

The Election in Centre Co.

Probably never before in the history of Centre county did a presidential election occur with so little apparent enthusiasm as that of Tuesday. The day was unusually quiet in Bellefonte during the hours the polls were open.

Every Republican candidate on the ticket received a majority in the county but a glance at the returns will show the reason why. There were too many stay-at-home Democrats. In other words, if the Democratic vote had been out any ways near full Wilson would have carried the county and M. I. Gardner would have been elected to the Legislature.

Ex-Judge Ellis L. Orvis got a small complimentary vote in the county for United States Senator, but at that Knox led him by 151 votes. Walling, for Supreme court judge carried the county by 1054 votes, notwithstanding the fact that the total vote on the Supreme court was exactly two thousand less than the total vote of Gardner and Scott.

The official count on all but the presidential electors in Centre county was completed by Judge Quigley and clerks L. A. Schaefer and J. Linn Harris at 4:30 last evening and is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name and Votes. Includes JUDGE OF THE SUPREME COURT, UNITED STATES SENATOR, STATE TREASURER, AUDITOR GENERAL, CONGRESS, ASSEMBLY, and Congressman Rowland.

Democratic Watchman

STATE RIGHTS AND FEDERAL UNION.

VOL. 61.

BELLEFONTE, PA., NOVEMBER 10, 1916.

NO. 44.

CONGRESS FIGHT HARD AND CLOSE

Political Complexion Remains in Doubt.

BIG SURPRISE IN RETURNS

Republicans, With Four Scattering Members, Have Tied the House Up to Date—Democrats Lead in Senate.

New York, Nov. 9.—With the presidency in doubt the political complexion of congress also was undecided and party leaders were anxiously awaiting complete returns before definite claims could be made, although it appeared the Democrats would retain control of the senate without question by a reduced majority.

With forty-nine districts to be heard from, the returns for the next house showed that 193 Democrats, 189 Republicans, two Progressives, one Socialist and one Independent have been elected. This shows the Republican and scattering to be tied with the Democrats already elected. Of the forty-nine missing districts, thirty are Democratic, eighteen Republican, and one Independent in the present house.

Nearly complete returns showed that the Democrats certainly have lost four United States senators, one each in Maine, New York, New Jersey and Maryland, while they gained one each in Rhode Island, Delaware and Utah. Indications pointed strongly to a further Democratic loss of two senators in Indiana, one in West Virginia and Arizona and possibly one in Montana.

To offset this in the possibilities the election of Republican Senators in Wyoming and New Mexico had not been assured. If the Republicans and Democrats should lose all these as indicated the senate still would remain Democratic by two, forty-eight Democrats to forty-six Republicans. The Democratic majority in the present senate is sixteen.

The most surprising development in the senatorial contest was the defeat of Senator Henry F. Lippitt, Republican, of Rhode Island, by Peter Goelet Gerry, Democrat, as the state otherwise went Republican. To the Republicans this was like a bolt from a clear sky.

William M. Calder, of New York takes the place of Senator O'Gorman easily defeating William F. McCombs former chairman of the Democratic national committee.

The defeat of Senator James E. Martine, of New Jersey, by Joseph S. Frelinghuysen has been persistently heralded by Republican leaders. The Democrats lost their first senator in the September election in Maine when Frederick Hale won from Senator Charles F. Johnson. Another surprising defeat to the Democrats came in Maryland where Joseph I. France won from Representative David J. Lewis the latter having won the Democratic nomination from Senator Blair Lee in the primary.

Although Democratic chieftains were hoping against hope that complete returns would reverse the situation in Indiana the indications are that both John W. Kern, majority leader of the senate, and Thomas Taggart, must yield to Harry S. New and James E. Watson for long and short terms respectively.

In West Virginia Senator Chilton is losing to Representative Howard Sutherland, Republican. Senator Ashurst, of Arizona, may be defeated by Joseph H. Kibbey, and Senator Myers of Montana, was slightly behind for Republican Charles N. Pray.

Another upset was the defeat of Senator George Sutherland, Republican, of Utah, by William H. King Democrat. Sutherland has been in the Senate for sixteen years. Late returns showed that Senator Dupont, of Delaware, lost his seat to the Democratic nominee, Josiah O. Wolcott.

Late returns from Ohio, indicating the re-election of Senator Atlee Pomerene, Democrat, over Myron T. Herrick, Republican, virtually ended the possibility of Republican ascendancy in the senate.

Upon returns thus far received Republicans have gained house seats in New York, Kansas, Illinois, Maine, Maryland, Wisconsin, Iowa and Oklahoma. These were offset by Democratic gains in New York, also one in the twentieth district of Pennsylvania, where A. R. Brodeck defeated S. H. McCall; in North Carolina, where J. J. Britt, the lone North Carolina Republican, lost to Zebulon Weaver; one in Connecticut, two in Ohio, nine in all.

