

WILSON HAD SUPPORT OF WOMAN AND MOOSE VOTE

Western Progressives Turned To Him Almost En Masse But Not Those of East

PEACE WAS POWERFUL ISSUE WITH THE WOMEN

MOOSE AFRAID OF HUGHES—HYPHEN SHOT TO PIECES. LABOR VOTE DIVIDED.

NEW HAMPSHIRE WILSON'S

Leads New England State by 63 Votes.—Gains in California with 17 Precincts Missing.—Hughes Drops in Minnesota, but Still Maintains Safe Lead.—Wilson is a majority President.

New York.—On the returns up to date, President Wilson has received 5,568,555 votes and Mr. Hughes 3,980,561. Mr. Wilson's popular plurality is therefore 1,588,000. He is a majority president, which he was not when he went into office. In 1912 he received 6,023,419 votes.

It has been said that Mr. Hughes received the votes of the most populous states of the Union and Mr. Wilson that of the less populous. There is not so much difference as might be expected. The states which voted for Mr. Hughes had according to the last census 45,967,739 inhabitants. Those which voted for Mr. Wilson had 41,737,644. The difference in Mr. Hughes' favor is 4,230,095.

The latest returns from the close states show the following results: In California Wilson is leading by 5,437 votes, with a few scattering precincts missing in Minnesota, where some of the millionaires' votes have been counted. Hughes is still ahead by 250 votes with 37 districts missing.

In North Dakota, with 14 districts missing, Wilson leads by 933 votes; New Hampshire, where the count has been completed, gives Wilson a plurality of 63 votes.

From the reports of leading newspaper editors in the different states on the influence which brought about Mr. Wilson's election it is possible to get a clear idea of the part played in the different groups "votes" of which so much was said before election and of the groups which turned great bodies of voters to the candidate they desired.

Progressives and the Women. Two classes of voters, and two of the most influential, were the progressives and the women. These were not the "Germans-American" type who vote for a candidate because they are afraid of the "other fellow." They were the progressives and the women.

The split made in the Republican party in 1912, which became a breach in 1913, was not mended at Chicago. The disputes now in the hands of the papers indicate no probability of its being mended until the cause for it is taken away. From the Hudson River to the Mississippi the battles of 1912 were largely started with Hughes, but to the East and West of those boundaries, especially to the West, they were not. And it was the West that decided the election.

In New York and Illinois the breach was apparently healed; there is no sign of anything to the contrary, and the same thing seems true of the states that generally follow the leadership of these two. That, however, was as far as Colonel Roosevelt was able to bring about a reunion.



Woodrow Wilson

Table: Popular Vote and Pluralities. Columns: State, Wilson, Hughes, Pluralities. Rows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

Table: ELECTORAL VOTE. Columns: State, Wilson, Hughes. Rows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

REPUBLICANS SURE OF HOUSE CONTROL

WILL HAVE A MAJORITY OF ONLY SEVEN MEMBERS OVER THE DEMOCRATS.

THREE DISTRICTS IN DOUBT

Votes of Members of Minor Parties Which Have a Total of Nine Votes, Might Prevent Election of Speaker Mann.

The line-up of the House of Representatives in the next, or sixty-fifth Congress as far as shown by returns to date, will be as follows: Republicans..... 217 Democrats..... 210 Prohibitionist who will act generally with the Democrats..... 1 Socialist, who will act generally with the Democrats..... 1 Independent, who will attend the Republican caucus..... 1 Prohibitionist, who will attend the Republican caucus..... 1 Progressive, who will act generally with the Republicans..... 1 Doubtful (one in New Mexico and two in Pennsylvania)..... 3 Total membership..... 435

Table: Line-up By States. Columns: State, Rep, Dem, Others. Rows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

SENATORS ELECTED.

