SUFFRAGISTS AID WILSON IN WEST

Results in Kansas and California Largely Influenced by Them.

OHIO'S FLOP EXPLAINED

Eight Hour Law and Mismanagement by Republicans Cause State's Defection.

From those States which switched from the Republican to the Democratic standard, THE SUN has obtained reasons for the shift.

Kansas went for Wilson principally because women voters were impressed by the "he kept us out of war" slogan. Minnesota was largely influenced by the eight hour law. So was Ohio, where the Republican campaign was not well enough managed.

Women voters in California supported Wilson on the "peace" issue.

WOMEN SHIFT KANSAS.

At Least 40,000 Wives of Republicans Voted for Wilson.

TOPEKA, Kan., Nov. 8.—Humiliation is the term that best fits the feelings of Kansas Republicans in the face of the Wilson victory yesterday. At least 40,000 women, wives of Republicans, went to the polls and voted for Wilson because, as they believed, "he kept the country out of war" and saved their husbands and sons from the trenches.

The result in Kansas must be construed as a Democratic victory, but Kansas is anything but Democratic if men only did the voting. Appeals to the women to stand by the Republican party because it had given women the franchise were useless. They did not want war, and Hughes's election, they said, meant war with Mexico, or at least intervention in the very near future.

Wilson had staved off this calamity, and probably would continue to do so, but with Hughes as President and Roosevelt backing him trouble was sure to come. That was their argument, and no amount of persuasion would change them.

Attitude of Farmers.

Too many hundreds of farmers, who are receiving top prices for the produce of their farms, while admitting that Wilson's policies had nothing to do with it said that this condition was due to the European war, told their neighbors that they were in favor of "letting well enough alone," and voted for Wilson.

These two elements of votes put Kansas in the Democratic column. It was as big a surprise to the Democrats as to the Republican leaders. Thousands of Kansas Republicans to-day declared that if they had the chance again they would not give the women the right to vote.

"They can be too easily stampeded on a sentimental cry," a leader said.

The Republican State ticket is elected by a majority of about 50,000 below Gov. Capper, who was reelected by more than 100,000 majority. Here the women, after casting a vote for President Wilson, turned back and voted the Republican ticket, but they bolted on Congressmen. They had been told that Wilson kept the country out of war and that to be able to continue to keep it out he needed a Democratic Congress.

Three Out of Eight Seats Won.

The result is the Republicans elected three and the Democrats five Congressmen.

Chairman Charles H. Sessions of the Republican State Committee to-night made this statement:

"From the very beginning of the campaign I have counselled with and had the daily help of the most level headed leaders of our party. We recognized that the fight was on Hughes and the Congressional nominees, and our whole time and energy were used in their behalf.

"In every letter and telegram we appealed especially for help for Hughes and the Congressmen. Every speaker was urged to speak chiefly for the national ticket, but $1.75 wheat, 'he kept us out of war' and the Adamson law made it impossible for us to stem the tide."

OHIO'S TURN OVER.

Wilson Won on the Labor and War Fear Issues.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 8.—Ohio turned from the Republican to the Democratic column for several reasons. Probably the two most important were President Wilson's success in impressing upon industrial workers that he favored a shorter working day and in driving home the fear that the election of Hughes meant war.

Another reason was that Ohio is prosperous, and voters saw no reasons to consider the tariff issue. The Republican campaign in the State was not any too well managed, and it was handicapped by hostile newspapers in the cities.

Two months ago it was not conceivable that Ohio would go Democratic in the national election, and it is firmly believed to-day that the last ten days preceding the election witnessed a marked trend against Wilson. However, the impetus gained by the Wilson movement in early October could not be checked.

The issues, State and national, were in conflict, and personalities of candidates had considerable influence in the outcome. Myron T. Herrick, Republican, was considered a sure winner for United States Senator, but he was enveloped in the Wilson wave, and furthermore Atlee Pomerene, Democrat, made capital in the campaign out of Herrick's enormous expense account. Herrick also suffered undoubtedly because of a pledge he is said to have made to the drys that he would support national prohibition if elected. Ohio undoubtedly is still a wet State.

James M. Cox, Democrat, after being out of office two years, was reelected Governor over Frank B. Willis, Republican. The bitter fight between them had its effect on the national ticket.

