# TUESDAY NEXT UNITED STATES ELECTION DAY

## Chief Executive for Four Years to be Chosen on That Date.

## HARDING AND COX ARE WORKING HARD

## Possible for Victor to be in Minority So Far as Popular Vote is Concerned.

New York, Oct. 29.—(By Canadian Press.)—Tuesday of next week will make history in the United States, for on that date it will be determined whether the administration of the republic for the next four years is to be Democratic, as now, or Republican, as for many years prior to 1912. It will be decided on that day whether the first citizen of the United States for the four years from March 1 next is to be Senator Warren Gamaliel Harding of Ohio, or Governor James Middleton Cox of the same state. The fate of the League of Nations covenant, so far as the United States government is concerned with that covenant, also hangs on Tuesday's voting, as well as numerous other matters of public policy now being threshed out on the hustings.

Thanks to the terms of a rigid Constitution, the people of the United States always know when their elections are coming. The presidential election comes once in four years, and to make the occasion properly thrilling, many states have their local political tilts for the election of state officers on the same day. But of course the federal contest stands out before everything, more especially at a time when the issues involved are of such tremendous importance, and the policies of the rival parties so directly opposed to each other. There are many minor parties in the field, but the struggle is between Democrats and Republicans, between Cox and Harding.

The electors of the republic, joined this year by many millions of women voters, do not vote directly for their presidential candidates. They merely elect members to an electoral college, and the electoral college does the rest, reporting its findings formally to Congress. Of course, when the final returns are in Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning, everybody will know who the next tenant of the White House will be. But strictly speaking, the new president will not be elected until January, and will not take office until March. The Constitution has surrounded the important job of president-making with safeguards and red tape enough to make it a very solemn ritual indeed.

According to the statutes, "the electors of President and Vice-President shall be appointed in each state on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every fourth year succeeding every election of a President and Vice-President." That settles the date. Now for the electors themselves.

"The number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several states are by law entitled at the time when the President and Vice-President to be chosen come into office."

That is to say, when a United States voter goes to the polls next Tuesday to perform his duty (or her duty) as a citizen, he (or she) will vote for electors, not presidential candidates. In each state a slate of presidential electors will be elected in this way, by the popular vote. The Republican slate, if elected, will cast its vote in the electoral college for Harding; the Democratic slate, if chosen, will record in favor of Cox. By this method of selection, in which each state influences the choice of President and Vice-President according to its representation in Congress, it is mathematically possible for a candidate to secure election even when the popular vote favors his opponent.

In the year 1908, for instance, President Taft won 321 votes in the electoral college as against 162 for his Democratic opponent, William Jennings Bryan, and the popular plurality in favor of Taft was 1,209,804. In 1912 Woodrow Wilson secured 435 electoral college votes as against 8 for Taft, his Republican antagonist, and 88 for Theodore Roosevelt, who ran on the Progressive ticket. Wilson's vote plurality in the country generally was 2,173512. In the election of 1915, which was a close contest, Wilson received 277 votes in the electoral college as against 254 for Charles E. Hughes, who led the Republican ticket. Wilson's plurality in the popular vote was only 581,941.

On Tuesday next, then, the members of the electoral college will be named, and, so far as the general public is concerned, the result of the struggle will be known. But the law does not deem the election of President and Vice-President complete at that stage. The electors have now their duties to perform. The statutes set forth these duties in the following terms:

"The electors of each state shall meet and give their votes on the second Monday in January next following their appointment, at such place in each state as the legislature of such state shall direct. . . .

"It shall be the duty of the executive of each state, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of electors in such state. . . . to communicate, under the Seal of the state, to the Secretary of State of the United States, a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass of the number of votes cast for the appointment."

The electors meet on the day appointed, and go through the formalities set forth in the statutes. Their work is then done. The next step is taken by Congress. The act continues:

"Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of one o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate, and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the states, beginning with the letter A."

The tellers must read the certificates in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, and make a list of the votes as they appear from the certificates. The votes are counted, and the result handed to the President of the Senate," who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice-President of the United States, and shall, together with a list of the votes, be entered in the Journals of the two Houses."

There are elaborate safeguards provided in case of disputed election returns, and the like, but the general system of choosing the chief executive of the republic has been described in these paragraphs. There is special procedure in the event that the offices of President and Vice-President should both fall vacant during a presidential term, but this has no application to the present instance.

The 1920 presidential election in the United States will be the 34th in the history of the republic. Elections since 1880 resulted as follows:

1880, James A. Garfield, Republican, President; Chester A. Arthur, Republican, Vice-President.

