping less than carload shipments at carload rates.

To Investigate Food Charges.

Chicago.—More than 2,000 cars of cabbage and potatoes are being held in railroad yards in Chicago in order to deplete the market and keep the prices high, according to information laid before the United States district attorney. The commission may prefer to pay demurrage rather than unload the cars, it is charged. Federal officers will investigate.

Japanese Lose Submarine.

Kobe, Japan.—The superdreadnought Isse was successfully launched here. While in the inland sea, returning from the ceremony, a gasoline explosion destroyed submarine No. 4. Six officers of the underwater boat were seriously and eight seamen slightly injured. Two of the crew are missing.

To Try Georgia Publisher.

Macon, Ga.—The trial of Thomas E. Watson, author and publisher of obscene matter through the mails, has been set for November 27 in federal district court at Augusta, Ga.