Cox appealed to the Progressive vote on the strength of his reform programme of two years ago, and he linked his name up with Wilson's as a standard bearer of progress, successfully dubbing Willis a reactionary.

This progressive movement in Ohio had its inception in the constitutional convention of four years ago, when the initiative and referendum were adopted, along with other departures in traditional government. Undoubtedly the Democrats found it an advantage to have on their ticket J. G. Johnson and M. H. Donahue, Supreme Court Judges, whose names have been attached to so-called forward looking decisions in recent years.

WOMEN, TOO, IN CALIF.

They Were Almost Solid for the President.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Nov. 8.—The women changed the vote in California. They were almost solid for the President. There were other factors that contributed to Wilson's big vote, but none of them takes the place of importance occupied by the California suffragists.

Hughes's Western trip during the early stages of the campaign was a signal failure, and in no section of California was he able to make headway or create enthusiasm. Following his trip another "bloomer" was the Hughes petticoat train, which was not received with favor and especially from the women was greeted with little more than ridicule and derision.

Early in the campaign the Hughes managers feared the woman vote and organized a strong force of suffragists to combat it and endeavor to turn the tide.

The Hughes women reported from time to time that Wilson's policy of peace had found so much favor among the women that they could offer no argument to offset it. His child labor law also won the favor of the gentler sex. To all of the arguments offered by the Hughes women the Wilson suffragists replied "Wilson has kept the country out of trouble. We want peace, so we want Wilson."

MINNESOTA'S STAND.

Eight Hour Law Believed to Have Had Great Influence.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 8.—The change in the Minnesota vote was brought about largely through the influence of the eight hour law, which had a wide appeal to the railroad brotherhoods. Railroad men were strongly in favor of Wilson, and late reports are to the effect that within the last few days the Administration made its peace with the railroad authorities.

The labor vote in fact was almost a solid unit for the President. In addition the Scandinavians, who predominate in this section, were swayed by the peace propaganda of the Administration, and it is believed that their vote will be the means of returning the President a winner in this State.

Many farmers too broke an ironclad precedent and voted for Wilson as in some measure showing their appreciation for high prices in wheat and corn. Minnesota has been openly split for a month back, from which time dated the doubt of the Republicans to win as easy a victory as they usually do.

Among the conservative voters, those who constitute the silent vote and on the fence vote have approved the attitude of the President in disregarding the attack made upon him by Hughes when he passed through two months ago. It is also conceded that Hughes injured the Republican cause in the State by this same attack.

In the face of contrary reports it is freely predicted that Wilson will secure the major part of the votes from the guardsmen now on the border. All of these elements, primarily the labor element, have brought about the surprise vote of the campaign.

CAPT. KOENIG AT BANQUET.

New London Citizens Entertain Submarine Commander and Crew.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Nov. 8.—A reception and banquet was given by citizens here to-night for Capt. Paul Koenig and his crew of the German merchant submarine Deutschland. A gold watch with the seal of the city was given to the captain, and his men received silver match cases and fountain pens. Mayor Rogers and other prominent citizens made addresses, and Capt. Koenig, wearing his celebrated smile, responded briefly.

The submarine is expected to start on the return trip Friday afternoon. An unconfirmed report had it that the German war submarine U-57 was being looked for off Pleasure Beach, fifteen miles to the west, to act as a convoy on that day.

SUBWAY TRAINS HELD UP.

Car Runs Off Track at City Hall Loop in Rush Hour.

For three hours yesterday morning traffic in the subway was demoralized as a result of a Lenox avenue local train having run off the track on the City Hall loop, just as the train was leaving the Brooklyn Bridge station for City Hall a little before 9 o'clock, in the height of the morning rush hour. It was close to noon before traffic became normal again.

The car struck a signal post as it left the tracks, throwing the passengers into a panic. The motorman finally stopped the car and the passengers walked back to the Bridge station platform. The power was then shut off on the entire section and the wrecking crew got to work.

Local trains were shunted to express tracks wherever there was a crossover, but this cluttered up the express tracks with their double burdens and trains crawled along the road. All traffic to Bowling Green station was stopped for more than an hour.

A WOMAN riding on an elephant down Fifth avenue yesterday so dislocated traffic at Forty-second street that a policeman shooed her into a side street. The elephant was decorated with the legend "I Lost." The young woman was Miss Katie Schmidt, an ice skater at the Hippodrome, and the elephant was Jennie, the largest in the Hippodrome menagerie. Miss Schmidt had wagered with Miss Girard that Illinois would go Democratic. Had Miss Girard lost she would have ridden a donkey down Fifth avenue.

