DENTON JOURNAL

PAGE 3

HOWARD MELVIN BENJ. H. JOHNSON

MELVIN & JOHNSON,

PUBLISHERS

SATURDAY MORNING, NOV. 23, 1912

New Incubator Catalogue Free.
Poultry Supply Catalogue Free.

EGGS $1.00 Per Dozen—That's the price predicted for this Winter.

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Mr. John Baer, Raspeburg, Md., had 100 chickens he was feeding whole corn and was getting 23 eggs a week. After feeding "Square Deal" Scratch Food one week he got 72 eggs, the second week he got 172 eggs, the third week he got 204 eggs and the increase continued until he was getting 350 eggs per week.

DON'T BE FOOLED. There's a difference. If your local merchant does not sell Bolgiano's Genuine "Square-Deal" Poultry and Chick Foods and "Square-Deal" Poultry Mash, drop us a postal, we will tell you who does,

You can have Beautiful Flowers to brighten your home all Winter—Thanksgiving time, Christmas time, Easter time and also in your Lawns and Flower Beds at the first opening of Spring-time, if you plant Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Lilies, Iris and Crocus bulbs now.

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Regular 25c Stand Covers, 10c.
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Children's Aviation Caps, 25c.
Misses' Aviation Caps, 50c.
Ladies' Aviation Caps, $1.00.
Children's Bear Skin Coats, $1.50.
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A very nice lot of Misses' and Children's School Shoes, prices ranging from $1.00 to $1.35.
Ladies' good quality Work Shoe, $1.50.
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Men's Heavy Kip Boots, $3.00.
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A few Men's good quality Felt Hats left at $25c.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs, the $2.00 kind, for $1.50 each.
Boys' School Suits, $2.00.
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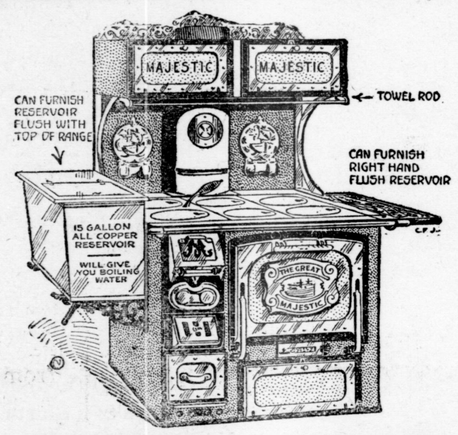

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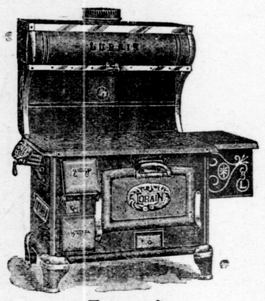

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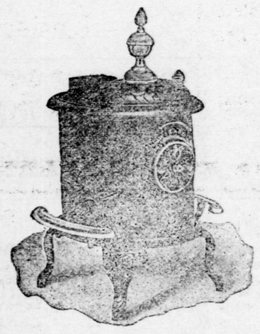

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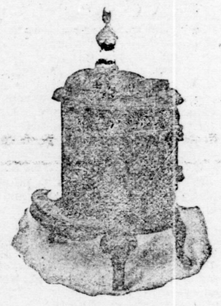
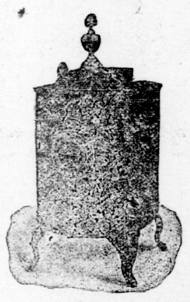


Wildfire
$8.00 to $12.25



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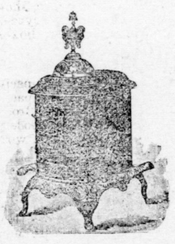

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Are like Maryland Fried Chicken and Maryland, they go fine together. If you have any FANCY TURKS, GEESE or DUCKS for the coming Holidays, write us for prices; also our special inducements for the THANKSGIVING TRADE.

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Mr. Moore is a graduate of Eckel's College of Embalming, Philadelphia, and has had several years' experience as a member of the late firm of Cooper & Moore. He is well prepared to render satisfactory service. No extra charge for Lady Assistant. Phone 19. Calls answered day or night

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A REVIEW OF THE ELECTION

New Governors of States and Probable United States Senators

DEMOCRATS IN FULL CONTROL

Political Complexion of House, Electoral College and Popular Vote—Wilson's Majority the Most Decisive in the History of the Electoral College

By JAMES A. EDGERTON.

