

WILSON AND MARSHALL WIN BY A LANDSLIDE

Carried 38 of the 48 States.

T. R. RUNS SECOND

President Taft Carried Only Four States.

CONGRESS IS DEMOCRATIC

Will Have a Working Majority in Both Branches.

New York, Nov. 7.—Woodrow Wilson, governor of New Jersey, was swept into the presidency of the United States in Tuesday's election, with Governor Thomas R. Marshall, his running mate for the vice presidency, on a Democratic tidal wave.

Thirty-eight of the forty-eight states of the Union are in the Democratic column, the house of representatives in the next congress is assured to that party by a majority of probably more than 160, and the Democrats will have 52 out of the 98 United States senators after March 4, 1913, a clear control of every department of the federal government.

Many staunch old-line Republican states were among those captured by Wilson and Marshall, and the thirty-seven states credited to him give him 599 of the 531 electoral votes. The victory is only comparable to that in 1872 of U. S. Grant over Horace Greeley, when Grant received 286 electoral votes and Greeley 63.

Of the ten states which rejected Wilson, six, with an electoral vote of 104, were credited to Colonel Roosevelt, the Progressive nominee, and four, with only 15 electoral votes, were credited to President Taft, the Republican nominee for re-election.

Some of the states placed on this line-up were very close and may be changed by more complete returns. Included among these were Iowa and South Dakota, believed to be for Colonel Roosevelt; Minnesota and New Hampshire, classed as Wilson states, and Wyoming, which probably has gone for Taft.

Pennsylvania went to Roosevelt by a plurality of 15,000. The city of Philadelphia gave Taft a plurality of 11,000, and it was a close race between the president and Wilson for second place in the state.

Governor Wilson has carried Maine, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Kentucky, Maryland, Tennessee, Nebraska, and Oregon, all the southern states, and has probably carried Missouri, Iowa and the Dakotas.

New Mexico, which the Progressives thought was sure for Roosevelt, has been carried by Wilson. California is safely for Roosevelt, but in North Dakota, which the Democrats thought was safe for Wilson, seems to be about equally divided between Taft and Roosevelt.

Wilson has carried Missouri by 20,000. Major has been elected Democratic governor. The returns also show that both the upper and lower branches of the Missouri legislature will be controlled by the Democrats.

In California one of the interesting features of election day was the part taken by the women in their first presidential election. In Los Angeles the vote of the women was extraordinarily heavy and was heavily Progressive.

In San Francisco there were in many women clerks of election, and in one district eighty women did picket duty to prevent the election of Wolff for state senator and the constitutional amendment permitting the re-establishment of race tracks, which Wolff espoused.

The returns from Louisiana have brought some disappointment to the Progressives of that state. The strong anticipated anti-Roosevelt sentiment seems to have eaten into normal Democratic pluralities by less than 10 per cent. In many parts of the state Debs ran ahead of Taft.

In Indiana the Democratic governor is elected. Beveridge has been defeated and the legislature is Democratic.

Roosevelt carried Michigan by from 75,000 to 100,000. Ferris, Democrat, for governor, was elected by 25,000 plurality.

In all the states where Roosevelt and the Progressive candidates for governor have run second to Wilson and the Democratic candidates for governor the Progressive party will have control of the election machinery over the Republicans beginning with next year's municipal campaigns. This control will extend to 1914 in the state elections for governor and members of the legislature.

In New York state, in all counties where Oscar Straus, the Progressive candidate for governor, has run second to William Sulzer, the Progressives will have control of the election

machinery over the Republicans, beginning with next year's municipal elections. This control will also extend, according to law, to 1914, when a governor is to be elected and a legislature is also to be elected which will elect a United States senator to succeed Elihu Root.

ELECTORAL VOTE BY STATES

THE ELECTORAL VOTE. Wilson 399 Roosevelt 117 Taft 15

The following table shows the states apparently carried by the various presidential nominees in Tuesday's election, although several are very close and more or less in doubt, with the electoral vote of each state:

Table showing electoral votes by state, carried by Wilson (Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin) and carried by Roosevelt (Illinois, Kansas, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Washington) and carried by Taft (Idaho, Utah, Vermont, Wyoming).