The final result is much in doubt—Put your ad. in the WATCHMAN.



Wilson Certainly Re-elected

At 7.30 this Morning California Seemed Certain for Wilson and With her Thirteen Votes Has Probably Re-elected Him.

Not since 1876 has uncertainty as to who will be the next President of the United States continued as long as it has in the contest between Woodrow Wilson and Charles E. Hughes. At this hour, 6.30 a. m., the result is still hinging on the final count in California, New Mexico and North Dakota. Minnesota was in doubt almost all of yesterday but the late returns last evening indicate that it will probably go to Hughes, so that we have placed that State in the Republican column below.

For a while yesterday California seemed to be slipping away from the President, but as precinct after precinct came in the returns were encouraging enough to establish strong hope that he will carry the State. If it finally does give its 13 electors to Wilson he will be our next President, with at least 272 votes in the electoral College.

The contest in West Virginia and New Hampshire has been so close that they might swing either way, but Wilson will not need either one of them if he gets California.

Friday morning 6.30. The result is still so uncertain that it will require the official count in Minnesota, California, New Hampshire and New Mexico to determine the result. And if contests should be instituted it might be weeks before we know who has been elected.

At 7.30 this morning California seemed certain for Wilson and with her thirteen votes has probably re-elected him.

For Hughes. For Wilson.

Table with 4 columns: State, Electoral Vote, State, Electoral Vote. Lists states from Connecticut to Wyoming with their respective electoral votes for Hughes and Wilson.

Total Electoral Votes Necessary to Elect 531 266



PENNA. GIVES CLOSE TO 200,000

Republicans Gain Several Congressmen in State.

WALLING STAYS ON BENCH

Supreme Court Justice Runs Ahead of Ticket—Philadelphia Gives Republican Candidate 102,944 Plurality.

Philadelphia, Nov. 9.—Pennsylvania giving Charles E. Hughes for the presidency a majority which probably will be close to 200,000, returned to its proud place as the banner Republican state of the Union, after faltering for years ago during the Progressive flood tide.

With the Hughes and Fairbanks ticket, the Republicans swept nearly everything else in sight. Philander Chase Knox was elected to the United States senate to succeed George T. Oliver, who succeeded Mr. Knox eight years ago, when he resigned to enter the Taft cabinet as Secretary of state. Returns indicate that the Republicans have increased their delegations in congress by four, possibly six, members, electing at least thirty and possibly thirty-two of the thirty-six members.

Charles A. Snyder for auditor general, and Harmon M. Kephart, for state treasurer, ran well up with the rest of the ticket. Snyder also was returned to the state senate from Schuylkill county, but will resign that office to become auditor general.

Justice Emory A. Walling, of Erie was elected for a full term in the supreme court. His majority over Charles Palmer, Chester, probably will exceed 200,000.

They were on the non-partisan ticket, but Justice Walling had the support of the Republican organization and of an influential committee of lawyers, his opponent having been a life-long prohibitionist and little known outside his home city. Justice Walling has been serving on the supreme bench appointed by Governor Brumbaugh to succeed the late John P. Elkin.

The former congressmen-at-large two of whom are from this city, polled substantially the full Republican vote. They are John R. K. Scott, incumbent, and Joseph McLaughlin, who succeeds Daniel F. Leffan.

In towns and counties where local issues were before the voters at the polls, progressiveness marked the result almost without exception. Public loans for school, road and other purposes generally were approved.

The entire Republican ticket, headed by Charles E. Hughes, swept Philadelphia by a plurality of 102,944. Hughes carried every ward in the city except the Democratic sixth, where the late Thomas J. Ryan was leader.

Complete returns showed that Hughes received 192,078 votes and President Wilson 89,134.

The Republican presidential candidate polled a vote that was greater than the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote in 1912. Taft and Roosevelt polled 174,907 votes, while Wilson received 66,306 four years ago.

Justice Emory A. Walling carried the city by a majority of 142,785 on the non-partisan ticket for justice of the supreme court.

ALASKA GOING DRY

Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska and Montana Claimed for Prohibition. Juneau, Alaska, Nov. 9.—Of 5542 votes cast in twenty-five towns for delegate to congress, Sulzer, Democrat, has 3001; Wickersham, Republican, 2946. The same towns gave 3512 for prohibition and 2037 against.

Prohibitionists Claim Four States. Chicago, Nov. 9.—Oliver W. Stewart, national prohibition campaign manager, in a statement said: "Returns indicate that the dries have added four states—Michigan, South Dakota, Nebraska and Montana—to the dry column. We saved Arkansas to the array of nineteen dry states with which we began the campaign. The election of Bomberger as governor of Utah, a Democrat favoring prohibition, I think, means prohibition by statute out there. We are particularly pleased with the victory for woman suffrage in South Dakota, for that means the election of officials who will make the prohibition law effective."