THERE was an election held in the United States of America the other day. You may have heard of it. It may not have attracted much attention in Mars or the Milky way, but it certainly made some dent in this planet. It was a mixture of landslide, Armageddon, the judgment day and a political earthquake. An elephant and bull moose were buried somewhere in the debris, and a donkey and Democratic rooster emerged from the ruins making joyful sounds. But to get down to cases:

In this election there were chosen a president and vice president of the United States, legislatures to choose thirty-five members of the United States senate, determining the political complexion of that body, 435 members of the national house of representatives, governors in more than thirty states and thousands of minor officials. In the electoral college the Democrats have so many votes that it seems a shame to count them. The senate is close, but the Democrats are claiming at least fifty votes out of ninety-six, with some states yet doubtful. The house is Democratic by nearly 170 majority, while the Democrats have likewise chosen a majority of the governors.

The New Senate.

Alabama	Bankhead* (Dem.)
Arkansas	Davis* (Dem.)
Colorado	Shafroth (Dem.)
Colorado (vacancy)	Thomas (Dem.)
Delaware	A Democrat
Georgia	Bacon* (Dem.)
Idaho	Borah* (Rep.)
Idaho (vacancy)	A Republican
Illinois	In doubt
Illinois (vacancy)	In doubt
Iowa	Kenyon (Rep.)
Kansas	Thompson (Dem.)
Kentucky	James (Dem.)
Louisiana	Ransdell (Dem.)
Maine	Burleigh (Rep.)
Massachusetts	A Republican
Michigan	Smith (Rep.)
Minnesota	Nelson (Rep.)
Mississippi	Vardaman* (Dem.)
Montana	Walsh (Dem.)
Nebraska	Norris (Prog.)
Nevada	Pittman (Dem.)
New Hampshire	A Republican
New Jersey	Hughes (Dem.)
North Carolina	Simmons (Dem.)
New Mexico	Fall* (Rep.)
Oklahoma	Owen* (Dem.)
Oregon	Lane (Dem.)
Rhode Island	A Republican
South Carolina	Tillman* (Dem.)
South Dakota	Sterling (Rep.)
Tennessee	A Democrat
Texas	Sheppard (Dem.)
Virginia	Martin* (Dem.)
West Virginia	A Republican
Wyoming	Warren (Rep.)

Those marked with a star have been elected. As the Democrats have thirty holdover senators this would indicate that they would have forty-nine, or a majority of two, with a chance still to win one in Illinois, where no party has a majority in the legislature.

The New Governors.

Colorado	Elias M. Ammons (Dem.)
Connecticut	Simeon E. Baldwin (Dem.)
Delaware	Charles R. Miller (Rep.)
Florida	Park Trammell (Dem.)
Idaho	James H. Hawley (Dem.)
Illinois	Edward F. Dunne (Dem.)
Indiana	Samuel M. Ralston (Dem.)
Iowa	George W. Clarke (Rep.)
Kansas	In doubt
Massachusetts	Eugene N. Foss (Dem.)
Michigan	Woodbridge N. Ferris (Dem.)
Minnesota	Adolph O. Eberhart (Rep.)
Missouri	Elliott W. Major (Dem.)
Montana	Samuel V. Stewart (Dem.)
Nebraska	John H. Morehead (Dem.)
New Hampshire	In doubt
New York	William Sulzer (Dem.)
North Carolina	Locke Craig (Dem.)
North Dakota	F. O. Hellstrom (Dem.)
Ohio	James M. Cox (Dem.)
Rhode Island	Aram J. Pothier (Rep.)
South Carolina	Cole L. Blease (Dem.)
South Dakota	Frank Byrne (Rep.)
Tennessee	Ben W. Hooper (Rep.)
Texas	Oscar B. Colquitt (Dem.)
Utah	John F. Tolton (Dem.)
Washington	Ernest Lister (Dem.)
W. Virginia	H. D. Hatfield (Rep. and Prog.)
Wisconsin	F. E. McGovern (Rep.)