1884, Grover Cleveland, Democrat, President; T. A. Hendricks, Democrat, Vice-President.

1888, Benjamin Harrison, Republican, President; Levi P. Morton, Republican, Vice-President.

1892, Grover Cleveland, Democrat, President; Adlai E. Stevenson, Democrat, Vice-President.

1896, William McKinley, Republican, President; Garret A. Hobart, Republican, Vice-President.

1900, William McKinley, Republican, President; Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, Vice-President.

1904, Theodore Roosevelt, Republican, President; Charles W. Fairbanks, Republican, Vice-President.

1908, William H. Taft, Republican, President; James S. Sherman, Republican, Vice-President.

1912, Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, President; Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat, Vice-President.

1916, Woodrow Wilson, Democrat, President; Thomas R. Marshall, Democrat, Vice-President.

# PRES. MACKENZIE OF DALHOUSIE FOR SCIENTIFIC BOARD

Ottawa, Oct. 29.—President Mackenzie, of Dalhousie University, Halifax, is the probable successor of Dr. A. P. MacCallum, of the Council on Scientific Research. Dr. MacCallum resigned recently to accept the chair of Bio-Chemistry at McGill. It is not known yet whether Dr. Mackenzie will accept, but if he will he is the man in view, with the recommendation of his colleagues on the council. He has been a member of it from the start and stands high in scientific circles.

The work of the council is to go ahead and assurances have been given that provision will be made next session for what has long been emphasized as essential, a research laboratory at Ottawa, corresponding to that at Washington, D. C.

# GERMAN OFFICERS HELD FOR TREASON

## Accused of Attempting to Sell U-Boat Plans to Other Powers.

(Copyright, 1920, by Public Ledger.)

Berlin, Oct. 29.—An inconspicuous newspaper paragraph reports that Naval Lieutenant von Bercken and a number of warrant officers have been arrested at Wielhige accused of treason in attempting to sell the secret plans of German submarines to foreign powers, including Japan and Spain.

The striking feature about the arrests is that under the Versailles peace treaty Germany is supposed to have no submarine secrets. She not only is forbidden to obstruct and acquire submarines, even for commercial uses, but she is also required to furnish the Inter-Allied Sontrol Commission with all documents and materials dealing with designs of warships and their armaments, as well as all secrets concerning guns, munitions, torpedoes, mines, explosives, wireless and generally everything relating to naval war materials.

Japan is one of the allies entitled to all this information and possess several of the most modern German submarines with all their secrets.

The arrests at Widhige seem to indicate that Von Bercken and his colleagues endeavored to cash in on something being held out on the control commission.

The arrest and conviction a short time ago of a Bavarian soldier for high treason—the offense consisting of revealing to Entente representatives a hidden depot of arms—show how the German courts interpret the crime of treason.

The man who imagines he never did a foolish act isn't wise enough to know what folly is.

DON'T think that because your stomach can digest food you are proof against indigestion. The most important digestive work is done by the bowels, liver and kidneys. Unless these are active and work in harmony, you are in danger of self-poisoning.

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Sold everywhere in Canada. In boxes, 25c., 50c.

help the bowels to functionate properly, and influence the liver and kidneys to act very efficiently.



# Why Foreign Countries Anxiously Watch Next Tuesday's Election

Never before has an American election been fraught with so much meaning to the rest of the world, to judge from the anxiety evident in the comment of the foreign press. In fact, this became so evident as the campaign went on that THE LITERARY DIGEST sent out an inquiry to the press abroad asking their views on our political struggle.

In this week's number of "THE DIGEST"—October 30th—the replies to this inquiry are printed. They range from a tone of ardent hope that whether the next President be Mr. Harding or Mr. Cox, his election will clear away the after-mists of war which have risen from the Peace Treaty and the League of Nations, through degrees of distrust and cynicism to utter dismay that the United States, which was capable and courageous enough to help win the war, seems to lack the intelligence to realize she must also help win the peace. The replies that are printed represent seventeen countries in all, including England, Ireland, Scotland, France, Germany, Belgium, Japan, Spain, China, Sweden, etc.

Coming, as it does, practically on the eve of our Presidential election this article will be read with great interest in America, as it reveals the world-wide anxiety over the outcome.

Among other striking features in this number of "THE DIGEST," you will find

A VALUABLE COLORED MAP OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

Accompanying This Is a Small Sketch Map of Central Europe Showing the Location of Czecho-Slovakia.