T. R. WINS IN PENNSYLVANIA

Colonel's Vote in Western Part of the State Overcomes Wilson's Lead. Philadelphia, Nov. 7.—Pennsylvania, one of the few states which was not swung into the Democratic column by the Wilson landslide, nevertheless felt the effect of the Democratic tide. Although Roosevelt carried the state, many local contests were won by the Democrats.

Among the more notable changes was the defeat of Daniel F. Lefean, for five terms the Republican congressman from the York district. He was defeated by A. R. Brodbek, his Democratic opponent.

The Democrats also gained in the legislature, the Socialists losing their only seat through the defeat of Maurer of Reading.

Roosevelt's plurality over Wilson will be about 25,000, with Taft a close third, despite his plurality of 9520 in Philadelphia.

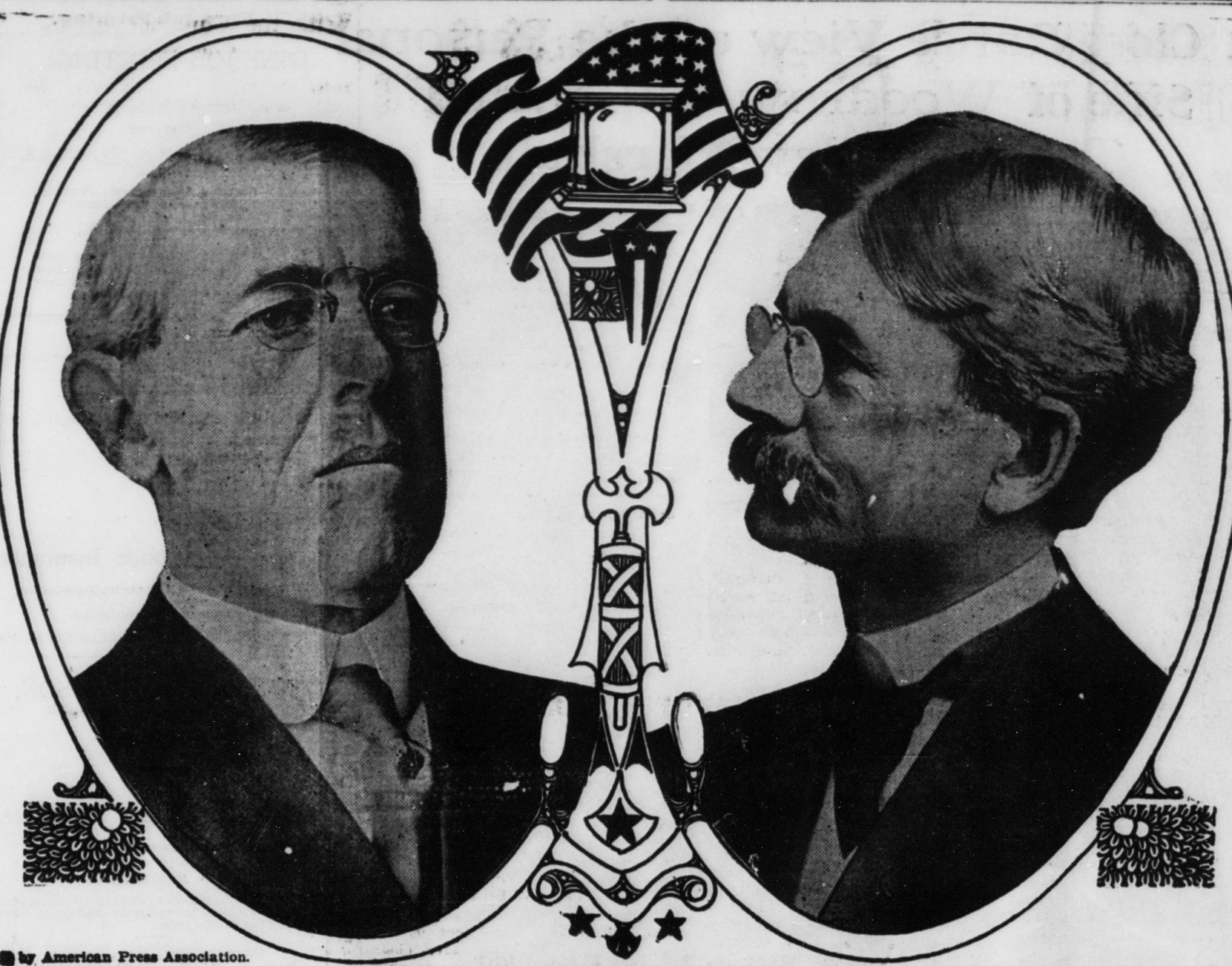
The state was oddly divided, apparently, in its allegiance. Many of the rural districts show a strong leaning toward Wilson, while Allegheny county, which includes Pittsburgh, was overwhelmingly for Roosevelt. With Philadelphia in line for Taft, this leaves the state divided in three.