In New Hampshire the legislature will choose the Republican candidate, since no one had a majority in the election. In Kansas the fight is so close between Capper (Rep.) and Hodges (Dem.) that the official count will be required to decide. Capper claims it by 53 and Hodges by 50.

In Tennessee the result was very close between McMillin (Dem.) and Hooper (Rep.). In Delaware there was only about 1,000 between Miller and Monaghan (Dem.).

The New House.

	Democrats.	Republicans.	Progressives.
Alabama	10	—	—
Arizona	1	—	—
Arkansas	7	—	—
California	2	5	4
Colorado	4	—	—
Connecticut	5	—	—
Delaware	1	—	—
Florida	4	—	—
Georgia	12	—	—
Idaho	—	2	—
Illinois	19	6	2
Indiana	12	1	—
Iowa	3	8	—
Kansas	5	3	—
Kentucky	9	2	—
Louisiana	8	—	—
Maine	1	3	—
Maryland	6	—	—
Massachusetts	7	9	—
Michigan	2	9	2
Minnesota	1	9	—
Mississippi	8	—	—
Missouri	14	2	—
Montana	2	—	—
Nebraska	3	3	—
Nevada	—	1	—
New Hampshire	2	—	—
New Jersey	11	1	—
New Mexico	1	—	—
New York	32	11	—
North Carolina	10	—	—
North Dakota	—	3	—
Ohio	20	2	—
Oklahoma	6	2	—
Oregon	—	3	—
Pennsylvania	11	23	2
Rhode Island	2	1	—
South Carolina	7	—	—
South Dakota	—	3	—
Tennessee	10	—	—
Texas	18	—	—
Utah	—	2	—
Vermont	—	2	—
Virginia	9	1	—
Washington	—	4	1
West Virginia	2	4	—
Wisconsin	5	6	—
Wyoming	—	1	—
Total	302	122	11

The Progressives claim more members than this table shows, since some classed as Republicans in Pennsylvania and elsewhere really belong to the new party. It will be impossible to determine exactly how many there are of these until the new congress meets and the members in question declare by their caucus affiliations to which party they belong.

In the First Ohio district the fight between Longworth (Rep.), son-in-law of Colonel Roosevelt, and his Democratic opponent was so close that it was in doubt for several days.

Among those who went down in the landslide were Uncle Joe Cannon and William B. McKinley, Taft's manager, in Illinois; Ebenezer J. Hill in Connecticut and other warhorses of the Republican party. Victor J. Berger, the lone Socialist member, was defeated, although the Socialists throughout the nation showed surprising gains, practically doubling their vote. Woman suffrage also won four new states, Michigan, Kansas, Oregon and Arizona, making ten states in all where women will hereafter have the ballot.

The Electoral College.

WILSON.	
Alabama	12
Arizona	3
Arkansas	9
Colorado	6
Connecticut	7
Delaware	3
Florida	6
Georgia	14
Illinois	29
Indiana	15
Iowa	13
Kansas	10
Kentucky	13
Louisiana	10
Maine	6
Maryland	8
Massachusetts	18
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
Rhode Island	5
South Carolina	9
Tennessee	12
Texas	20
Virginia	12
West Virgiana	8
Wisconsin	13
Wyoming	3
Total	435
ROOSEVELT.	
Michigan	15
Minnesota	12
Pennsylvania	38
Washington	7
Total	72
TAFT.	
*South Dakota	5
Utah	4
Vermont	4
Total	13
DOUBTFUL.	
California	13
Idaho	4
Total	17

*South Dakota went for Roosevelt, but it is claimed that the electors are pledged to Taft.

So far as mere numerical majority goes, this is the most decisive vote in the history of the electoral college. This is partially due to the fact, however, that the college is now much larger than ever before. Washington received the unanimous vote of the electors, and Monroe all but one. Among other decisive results in the past may be mentioned the following: In 1832 Andrew Jackson received 219 electoral votes to 49 for Henry Clay, 11 for John Floyd and 7 for William Wirt. In 1840 William Henry Harrison had 234 to 60 for Martin Van Buren. In 1852 Franklin Pierce had 254 to 42 for General Winfield Scott. In 1864 Abraham Lincoln received 212 to 21 for General George B. McClellan. Grant received tremendous electoral majorities both times, 214 to 80 for Horatio Seymour in 1868 and 286 to 62 for several candidates following the death of Horace Greeley in 1872. In 1904 Theodore Roosevelt received 336 to 140 for Alton B. Parker.