Issues in the British Coal Strike
Probing the Haitian Scandal
Hunting Booze-Outlaws
Dark Side of Low Farm Prices
London Prices Falling Down
A British Plea for German Children
A Letter From Herbert Hoover
The Slaughter of the Innocents
Bernstorff's Hope in the League
Our Country Districts Not Decadent
Coming Back to the Earth for Building Material
Next Winter's Snow
The Quarrel Over "Opal"
What the Boys Are Reading
A Formidable Educational Boom
America Leading Toward World Prohibition
"Degraders of the Christian Pulpit"
Who Shall Vote—and How?
Japanese-American Trade Relations
Enter—The New Immigrant
The Lobbies and Lobbyists That Camped in Washington
"Do American Congressmen Drink?"
Facts That Beat Eloquence in Salesmanship
Best of the Current Poetry
Topics of the Day

Many Fine Illustrations, Including Humorous Cartoons.

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SPECIAL TEN DAYS SALE --- at --- WILCOX'S

Of Men and Women's Clothing of all kinds at less than manufacturers' prices. This is not hot air but facts, and our reason for doing so is that we are overstocked with those lines and we need your money if you need Clothing. This is your chance. Everybody knows our prices are the lowest in town at all times, and when we put on a sale of this kind it should be worthy of your attention.

By taking advantage of this sale you can save from $5 to $10 on every Coat or Suit you buy. Read on:

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.
(Second Floor.)

Ladies' Coats, worth $32.00. Sale price, $22.00.
Ladies' Coats, worth $38.00. Sale price, $29.00.
Ladies' Coats, with Fur Collar, worth $45.00, Sale price $35.00.
Ladies' Coats, with Fur Collar, worth $65.00. Sale price $55.00.
Ladies' Coats, with Fur Collar, worth $75.00. Sale price $65.00

LADIES' SUITS.

Ladies' Suits, worth $65.00. Sale price $52.00.
Ladies' Suits, worth $45.00. Sale price $35.00.
Ladies' Suits, worth $35.00. Sale price $25.00.
Ladies' Suits, worth $30.00. Sale price $22.00.

LADIES' DRESSES,
from $15.00 to $39.00, less 20 per cent.

LADIES' KIMONAS,
from $4.50 to $13.00, less 10 per cent.

LADIES' SILK SKIRTS,
worth from $10.50 to $12.00. Sale price $6.98.

LADIES' CLOTH SKIRTS
from $5.25 to $12.00, less 10 per cent.

LADIES' SHIRTWAISTS
of all kinds at special cut prices.
Ladies' Shirtwaists, worth $12.00. Sale price $9.00.
Ladies' Shirtwaists, worth $9.50. Sale price $7.00.
Ladies' Shirtwaists, worth $7.50. Sale price $5.98.
Ladies' Shirtwaists, worth $6.75. Sale price $5.48.
Ladies' Silk Shirtwaists, worth $3.75 and $4.25. Sale price $2.98.
Ladies' Flannel Waists, worth $2.50. Sale price $1.98.
Ladies' Lawn and Duck Waists, worth $2.50 and $2.75. Sale price $1.98.

LADIES' CORSETS
at special cut prices during sale.

MEN'S DEPARTMENT.
(First Floor.)

Men's Overcoats, worth from $25.00 to $27.00. Sale price $20.00.
Men's Overcoats, worth $35.00. Sale price $28.00.
Men's Overcoats, worth $42.00. Sale price $32.00.
Men's Overcoats, worth $50.00. Sale price $42.00.

MEN'S ENGLISH MELTON OVERCOATS
in Brown, Green, Black and Grey, just the same kind your tailor charges $65.00 and $70.00 for. Our price $45.00. Sale price $35.00.

MEN'S SUITS
All marked in plain figures at prices from $25.00 to $65.00, less 20 per cent. during sale.

MEN'S RAIN COATS
in Tweed effects, light and heavy weight. Regular prices from $15.00 to $30.00, less 20 per cent.

MEN'S SWEATERS.
Men's Sweaters, worth $3.75. Sale price $2.98.
Men's Sweaters, worth $5.50. Sale price $3.98.
Men's Sweaters, worth $8.50. Sale price $7.50.
Men's Sweaters, worth $10.00. Sale price $8.50.
Men's Sweaters, worth $15.00. Sale price $13.00.

MEN'S PANTS.
Men's Pants in Corduroy, worth $7.25. Sale price $5.98.
Men's Pants in Blue Serge, worth $6.75. Sale price $5.98.
Men's Good Working Pants, worth $3.50. Sale price $2.98.

