

name on there was nothing to increase hope and much to add to the depression. Wilson was leading in California, leading in Minnesota and seemed to have the advantage in Oregon and North Dakota.

It was not until the late afternoon that the Republican hopes began to rise. A thrill of good news came from California, that the rural districts and small towns were cutting down San Francisco's lead for Wilson.

With these combinations figured out and with rising tendencies in the Hughes vote on the Pacific coast and in Minnesota, and when it was seen that the smaller States of this group were swinging to Mr. Hughes, then there was a distinct lift in Republican optimism.

Assurances From the Big States.

But the peculiar character of this table of figures was that either California or Minnesota must be won by Mr. Hughes to effect a winning combination. The situation grew tenser every minute as this became apparent. The Minnesota leader constantly assured the New York office that Wilson had obtained his lead in St. Paul, Minneapolis and other cities and that the country districts would send Mr. Hughes forging to the front.

Then word came from the chairman of the Oregon State committee that Oregon was safe. It was transferred to the Hughes column. By 8 P. M. they had the definite word that two-thirds of Oregon's precincts gave Hughes a lead of 4,000.

Next North Dakota drifted so much to the Hughes side that the leaders felt safe in putting its vote in the Hughes total. This left but three States, California, Minnesota and New Mexico, and for the remaining hours the returns from these were scanned tensely. It was recognized that Mr. Hughes must carry two of the three to win.

As the night went on it seemed sure that Mr. Hughes was not only overcoming Mr. Wilson's lead in both California and Minnesota but was slowly going ahead, at the rate of a few votes to an election district. In Minnesota at 11 P. M. he was gaining at the rate of ten votes to a district and cutting Wilson's lead to ribbons.

Reports From Other States.

Even while the Republican leaders were figuring on possible combinations that would elect Mr. Hughes there were a few States already in the Republican column that hadn't ceased to trouble. West Virginia was one of these, and Mr. Wilcox, Mr. Hitchcock and others kept a close eye on the returns from this State. However, toward 10 P. M. it became apparent that while Mr. Hughes's lead was small, it was steady, and then at midnight Gov. Hatfield reported that the State was sure for Hughes by 5,200.

New Hampshire reported at one time a plurality of 150 for Wilson, but at 11 P. M. an unofficial announcement from the Secretary of State of New Hampshire gave Hughes's plurality in a complete vote as 161. Senator Hollis, for the Democrats, was still claiming the State for Wilson. There was a margin of 800 to 1,000 in Delaware, but it seemed to be sufficient and there was no worry about that State. Oregon's plurality was indicated as more than 4,000.

Almost every doubtful State with the exception of Kansas and Idaho has troops at the border. The Republican leaders thought this might have a bearing on the situation in extremely close contests, since it was their opinion that the majority of National Guardsmen are for Mr. Hughes. It was a point of especial interest in New Mexico, where the race was very close, because New Mexico has 1,109 men at the border.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM SEVEN CLOSE STATES

Continued from First Page.

Plurality, although unofficial, was based on official returns. In apparent contradiction of that announcement George E. Ferrand, chairman of the Democratic State Committee, gave out figures indicating a small plurality for Wilson. Chairman Ferrand's statement said that with thirteen small towns missing Wilson had 42,464 votes; Hughes, 42,326.

Newspaper returns, with two small towns in the White Mountains missing gave Hughes a lead of 524.

Official War Department figures show there are 1,375 National Guardsmen from New Hampshire on the border.

NORTH DAKOTA PUZZLES.

Incomplete Returns Give Hughes Lead of 1,080 Votes.

PARRIS, N. D., Nov. 8.—North Dakota, with five electoral votes, remains doubtful. Both parties claim to have a lead to-night. Returns from 1,243 out of 1,859 precincts give Hughes 40,659, Wilson 39,561.

Wilson had an early lead, which was wiped out by rural returns. At 4 P. M. Hughes led by only twenty votes. Several Republican newspapers conceded the State to Wilson this morning, but have now taken it back. The country precincts turned the tide toward Hughes.

Porter J. McCumber was re-elected United States Senator, three Republican Representatives were elected and the Republicans elected Lynn J. Frazier as Governor and the entire Republican State ticket.

IDAHO SEEMS WILSON'S.

Returns From Half the State Give Him 10,000 Plurality.