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LONDON CALLS IT "ELECTION PUZZLE"

American Political News Takes Leading Place in the English Papers.

LONDON, Nov. 9 (Thursday).—The American elections occupy leading positions in both the news and editorial columns of the London papers this morning, and the war news finds itself crowded into a secondary position for the first time since the outbreak of the conflict.

The papers devote from one to five columns to what they call the "American election puzzle."

The editorials generally emphasize, as they have repeatedly during the past two months, that the election, whatever its issue, is not likely to affect to any marked degree the foreign policy of the United States or its attitude toward the war. Thus the *Times*, after a painstaking discussion of the views of President Wilson and Mr. Hughes and domestic politics, says:

"But, whatever the course of America's domestic politics and whoever her President, we trust and believe that she will continue to give the legitimate support, moral and material, which she has afforded them throughout the war."

The *Daily News* says: "The election of 1916 has clothed itself with characteristics worthy of the historic times in which it has fallen. In its sustained uncertainty it has carried to a fitting climax the alternating vicissitudes of the campaign. One fact remains certain, namely, with the field shared by two candidates of honor and integrity a President of honor and integrity will necessarily rule at the White House during the next quadrennium, as in the past quadrennium."

Jersey Woman Burned to Death.

PATERSON, N. J., Nov. 8.—When her clothing caught fire as she was preparing breakfast on a gas stove to-day Mrs. Margaret McFarland, 67, of 260 Grand street, was burned to death. Her daughter, Mrs. Annie Johnson, 47, with whom she lived, was badly burned trying to save her mother.

Norwegian Steamer Sunk.

LONDON, Nov. 8.—Lloyd's announces that the Norwegian steamer Reime has been sunk. She was 1,913 tons gross register and was built at Sunderland in 1912.

ANALYSTS AT SEA OVER VOTE RESULT

Hyphenate Issue Affected Wilson Only in Certain Cities, Mostly in East.

LABOR NOT CONTROLLED

Roosevelt Blamed for Apparent Defection of German Vote From Hughes.

Even when the country feels certain of the identity of its next President there will be no end of discussion regarding the part the so-called hyphen vote and the so-called labor vote played on election day. The headquarters analysts have scarcely begun to study the returns to see how the racial and industrial currents ran.

This much is clear, however: The Americans of German or Irish blood did not, the country over, vote for Mr. Hughes in anything like the proportion the Democratic managers had professed to fear. Union labor proved once more, in the face of what amounted to a command from Samuel Gompers, that it could not be delivered en bloc.

President Wilson carried several German American centres with the help of German American votes. Among them was St. Louis. The explanation yesterday was that as St. Louis is a centre of the brewing industry preference was shown for the party which, generally speaking, is supposed to oppose prohibition. In other words, the Germans of St. Louis ignored the whole hyphenated controversy and voted in the light of their local interests, just as they have done in the past.

Repudiation of Roosevelt.

Cincinnati was another city which was to be unanimous for Hughes, judging from the alarm raised by the Democrats in their effort to convince the country that every Teutonic settlement was a little Germany, holding the Fatherland supreme over their adopted country. Hamilton county, of which Cincinnati is the major part, did give Hughes a plurality of about 12,000. But it is a normally Republican county, and Taft in 1908, with 18,000, and Roosevelt in 1904, with 40,000, fared better there than Hughes.

George Sylvester Viereck, editor of *Fatherland*, concedes that the German-American vote was generously split between Hughes and Wilson. He also says "there would have been a landslide for Mr. Hughes on the strength of his Philadelphia declaration for the enforcement of all American rights if Mr. Hughes had repudiated Theodore Roosevelt."

"A large proportion of the electorate," Mr. Viereck continues, "was firmly convinced that Theodore Roosevelt was as much a candidate as Charles Evans Hughes. To them a vote for Wilson was a vote against Roosevelt. If Mr. Hughes is defeated, he owes his defeat to the Colonel."

More Irishmen in Congress.