MEN'S OVERALLS AND JUMPERS
in Black and Blue, worth $2.50. Sale price $1.98.

MEN'S HEAVY WOOL UNDERWEAR
at special cut prices from $1.50 up.

MEN'S HEAVY WOOL SOX,
worth from 60c. to $1.00. Sale prices 39c., 49c., 59c. and 69c.

BOYS' SUITS AND OVERCOATS
at special cut prices during sale.

BOYS' SWEATERS
at special cut prices from $1.10 up.

MEN'S FLEECE-LINED UNDERWEAR, only $1.00.

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# TH

## Baseball Scandal Probe Continu

### Two Indictments Charg Thirteen Persons Return by Grand Jury.

Chicago, Oct. 29—Two indictm charging thirteen persons with o ating a confidence game and con acy were returned today by the gr jury investigating the baseball s dal.

**Seven Players, Two Gamblers**

Seven members of the Chic White Sox, three former base players, a boxer and two gamb are named.. . . . . .

The charges grew out of alle "fixing" of last year's world se between the White Sox and Cin nati

Those indicted are Eddie Cic Joe Jackson, Claude Williams, I McMullin, George Weaver, C Felsh, Bill Burns and Charles Risl White Sox players.

Arnold Gandil, former White player; Hal Chase, former New Y National player. Abe Attell, for boxer, now in Montreal; Jo "Sport" Sullivan, of Boston Rachael Brown of New York.

**Conspiracy Indictment**

The conspiracy indictment tains five counts including charge obtain money under false pretence to injure the business of the Chi League Baseball Club. Extraditio pers have been prepared by state's attorney for the thirteen efforts will be made immediatel was announced to obtain their re to Chicago. Attel is in Montreal, cotte, in Detroit, Gandil in Te Jackson and Weaver in North C lina, and the whereabouts of others is not known definitely to state's attorney.

Chief Justice McDonald annou that he would fix bail at $5,000 each indictment or $10,000 for eac those named.

## International Race Conditio

Halifax, N. S., Oct. 29—The co tions governing the International are announced as follows:

1.—One vessel only to repre Nova Scotia, and one only to re sent Gloucester.

2.—Crew to consist of twenty (25) men, including master, also representative of the opposing Owners to have the privilege of ta two (2) invited guests on each one of whom may be a pilot, if d ed, making a maximum total of t ty-eight (28) on each boat.

3.—The trophy cup is to be a petual challenge trophy—the cu remain in possession of a munic ity or some responsible organiza A formal document to be prepared ing that the cup is open to ye challenge. The present series t the best two out of three races, phy to be raced for this year, 1920 next year, 1921, off Halifax, and wards in accordance with the de the gift.

4.—Start to beat at 9 a.m. limit, nine hours. In case of a start and the race not conclude is to be called off at 6 p.m.

5.—Racing rules—the regular of the road.

6.—Length af course — forty Mes. Weather conditions permit the of the first two races shall windward or a leeward, if pos the others to be triangular, courses laid down. Sailing comm to have full jurisdiction over the and to notify competitors one hou force the start what course is se ed. Race every day unless postp for sufficient reasons.

7.—Dates, 1920 race Saturday, 30; Monday, Nov. 1; Tuesday, No

8.—Sails—Those only to be which are a regular part of a fi vessel outfit, viz.: 4 lowers, 1 sail, 2 topsails, 1 jib topsail.

Ballast—Rocks or iron, owner' tion. No shifting of ballast all after the firing of the fifteen m preparatory gun.

10.—Guns—One at fifteen mi before the start. One at five mi before the start, and the starting Competing schooners to be notifi any postponment of the time of ing.

11.—All times to be taken fron foremast of the vessel.

12.—Gloucester to appoint a r sentative to act on the race co tee—Arthur I. Millett appointed

## COMMERCIAL LEAGU READY TO BO

At an organization meetin Black's Alleys last night plans completed and a schedule draw for the Commercial League whic open Monday night. The first will be between the C. P. R. and sie & Co. The secretary of the mercial Club, Mr. H. R. McLell to roll the first ball in the le A handsome cup and a numb prizes have been donated b houses represented in the leag

The first week's schedule is a lows:

Monday, C. P. R. vs Vassie &

Tuesday, G. E. Barbour vs Em & Fisher.

Wednesday, P. O. vs Maritime

Thursday, Sugar Refinery vs Motors.

Friday, Imperial Optical vs Simms.

Saturday, Ames Holden vs Brokerage.

**To the Limit.**

It seems that Rev. Sprac speedy launch was not burned