

WILSON HAD
SUPPORT OF
WOMAN AND
MOOSE VOTEWestern Progressives Turned
To Him Almost En Masse
But Not Those of EastPEACE WAS POWERFUL
ISSUE WITH THE WOMENMOOSE 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 8,508,085 votes and Mr. Hughes 8,090,961. Mr. Wilson's popular plurality is therefore 417,124. He is a majority president, which he was not when he went into office. In 1912 he received 6,293,419 votes.

It has been said that Mr. Hughes received the votes of the most populous states of the Union and Mr. Wilson states 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, 45,901,739 inhabitants. Those which voted for Mr. Wilson had 45,737,643. The difference in Mr. Hughes' favor is 164,096.

The latest returns from the close states show the following results:

In California Wilson is leading by 4,331 votes, with a few scattering precincts missing; in Minnesota, where some of the militiamen's votes have been counted, Hughes is still ahead by 286 votes with 27 districts missing; in North Dakota, with 14 districts missing, Wilson leads by 963 votes; New Hampshire, where the count has been completed, gives Wilson a plurality of 63 votes.

From the reports of leading correspondents in the different states on the influences which brought about Mr. Wilson's election it is possible to get a clear idea of the part played by the different group "votes" of which so much was said before election, and of the reasons which moved great bodies of voters to the decision they reached.

Progressives and the Women. Two classes of voters, and two only, accomplished the result. They were not the German-Americans, the labor vote, or any of the groups standing for special interests. They were the Progressives and the women.

The split made in the Republican party in 1910, which became a break in 1912, was not mended at Chicago. The dispatches 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 bolters of 1912 were largely satisfied 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.

The Progressives of Kansas, Washington, California and the other Western States have again defeated a Reactionary and made the nomination. Minnesota and Wisconsin voted for Hughes, but both have shown that they are as progressive as ever, Minnesota by accepting him so narrowly and Wisconsin by LaFollette's victory.

The woman vote and the Progressive vote telescope each other, for in the critical states the women who turned the election were largely Progressives. But the women voted as women, too. The reports from the states where women vote show that the dream of solidifying woman as a sex and swinging her vote this way and that at the order of female political leaders is shattered forever. But the women did make up their minds as women in many Western States, and voted without regard either to how the women politicians bade them or to how their own men folks voted.



Popular Vote and Pluralities

Vote in 1912			Vote in 1916			Pluralities		
Wilson	Rep.-Prog.	States	Wilson	Hughes	Wilson	Hughes	Wilson	Hughes
82,439	32,420	Alabama	87,396	26,250	61,146	..	..	..
10,324	9,970	Arizona	29,641	19,363	10,278	..	..	..
68,838	45,970	Arkansas	56,110	46,347	9,763	..	..	..
283,436	287,524	California	466,106	462,825	3,278	..	..	..
114,223	136,692	Colorado	170,295	96,852	73,443	..	..	..
74,561	102,453	Connecticut	99,687	106,373	6,686	..	..	..
22,631	24,884	Delaware	25,255	26,634	1,379	..	..	..
36,417	8,814	Florida	60,000	12,000	48,000	..	..	..
93,171	27,000	Georgia	110,000	28,000	82,000	..	..	..
39,921	58,337	Idaho	70,000	55,000	15,000	..	..	..
405,048	640,091	Illinois	869,152	1,044,608	175,456	..	..	..
281,890	313,274	Indiana	333,588	340,882	7,294	..	..	..
185,325	281,624	Iowa	170,071	219,817	49,746	..	..	..
143,670	194,967	Kansas	315,780	278,152	37,628	..	..	..
219,584	218,273	Kentucky	189,348	162,333	27,015	..	..	..
60,966	13,157	Louisiana	68,000	9,000	59,000	..	..	..
51,113	75,038	Maine	64,027	69,650	5,623	..	..	..
112,674	112,742	Maryland	134,216	113,695	20,521	..	..	..
173,408	298,176	Massachusetts	247,753	268,138	20,385	..	..	..
150,751	366,828	Michigan	231,161	302,488	71,327	..	..	..
106,426	190,190	Minnesota	178,548	178,803	255	..	..	..
57,114	5,138	Mississippi	91,000	5,000	86,000	..	..	..
330,746	332,192	Missouri	372,841	345,415	27,426	..	..	..
27,941	40,968	Montana	87,124	59,788	27,336	..	..	..
109,008	126,905	Nebraska	118,428	90,743	27,685	..	..	..
7,968	8,816	Nevada	12,448	9,842	2,606	..	..	..
34,724	50,721	New Hampshire	43,767	43,724	63	..	..	..
173,289	234,245	New Jersey	200,853	262,080	61,227	..	..	..
20,437	26,080	New Mexico	31,874	28,880	2,994	..	..	..
455,573	845,580	New York	766,710	876,172	109,462	..	..	..
144,507	98,269	North Carolina	158,000	110,000	48,000	..	..	..
29,535	48,816	North Dakota	54,279	53,154	1,125	..	..	..
423,152	506,393	Ohio	578,000	496,720	81,280	..	..	..
119,156	93,785	Oklahoma	140,000	110,000	30,000	..	..	..
47,064	72,723	Oregon	113,688	124,526	10,838	..	..	..
395,619	720,731	Pennsylvania	510,747	695,734	184,987	..	..	..
30,142	44,581	Rhode Island	39,353	44,589	4,806	..	..	..
48,355	1,329	South Carolina	68,000	1,500	66,500	..	..	..
49,942	58,811	South Dakota	45,449	50,892	5,443	..	..	..
130,335	113,169	Tennessee	138,647	97,553	41,094	..	..	..
221,579	55,608	Texas	230,000	75,000	155,000	..	..	..
36,589	66,274	Utah	81,850	52,925	28,925	..	..	..
15,350	45,375	Vermont	23,100	39,600	16,500	..	..	..
90,332	45,065	Virginia	60,107	21,132	38,975	..	..	..
86,840	184,143	Washington	200,000	185,000	15,000	..	..	..
113,197	135,866	West Virginia	118,332	120,359	1,027	..	..	..
164,409	189,539	Wisconsin	180,465	204,418	23,953	..	..	..
15,310	23,792	Wyoming	27,617	19,998	7,619	..	..	..