What the coalition of various German and Irish American organizations and the American Truth Society really accomplished, Mr. Viereck said last night, will be indicated in the vote for Congressmen. He said that the returns in hand indicated that every candidate for Congress in New York indorsed by these bodies had been elected with the exception of William S. Bennet in the Twenty-third district. He said there would be more Irishmen in Congress than ever before as a result of this agitation.

In New York and Illinois the German Americans seem to have voted for Mr. Hughes in greater numbers than elsewhere. A Tammany leader said frankly yesterday that the small plurality for Mr. Wilson in this city was due not to any knifing by the organization but to the fact that Mr. Wilson had offended Germans, Austrians, Irish and other foreign voters and they simply could not be driven to vote for him.

"The hyphen issue," this man said, "should never have been emphasized by Democratic newspapers, and they were just the ones that overplayed that issue. When President Wilson sent that stinging telegram to Jeremiah O'Leary he perhaps treated O'Leary properly, but he incurred the resentment of a lot of men with Irish names. They thought that O'Leary had been picked out for verbal castigation because his name stood out as an Irish American and necessarily as that of a so-called hyphenate.

Felt Also Over the River.

"It will be seen that Mr. Wilson has suffered a similar loss of Democratic votes in Hudson county, New Jersey, which for years has been a Democratic stronghold because of the votes of foreign born Teutons and Irishmen who are naturalized Americans.

"Tammany didn't knife Wilson. It was simply impossible for the organization to get out the vote for him or to hold Democratic voters of this city in line."

The great card that the national Democratic campaigners played to get their share of the German vote was the "peace and prosperity" appeal. When the accounts are all closed probably no single factor will be found to have been more influential in this direction than the work of Dr. William Heinecke, a former Lutheran pastor of Dubuque, Iowa, among his fellow Germans.

At Democratic headquarters yesterday amazement was expressed that Minnesota apparently should be the decisive State. For many weeks Minnesota was regarded as surely Republican, it being thought that the Scandinavians and the Germans would combine in a normally Republican way. But about two months ago it became apparent that the Norsemen were inclined to sympathize with President Wilson on account of the community of difficulties experienced by America and their own neutral countries. From that time on the Democrats spent a good deal of money in Minnesota, mostly on campaign publicity.

As to the labor vote, Republican managers said yesterday it undoubtedly had been the means of carrying Ohio for Wilson and might be the determining factor in California. Elsewhere they could not see that labor had done anything abnormal. They pointed to the Republican victories in great industrial centres like Detroit and Bridgeport, both of which had been claimed by the Democrats, as two luminous instances of the President's failure to capture the workers. It was reported that Hughes had even carried Henry Ford's own precinct in Detroit.

The Democrats, on the other hand, saw everywhere a "great sweep" of labor to Wilson. It will take careful analysis of complete figures to determine the facts.

GREGORY HERE, MAY ACT ON FRAUD 'PLOT'

Attorney-General Sees McCormick; Corruption Charges Are Discussed.

Thomas W. Gregory, United States Attorney-General, came from Washington yesterday to see Vance McCormick, Democratic chairman. Mr. McCormick said Mr. Gregory had come merely on a social visit, just as any other good Democrat might; but there was a strong rumor at the Democratic headquarters that the Attorney-General was called here officially in connection with alleged election frauds.

It was said in Washington that the particular matter which had been brought to Mr. Gregory's attention, and which prompted him to go to New York, was the story that the Democrats are on the trail of a big plot to deliver to the Hughes forces a large section of Minnesota which centres about Duluth.

All that Chairman McCormick would say about this was that the Democratic leaders in all the States are watching for election frauds and that concerted democratic action will follow any such incidents that may have occurred. He was asked whether counsel had been employed, but would only say that whatever action seemed necessary would be taken.

Chairman McCormick also had a conference yesterday with De Lancey Nicoll and John B. Stanchfield, both of them allied with the Democratic party, and the deduction from this conference was that they had been called into consultation in connection with the alleged plot. It was officially stated at headquarters that their visit had no special significance.

The activity of the Democrats in this connection became further apparent when the word came from New Haven last evening that Connecticut's seven electoral votes, which apparently were for Hughes, would be held up pending a Federal investigation. It was said corruption had been wholesale, especially in Bridgeport. A Federal probe was ordered by Homer Cummings, the County Prosecutor, who also is the national vice-chairman.

It was talked freely at the national Democratic headquarters last night that the final results might be so close as to make a recount necessary.

PROBE ASKED IN CONN.