The Republicans elected their four congressmen-at-large in the state. They are John M. Morin, F. E. Lewis, A. H. Walters and A. R. Rupley.

Two Democrats were elected to congress from Philadelphia districts, and incomplete returns indicate that one or two congressional districts in the state now represented by Republicans have also been captured by the Democrats.

The Republican state candidates were also elected, according to the incomplete returns. They are Robert K. Young for state treasurer and A. W. Powell for auditor general.

Roosevelt suffered losses in counties where his vote was expected to be overwhelming. Lackawanna county was regarded as the citadel of the Progressives, but early returns indicate that Wilson was much stronger than was supposed. The miners voted almost solidly for the colonel, but Wilson received large support from the workmen in other industries in the coal belt counties.



The President and the Vice President-Elect.

TEXAS.—Dallas.—Wilson has carried Texas by about 170,000. The vote for Taft and Roosevelt is nearly evenly divided. INDIANA.—Indianapolis.—Indiana apparently went overwhelmingly Democratic. Governor Wilson had almost as many votes as Taft and Roosevelt combined. For Governor, Samuel M. Ralston (Dem.) won out over Albert J. Beveridge (Prog.) and Winfield T. Durbin (Rep.). WASHINGTON.—Seattle.—Roosevelt's plurality in Washington will be 45,000 and the Roosevelt vote has carried to victory the state ticket and the two congressmen-at-large. NORTH CAROLINA.—Raleigh.—Wilson swept the state by a large majority, Taft receiving a pitifully small vote, being utterly overshadowed by Roosevelt's vote. In some important counties Taft could not muster 50 votes. In one county he got none at all. The Legislature will be overwhelmingly Democratic. Presidential contest was far out classed in popular interest by the triangular one for Senator. Senator Simmons was winner by a good majority. RHODE ISLAND.—Providence.—The closeness of the voting and the slowness of the returns make it difficult to determine the outcome of the election before the ballots are all counted. Taft leads, however, with Wilson second and Roosevelt last. OKLAHOMA.—Oklahoma City.—Woodrow Wilson carried Oklahoma by a majority estimated at 30,000. Senator Robert L. Owen, candidate for re-election under the Oregon plan, defeated his Republican opponent, Judge J. B. Dickerson, by a large majority. MONTANA.—Helena.—Five precincts in Butte, Helena, Billings and Great Falls, the largest towns in Montana, give Wilson 545, Roosevelt 458, Taft 353, Debs 52. MARYLAND.—Baltimore.—Wilson carried Maryland by from 20,000 to 25,000 plurality. All of the five Democratic Congressmen from Maryland were re-elected. KENTUCKY.—Louisville.—Wilson carried Kentucky by a heavy majority, several strong Republican counties going into the Democratic column. Louisville and the rest of the Fifth district went Democratic for the second time in a quarter of a century.

UN-OFFICIAL VOTE CAST AT THE GENERAL ELECTION HELD IN CENTRE CO. NOV. 5th, 1912.

Large tabular data table showing un-official vote cast at the general election held in Centre Co. Nov. 5th, 1912. Columns include 1908, President, Treas., Aud. Gen., Congressmen-at-Large, and Assemblies. Rows list various districts and candidates such as Bellefonte, S. W., Bellefonte, W. W., Centre Hall Borough, Howard Borough, Milesburg Borough, Millheim Borough, Philadelphia Borough, etc., and candidates like Bryan and Sherman, Taft and Sherman, Wilson and Marshall, etc.