It is also believed that Utah has joined the dry state sisterhood. With the addition of these states, Anti-Saloon League officials say that twenty-four states, or one-half the Union, are now in the dry column.

Subscribe for the WATCHMAN

Wilson Leads in California.

San Francisco, Nov. 9.—Woodrow Wilson took the lead in California Returns available gave Hughes 337,657; Wilson, 339,195, a lead for the president of 1538.

The president later increased his lead. Returns from 4401 precincts out of 5917 in California give Hughes 342,963; Wilson, 345,908, a Wilson margin of 2945.

O. K. Cushing, chairman of the Democratic state central committee, issued the following statement:

"Basing my opinion on verified reports from every county in California, I confidently assert that President Wilson will carry all California by 15,000."

Chester H. Rowe, chairman of the Republican state central committee, reiterated his earlier statement that Hughes would carry the state by at least 6000 votes.

Governor Hiram W. Johnson, Republican and Progressive candidate for United States senator, has a commanding lead over his Democratic opponent, George S. Hatton, and it is believed his majority would approximate 200,000.

WILSON CARRIES MARYLAND

But Republican Wins Senate Contest.

Wets Win in Seven Localities. Baltimore, Md., Nov. 9.—President Wilson carried Maryland in the election by a plurality estimated at 16,510, but Congressman David J. Lewis, "Father of the Parcel Post," was defeated in the contest for the United States senatorship by Dr. Joseph I. France, whose estimated plurality was 6367.

Lewis' defeat was attributed largely to the openly expressed hostility of the Democratic organization in Baltimore city and to the anti-prohibitionists, because of his vote in congress for a national prohibition amendment. Baltimore city, which gave President Wilson 9300 plurality, gave Dr. France 9782 plurality.

Four Democratic and two Republican congressmen were elected, a Republican gain of one. In addition to the five incumbents, Frederick N. Zihlman, of Cumberland, a Republican, was elected from the sixth district, formerly represented by Mr. Lewis.

Prohibition was defeated in seven of the eleven localities in which the proposition was voted upon in the state. Baltimore city gave a majority against it of 43,000. Annapolis rejected it by 500, while Havre de Grace at which racing is conducted, went dry by twenty-two votes. Hagerstown voted dry.

The budget amendment to the state constitution was adopted by about 30,000 majority.

NEW JERSEY REPUBLICAN

Hughes' Plurality in President's State About 40,000.

Trenton, Nov. 9.—Hughes' plurality in New Jersey, President Wilson's home state, is close to 40,000.

In the gubernatorial race, Walter E. Edge, Republican, had a plurality of 34,142 over his Democratic opponent, H. Otto Wittmann. The figures were 178,916 for Edge, and 144,774 for Wittmann.

Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, Republican, for United States senator, defeats Senator James E. Martine, Democrat, by about 35,000.

The Hughes trend carried ten of the twelve Republican congressional candidates to victory. John J. Egan, in the eleventh, and James J. Hamill, in the twelfth, are the only Democrats elected. In the present congress they have four.

In the assembly, the Republicans also made a clean sweep.

101,136 IN NEW YORK

Calder for Senate Run Ahead of Republican Ticket.

New York, Nov. 9.—William M. Calder for United States senator was the strongest candidate on the Republican ticket in New York, his majority over William F. McCombs, Democrat, being over 175,000. Calder even carried New York city by 24,949, an unusual vote in this strongly Democratic city. In the state Calder's vote was 683,353; McCombs' 508,732.

Practically all the returns are in and the few districts yet to be heard from will not materially change the results. The Republican majorities in the senate and assembly are greater even than those of the last session.

The returns for president and governor give Hughes 836,424; Wilson, 735,288, a Republican lead of 101,136. Whitman polled 773,906 votes to 641,673 for Seabury.

Nevada for Wilson.

Reno, Nev., Nov. 9.—Returns from all parts of the state indicate that President Wilson will have a majority of approximately 1500 votes in Nevada. The senatorial contest is in doubt, with Pittman leading Platt. E. Roberts, Republican, is re-elected to congress.

Utah For Wilson.

Salt Lake City, Nov. 9.—President Wilson carried Utah by a plurality estimated at 15,000. King, Democrat, was elected senator by an estimated plurality of 10,000. Bamberger, Democratic candidate for governor, and the entire Democratic state ticket were elected.

Wilson in Oklahoma. Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 9.—President Wilson carried Oklahoma by 30,000 over Charles E. Hughes. Six Democrats and two Republicans will make up the Oklahoma congressional delegation, a gain of one for the Republicans.

They are all good enough, but the WATCHMAN is always the best.