Yet, notwithstanding his phenomenal majority in electors and his great popular plurality over either Taft or Roosevelt, it is one of the anomalies of the situation that President Elect Wilson received an actual minority of the vote and possibly fell short of the Bryan vote in 1908. The following table shows the complete vote in a few states and close approximations in the others:

Popular Vote For President.

	Wilson	Taft.	Roosevelt.
Alabama	75,000	18,000	20,000
Arizona	16,465	4,755	11,755
Arkansas	75,000	26,500	28,000
California	232,250	3,085	232,415
Colorado	120,000	55,000	79,000
Connecticut	73,601	67,258	33,546
Delaware	22,631	15,998	8,886
Florida	31,000	3,700	4,200
Georgia	83,657	5,167	21,849
Idaho	35,000	35,000	28,000
Illinois	407,470	266,625	393,365
Indiana	270,887	151,157	160,903
Iowa	169,162	111,084	149,540
Kansas	98,800	50,100	80,000
Kentucky	216,705	110,570	102,675
Louisiana	72,000	4,000	13,000
Maine	50,945	26,504	48,387
Maryland	111,733	52,984	57,646
Massachusetts	170,995	152,255	140,152
Michigan	190,000	150,000	220,000
Minnesota	95,000	75,000	110,000
Mississippi	65,000	3,000	5,500
Missouri	343,500	195,300	127,500
Montana	44,920	27,760	22,540
Nebraska	109,000	58,000	74,000
Nevada	8,854	3,705	6,112
New Hampshire	34,743	32,994	7,802
New Jersey	167,079	84,552	138,583
New Mexico	15,100	11,250	7,800
New York	650,721	450,466	382,463
North Carolina	160,000	40,000	60,000
North Dakota	35,000	25,000	27,000
Ohio	446,769	312,699	253,564
Oklahoma	120,000	20,000	*.....
Oregon	31,054	23,600	25,434
Pennsylvania	384,259	269,166	428,570
Rhode Island	30,197	27,703	16,442
South Carolina	61,000	1,200	2,100
South Dakota	55,000	*.....	60,000
Tennessee	120,000	50,000	60,000
Texas	209,000	28,000	32,000
Utah	35,000	40,000	13,000
Vermont	15,367	23,236	22,112
Virginia	78,681	21,131	18,670
Washington	94,130	75,145	126,265
West Virginia	120,000	65,000	80,000
Wisconsin	205,000	180,000	80,000
Wyoming	16,000	15,000	8,000
Totals	6,274,333	3,547,720	4,136,766

*No electors on the ballot.

It will be weeks before the official count is made in most of the states, and until that time comes it will be impossible to give the popular vote in full. All these totals will be somewhat increased, but will retain approximately the same relative positions.

Comparing this vote with that of 1908, which was—Taft, 7,678,908; Bryan, 6,409,104, it is seen that Wilson is about 140,000 short of Bryan's vote and that the combined Taft and Roosevelt vote is more than 2,000 short of Taft's vote four years ago. As already stated, however, complete and official returns may change these results.

Wilson's plurality over Roosevelt is above 2,000,000 and over Taft is nearly 2,700,000. Roosevelt received more than 500,000 over Taft. Wilson is 1,400,000 behind the combined vote of Roosevelt and Taft.

Other Minority Presidents.

He is not by any means the first president who has been elected by a minority vote. In 1892 Grover Cleveland received a large majority of the electoral vote, but his popular vote was 5,556,918 to 5,176,108 for Harrison, 1,041,028 for Weaver (Populist), 264,133 for Bidwell (Prohibition) and 21,164 for Wing (Socialist Labor). In other words, the combined vote of other candidates was 6,502,433, nearly 1,000,000 more than Cleveland.

