Northwest vs. Southeast: Factors Affecting the 1912 Suffrage Referendum Vote in Wisconsin

In 1911, the Wisconsin legislature passed a suffrage bill that would have allowed women in the state to vote in all elections, but to become a law it had to be voted on in a referendum. The Wisconsin Woman Suffrage Association and the Political Equality League campaigned potential voters the year prior to the referendum that was set for November 5, 1912, to persuade them to vote in favor of enacting the suffrage bill. The referendum was defeated due to multiple causal factors including ethnic and religious divisions, urban versus rural populations, brewing and agricultural industries, United States and Wisconsin politics, and voting patterns in Wisconsin prior to and during 1912. These factors interconnect to help explain why more northwestern counties voted in favor of suffrage versus southeastern counties where there was more suffrage organization.
An analysis of the official results provided by the Wisconsin Secretary of State reveals that most of the obvious fraud took place on the far southwest side of Milwaukee. The rest was scattered throughout the city, which delayed reporting its vote tallies until most Americans were already long asleep. "Democrats are hard at work falsifying fraudulent ballots in Wisconsin and Michigan, but both efforts are already being challenged by Trump team members," writes Mike Adams, the Health Ranger. "Wisconsin will go into a recount, and it's highly likely the recount will toss out the fabricate [sic] 'fake' votes that magically appears [sic] last night (around 200,000, all voting for Biden at 100%, an obvious fraud)."

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