6,293,117 7,604,594. Totals 8,508,728 8,091,547 1,173,590 756,418

Popular plurality for President Wilson on present returns, 417,124.

Gain over popular vote in 1912, on present returns, 1,215,726.

Note.—All the returns shown in this table, with the exception of those from New Hampshire are unofficial and, with the exception of returns from New Jersey, Oregon, and Vermont, incomplete. Here is a list showing missing votes in some state where a number of districts not heard from have been specified: Arkansas, 531 out of 1,765; Colorado, 109 out of 1,451; Iowa, 487 out of 2,297; Kansas, 230 out of 2,443; Maine, four small precincts missing; Michigan, 275 out of 2,260; Minnesota, approximately, 2,500 votes, including border votes, to be heard from; Missouri, 140 voting precincts missing; New Mexico, 40 out of 638 missing; Washington, 283 out of 2,385; West Virginia, 12 precincts missing.

WOMEN A GREAT FACTOR.

Helped Wilson Win the West—Held
to Parties in Illinois.In the greatest of the suffrage states,
Illinois, the women divided on the
same lines as the men and voted
about the same."The result," says a Chicago corre-
spondent, "was to swell the vote of
the state without changing the result,
except in sporadic cases, where purely
local affairs were at stake."

The Republicans in Illinois appealed to the women in opposition to the slogan, "He kept us out of war," by bringing in women to give personal experiences in Mexico and in Europe and to tell of their vain appeals for protection under the American flag. If "He kept us out of war" had any effect on the Illinois women, this move offset it.

In many of the downstate counties the election officials did not separate the vote of the men and women. Where the distinction was made, the downstate totals were: Wilson, men, 232,592; women, 142,470; Hughes, men, 275,968; women, 187,806. This portion of the vote gave Hughes a plurality of 43,367 on the men's vote, and 45,336 on the women's.

"He kept us out of war," seems to have had no influence on the women of Illinois, but on the other hand they did not rise to the argument of the

suffrage leaders, who wanted them to make suffrage the sole issue; there is too little difference between their vote and the men's for any such thing to have happened.

In Montana, as in Illinois, the women appeared to be actuated by the same wishes and motives as the men.

How Wilson Led His Ticket.

States	Wilson	Governor
Arkansas	96,110	93,562
Colorado	158,257	145,156
Delaware	25,255	23,987
Florida	60,000	31,250
Idaho	70,000	60,500
Illinois	869,152	521,207
Indiana	333,588	324,833
Iowa	170,071	148,843
Kansas	315,780	198,000
Maine	64,027	67,219
Michigan	231,161	192,825
Massachusetts	247,753	230,102
Montana	87,124	75,931
Nebraska	118,428	117,839
New Jersey	200,853	165,605
New Mexico	31,874	27,065
New York	766,710	697,007
North Dakota	54,279	19,458
Rhode Island	39,353	25,384
Tennessee	138,647	131,974
Texas	230,000	200,000
Utah	81,850	77,465
Vermont	23,100	15,212
Washington	200,000	160,287
West Virginia	118,332	120,359
Wisconsin	180,415	171,782

REPUBLICANS SURE
OF HOUSE CONTROLWILL 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.