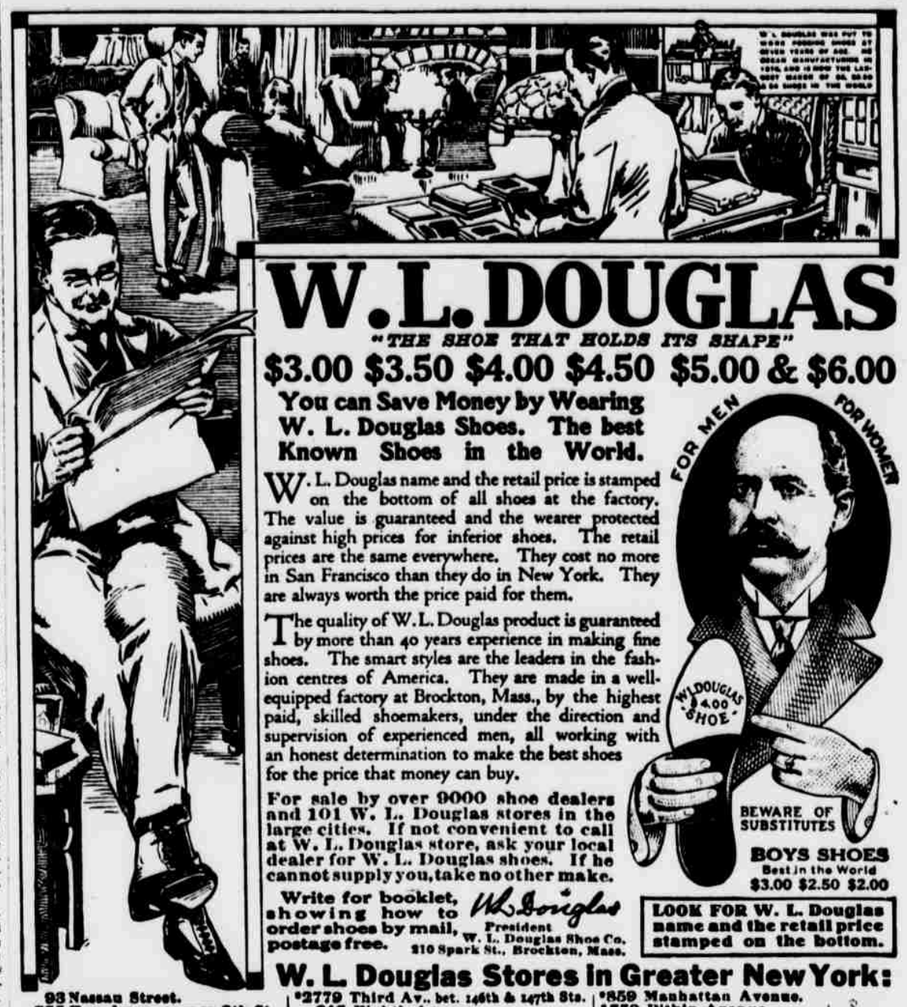
Stamford Prosecutor Thinks Wholesale Frauds Were Perpetrated.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 8.—Although the late favorable news may alter his decision, Homer S. Cummings of Stamford, national Democratic vice-chairman, in his capacity as State Attorney for Fairfield county, planned to-day to hold up the seven Connecticut electoral votes, awarded yesterday to Hughes, pending investigations of alleged corruption.

Because the alleged corruption by Republican bosses is in connection with a national election Mr. Cummings said this afternoon he would suggest a thorough probe by Federal investigators and a complete airing of alleged scandals in the Federal courts. The State Attorney, although he ran close to President Wilson, was defeated yesterday for the Senate by Senator George P. McLean. Fairfield county, which lies in southwestern Connecticut, and especially its shire town, Bridgeport, were expected to show substantial pluralities for Wilson.

When Hartford, normally Republican, went for Wilson by unprecedented figures it appeared that the President might carry the State until Bridgeport and surrounding towns reported Hughes pluralities. State Attorney Cummings believes there was serious tampering with the electorate in the county and that a Wilson victory in the State may have been stolen away by improper methods.

At any rate, just before departing for New York this afternoon Mr. Cummings said that if necessary to insure Wilson's election he would have Connecticut's seven votes impounded and under an injunction until the charges could be ventilated in the United States courts.



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