Four years earlier Mr. Harrison won, although he had fewer votes than Mr. Cleveland. The figures were: Harrison, 5,440,216; Cleveland, 5,538,233; other candidates, 402,411. Thus Harrison was nearly 100,000 behind Cleveland and 500,000 short of the combined opposition.

In the close and exciting Cleveland-Blaine contest of 1884 the Democratic candidate was ahead of Mr. Blaine, but slightly behind the total vote of opposing candidates. The result was: Cleveland, 4,911,017; Blaine, 4,848,334; St. John (Prohibition), 151,809; Butler (Greenback), 133,825. Thus, while Cleveland led Blaine by 62,683, he was behind the combined opposition by 222,951.

In fact, minority presidents have been the rule. Garfield was one. He was a slight 7,000 ahead of Hancock, but more than 300,000 behind all opponents. The figures were: Garfield, 4,449,053; Hancock, 4,442,035; Weaver (Greenback), 307,306; Dow (Pro.), 10,305; Phelps (Amer.), 707.

Hayes Far Behind.

Hayes was still more in the minority, being 250,000 behind Tilden and nearly 345,000 behind all candidates. The result was: Hayes, 4,033,950; Tilden, 4,284,885; Cooper (Greenb.), 81,740; Smith (Pro.), 9,522, and Walker (Amer.), 2,636.

Grant was ahead of all other candidates in both his races, as was Lincoln in his second race, but in 1860 the great emancipator was elected by a minority. The figures were: Lincoln, 1,866,352; Douglas, 1,375,157; Breckenridge, 845,763; Bell, 589,581. Thus the combined opposition was 2,810,501, which was nearly 1,000,000 ahead of Mr. Lincoln's vote. That was the nearest parallel to the present election, as the Democratic party was split then as the Republican party is split now.

James Buchanan was a minority president. His vote was 1,838,169 to 1,341,264 for Fremont and 874,538 for Millard Fillmore (Amer.), thus leaving Buchanan nearly 400,000 behind the combined opposition.

Franklin Pierce had a majority over all, but four years earlier Zachary Taylor was elected by a minority vote. He received 1,360,101 to 1,220,544 for Lewis Cass and 291,263 for Martin Van Buren (Free Soil), thus being 150,000 behind the total vote of his opponents.

The same was true of James K. Polk in 1844. He received 1,337,243 to 1,299,068 for Henry Clay and 62,300 for James G. Birney, leaving Polk nearly 25,000 behind the two.

The elder Harrison had a clear majority in 1840, as did Van Buren in 1836 and Jackson in both of his contests, but in 1824 John Quincy Adams was elected by a minority, the vote being: Adams, 105,321; Jackson, 155,872; Clay, 46,587, and Crawford, 44,282. Adams was 50,000 behind Jackson and more than 140,000 behind all. Yet he was chosen by the electoral college.

This carries us back to the beginning of the convention and party system. Since that system began a majority of our presidents have been elected by a minority of the popular vote.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Adds Healthful Qualities to the Food

Prof. Prescott, of the University of Michigan, testified before the Pure Food Committee of Congress, that the acid of grapes held highest rank as an article of food and he regarded the results from baking with cream of tartar baking powder as favorable to health.

Royal is the only Baking Powder made from Royal Grape Cream of Tartar.

Dickens' Tip to Andersen.

It is told of Dickens that he once chanced on this Persian proverb: "When the shah's horses were being shod the beetle stretched out his leg." Immediately he sent it to his friend Hans Christian Andersen, saying: "Here is a subject made to your hand. Write a story on this theme." And Andersen sat down and wrote the famous story, "The Beetle Goes on His Travels."—Woman's Home Companion.

Inconsistent.

Mrs. Maxwell (in a huff, throwing down the city directory)—That book does get things so very incorrect. Mr. Maxwell—What are you looking for, dear? Mrs. Maxwell—Why, I wanted to learn what business Mr. Raynor is in, and that absurd book says he's a traveling stationery salesman.—Chicago News.

Bright Little Willie.

Teacher—Who can make a sentence with the word "gruesome" in it? Little Willie—I can! The man stopped shaving and gruesome whiskers!—Pittsburgh Press.