Washington.—Returns from all except three of the 435 Congressional districts in the country make it clear that the Republicans will have a majority of at least seven over the Democrats in the next House of Representatives.

Granting victories to the Democratic candidates in all three doubtful districts, the Republicans will still maintain a majority over their major party opponents. If the Democrats should capture the three doubtful districts, and the five members who have been elected by independent movements or minor parties should join with them, combined opposition would have a majority of one over the Republicans. But one of the minor party candidates will join the Republicans, and it is assured that two others will vote generally with that party.

This means that Republicans will be able to elect their candidate speaker, organize the House and control the committees. The Republicans may gain one and perhaps two of the doubtful districts. The third doubtful district is likely to go to the Democrats. 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
Protectionist, 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

Admits Miss Rankin Wins
In telegraphing to Washington that he had been re-elected, Congressman John H. Evans, Democrat, conceded the election of Miss Jeannette Rankin, Republican, as a Congresswoman at large from Montana over Harry B. Mitchell, Democrat.

Congressman James J. Britt, Republican, of North Carolina, whose election was in doubt, telephoned to Chairman Woods of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, from Asheville that the count in his district had been completed and that he was successful by thirteen votes over his Democratic opponent, Zeb Weaver.

LINE UP OF THE NEXT HOUSE

State	Rep.	Dem.	Others
Alabama	10	..	..
Arizona	1	..	..
Arkansas	7	..	..
California	6	4	1
Colorado	1	3	..
Connecticut	4	1	..
Delaware	1	..	..
Florida	4	..	..
Georgia	12	..	..
Idaho	2	..	..
Illinois	21	6	..
Indiana	9	4	..
Iowa	11	..	..
Kansas	3	5	..
Kentucky	2	9	..
Louisiana	7	1	..
Maine	4	..	..
Massachusetts	11	4	1
Maryland	2	4	..
Michigan	12	1	..
Minnesota	8	1	1
Mississippi	1	8	..
Missouri	2	14	..
Montana	1	1	..
Nebraska	3	3	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..
Nevada	1	..	..
New Jersey	10	2	..
New Mexico	..	1	..
New York	26	16	1
North Carolina	9	1	..
North Dakota	3	..	..
Ohio	9	13	..
Oklahoma	2	6	..
Oregon	3	..	..
Pennsylvania	29	5	2
Rhode Island	2	1	..
South Carolina	7	..	..
South Dakota	2	1	..
Tennessee	2	8	..
Texas	18	..	..
Utah	2	..	..
Vermont	1	9	..
Virginia	4	1	..
Washington	2	1	..
West Virginia	4	1	..
Wisconsin	11	..	..
Wyoming	1	..	..

Total..... 216 210 9

Doubtful—North Carolina, 1; New Mexico, 1; Pennsylvania, 2. Total, 4.

*Progressive.

**Independent.

***Socialist.

Total membership, 435.

ELECTORAL VOTE.

	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	12	..
Mississippi	10	..
Missouri	18	..
Montana	4	..
Nebraska	4	..
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	..
Total	276	255

POPULATION OF WILSON AND
HUGHES STATES

States.	Wilson.	Hughes.
Alabama	2,138,093	.....
Arizona	204,354	.....
Arkansas	1,574,449	.....
California	2,377,549	.....
Colorado	799,024	.....
Connecticut	.....	1,114,756
Delaware	.....	202,322
Florida	751,130	.....
Georgia	2,609,121	.....
Idaho	325,594	.....
Illinois	.....	5,638,595
Indiana	.....	2,700,876
Iowa	.....	2,224,771
Kansas	1,690,949	.....
Kentucky	2,289,906	.....
Louisiana	1,565,388	.....
Maine	.....	742,371
Maryland	1,295,346	.....
Massachusetts	.....	3,366,416
Michigan	.....	2,810,175
Minnesota	.....	2,075,708
Mississippi	1,797,114	.....
Missouri	3,293,335	.....
Montana	376,053	.....
Nebraska	1,192,214	.....
Nevada	71,875	.....
New Hampshire	430,572	.....
New Jersey	.....	2,537,161
New Mexico	327,301	.....
New York	.....	9,113,278
North Carolina	2,206,287	.....
North Dakota	577,056	.....
Ohio	4,767,121	.....
Oklahoma	1,657,155	.....
Oregon	.....	542,610
Pennsylvania	.....	7,665,111
Rhode Island	.....	542,610
South Carolina	1,515,400	.....
South Dakota	.....	583,888
Tennessee	2,184,739	.....
Texas	3,896,542	.....
Utah	373,351	.....
Vermont	.....	395,956
Virginia	2,061,612	.....
Washington	1,141,990	.....
West Virginia	.....	1,221,115
Wisconsin	.....	2,333,860
Wyoming	145,965	.....