Alabama—Henry F. Ashurst, Dem. Arkansas—William P. Kirby, Dem. California—Hiram W. Johnson, Rep. Connecticut—Geo. P. McClean, Rep. Delaware—Joseph O. Wideman, Dem. Florida—Park M. Traubell, Dem. Indiana—Short term; James E. Watson, Rep. Long term; Harry S. New, Rep. Maine—Long term; Frederick Hale, Short term; Bert M. Fernald, Both Republicans, elected in September. Maryland—Joseph I. France, Rep. Massachusetts—Harry C. Clegg, Rep. Michigan—Charles E. Townsend, Rep. Minnesota—Frank B. Kellogg, Rep. Mississippi—John Sharp Williams, Dem. Missouri—James A. Reed, Dem. Montana—Henry L. Myers, Dem. Nebraska—G. M. Hitchcock, Dem. Nevada—Roy Pittman, Dem. New Jersey—Joseph S. Forgingham, Rep. New Mexico—Unaffiliated. New York—William M. Calder, Rep. North Dakota—Bernier J. McComb, Rep. Ohio—Arthur C. Capper, Dem. Pennsylvania—Philander C. Knox, Rep. Rhode Island—Tyler Gilbert, Gorge, Dem. U. D. McKellar, Dem. Texas—Charles A. Culberson, Dem. Utah—William H. King, Dem. Vermont—Carroll S. Page, Rep. Virginia—Claude A. Swanson, Dem. Washington—Miles Poindexter, Rep. West Virginia—Howard Sutherland, Rep. (Indicated). Wisconsin—Robert M. LaFollette, Rep. Wyoming—John B. Kendrick, Dem. *Incumbent.

GOVERNORS ELECTED.

Democratic. Arkansas—Dr. Chas. H. Branch. Colorado—Julius C. Gaultier. Florida—S. J. Catts. Georgia—Hugh M. Dorsey. Louisiana—Ruffin G. Pleasant. Missouri—Frederick D. Gardner. Montana—Sam V. Stewart. Nebraska—Keith Neville. New Mexico—E. C. De Baca. North Carolina—Thos. W. Bickett. Ohio—James M. Cox. South Carolina—Richard L. Manning. Tennessee—Tom C. Rye. Texas—James E. Ferguson. Utah—Simon Bamberger. Washington—Ernest Lister. West Virginia—John J. Cornwell. *Re-elected. Republican. Arizona—Thomas E. Campbell. Connecticut—Marcus H. Helcomb. Delaware—John G. Townsend. Illinois—Frank O. Lowden. Indiana—James P. Goodrich. Iowa—W. L. Harding. Kansas—Arthur Capper. Massachusetts—Samuel W. McCall. Michigan—Albert E. Stepien. Minnesota—J. A. A. Burnquist. New Hampshire—Harry W. Keyes. New Jersey—Wallace B. Eddy. New York—Chas. S. Whitman. Rhode Island—B. L. Baskin. South Dakota—Peter Norbeck. Vermont—Horace E. Graham. Wisconsin—Emuel L. Phillips. *Re-elected.

POPULATION OF WILSON AND HUGHES STATES

Table: Population of Wilson and Hughes States. Columns: State, Wilson, Hughes. Rows: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Maryland, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

RECOUNT CALIFORNIA'S VOTE.

San Francisco. The call for a recount of California's vote in the Presidential election began Tuesday, and soon have been taken not only to expedite the work but to insure its accuracy.

REPUBLICANS WILL WAIT FOR THE OFFICIAL COUNT

Will Not Concede Wilson's Election Until All the Doubtful States Are Canvassed.

New York.—It may be Thanksgiving before Charles E. Hughes sends President Wilson a telegram of congratulation. That is, it may be Thanksgiving if the Republican candidate remains in the hands of the Republican National Committee. For Chairman Wilcox said that he would make no concessions before the vote in all the doubtful states had been officially canvassed. It was explained that this meant when the secretary of state in each of the doubtful states had certified to the results. While the official canvass started in California Monday, it does not start in North Dakota until November 15. "We will make every week to November 15 and Thanksgiving week," this says on Nov. 10. "We," Chairman Wilcox said, "do not intend to estimate of the time to allow before the Republican leaders would do anything who had been elected president. He said he would make no concessions until all say that he regarded his own as a 'safe minimum' of the time to elapse. Mr. Hughes had nothing to say. He was asked for a statement as he returned to the Hotel Astor from an automobile ride but would make no comment. He has let it be known that he will make no public announcement of the result of last Tuesday's election until the official figures in the doubtful states, Minnesota, New Mexico, North Dakota and especially California has been made a matter of record.

NATIONWIDE RAIL R. STRIKE NEW DANGER

UNITED STATES IS AGAIN FACING PROBLEMS WITH RAILROAD MEN.

CAN NOT REACH AGREEMENT

Application of Eight-Hour Law Still Unsolved After Important Conference.—See Different Meaning of Provision.

Washington.—Danger of a nationwide railroad strike, which was believed to have been averted by the passage of the Adamson law, has not entirely disappeared. It developed here when representatives of the railroads and the Brotherhoods, comprising 100,000 employees, failed to reach an agreement on the proper application of the law. The stumbling block, it was reported, was the existing system of overtime, which was the subject of a conference.

The announcement of a new deadlock between the railroads and their employees came at the conclusion of an all-day conference at the national conference headquarters of the railroads and the Brotherhoods, which had been in session since September.

"We met," said Richard L. Manning, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, and the conference, "for the purpose of exchanging ideas on the proper application and operation of the Adamson law. We failed to reach an agreement and we are not certain that another meeting will take place."

William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Employees, spokesman for the employees in the absence of A. B. Garrett, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Carpenters, issued a statement that the Brotherhood would not hesitate to support a strike if the occasion warranted it.

"The Brotherhoods asked for this conference," said Mr. Lee, "at the morning session we discussed the application of the law and found that there was no basis upon which we could possibly agree. Another setback, besides the elimination of the mileage system, was the determination of the railroads to require their suits to determine the constitutionality of the law."

PRESIDENT IS BUSY AGAIN IN USUAL WAY.

Asks With Much Concern About Complexion of Next House.

Washington.—President Wilson was back at his desk in the White House after an absence of 24 hours, prepared to take up important legislative problems which have been held in abeyance pending the election as well as domestic questions. Among the latter the German submarine question, the Mexican problem and the number of Federal appointments.

The President was expected to consider first the submarine question, which is admittedly serious. A summary of recent developments in German submarine warfare prepared by the state department, was expected to be laid before him and in addition, he probably soon will confer with Ambassador Gerard on the question of the question of the question.

The President has not yet considered the question of the question. His cabinet, according to Ambassador officials, who characterize his signature reports that he had given up on such changes. It is possible, however, that one or two cabinet members may not remain after March.

The President asked for the latest information on the political make-up of the House of Representatives in the sixty-fifth Congress. He was told indications from present returns were that the Republicans would have 217 members and the Democrats 212 with six members of other parties.

"WON'T DISCUSS 1920" MR. ROOSEVELT SAYS.

Oyster Bay.—Aroused by the political significance attached by various politicians and newspapers to the visit of George W. Perkins to Sagamore Hill, Colonel Roosevelt expressed himself emphatically in regard to that 1920 sentiment.

"I want it clearly understood," he said, "that no amount of talk or talk at all induces me to speak of the 1920 sentiment. I won't discuss it."

AMERICAN FAMILY IS MURDERED IN TAMPICO.

Brownsville, Tex.—The murder of an entire American family in Tampico was reported here by Mrs. Eva Hanson, a refugee from that place. She was unable to give details of the affair. Mrs. Hanson said that Americans are leaving Tampico rapidly. El Paso, Texas.—General Francisco Murgula is to succeed Gen. Trevino as commander of the Northeastern Military Zone as soon as he arrives in Chihuahua City.