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 8.—The count of 373 precincts complete out of 743 in the State gives Wilson 33,318, Hughes 28,436. This is more than half the vote. For Governor Alexander, Democrat, leads by 2,475, against Davis, Republican, with 30,904.

HUGHES SWING IN W. VA.

Plurality Growing and Reaches 5,541 at 1 o'clock This Morning.

CHARLESTON, W. Va. (Thursday) Nov. 9, 1 A. M.—Hughes continues to increase his lead as the outgoing precincts come in. Returns from 1,344 precincts out of 1,713 in the State give Hughes 115,400, Wilson 109,859.

Earlier in the day the returns had shown a swing from Hughes in the balloting until his lead was but a few hundred over the President. Returns that began to come in the late afternoon, however, swung the difference in vote back to the Republicans by the 2,000 mark, where it had been since last night. There were 1,235 precincts heard from in the Presidential race, those outstanding being in the remote and sparsely

NEW SECTIONALISM ON POLITICAL MAP

Hitchcock Believes the West Is Throwing Its Lot In With the South.

SURPRISED BY KANSAS

Peace and Prosperity Arguments Cut Big Figure and Farmers Break Away.

The political map of the United States was changed amazingly by the election last Tuesday. The old map so familiar to politicians of both sides was sent to the relic room. The new map produced by trends of opinion that probably no one had anticipated is singularly different.

The old map showed a broad belt of northern Republican States running clear across the country from ocean to ocean. It exhibited a solid block of Democratic States in the south. In the Republican bloc there was an occasional change, never in the Democratic bloc. Occasionally a State here and there in the Republican bloc was shaded "doubtful," but it invariably returned to the familiar classification.

Whether the striking change that appears in the new map is due to President Wilson's personal popularity or whether it presents new political conditions remains to be seen, according to political leaders that sought to analyze the general result. It seemed to be the opinion that it would take another election to demonstrate whether the influences manifested on Tuesday are transitory or permanent.

Prejudice Against East.

Among those who seemed to have the impression that the West was beginning to throw in its lot politically with the South as against the East was Frank H. Hitchcock, national committee chairman for the West. He felt that the defection of States like Kansas, Idaho and Utah and the reduction of Republican pluralities in the Dakotas and Oklahoma was possibly a reflection of a prejudice that has been growing up against the East, a prejudice nursed, it is charged, by Democratic leaders.

While this has been observed for some time in the prairie States and in the mountain States the Pacific coast States had hitherto been free from it. But even there it has been observed to have been affected by the apparent development of what some leaders call a "new sectionalism."

Of the Western States the greatest surprise and disappointment to the Republican managers was Kansas, a State which had gone Republican regularly except when it succumbed to the free silver craze in 1895, and in 1912, when the split Republican party was beaten. Its Republicanism this year had been expected as almost certain. It was once placed in the doubtful column. Utah was another stunning surprise, though factional differences in the Republican ranks were the cause. This was one of the only two States Mr. Taft carried in 1912.

Peace and Prosperity Arguments.

As regards Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, Idaho, Washington, Oregon and other States which the President carried or which are exceedingly close when they were expected to be Republican it was assumed by political leaders generally that the peace and prosperity arguments cut a big figure.

These main Democratic arguments were given in the earlier vote away from its traditional liking for Republican policies, protection particularly. The old Republican reliance upon the rural vote as a factor in the election was put in many Western States, and also to some extent in New England, where the Republicans won every State, but by great majorities.

Another old time political tradition that was swept away was the importance of the so-called pivotal States in purely Republican contests. In the earlier New York and Indiana. For years it had been an axiom that as New York and Indiana went so went the election.

But when these States combined with New England, New Jersey and Illinois, began early on election night to show considerable pluralities for Mr. Hughes, the situation was entirely changed. The old Republican reliance upon the rural vote as a factor in the election was put in many Western States, and also to some extent in New England, where the Republicans won every State, but by great majorities.

At 9 o'clock Tuesday night Chairman Wilcox and his associates were congratulating the President through the air. At the Democratic headquarters there was dismay, but they held on to their hopes beyond the Mississippi and refused to turn out on Monday.

About two hours later the expected Republican pluralities in many States began to show signs of shrinkage. Massachusetts, New England and the so-called doubtful, Minnesota and North Dakota were sending in dwindling returns. Idaho was slipping. Utah was gone. Washington was a State to frown over.

The big vote of Gov. Johnson in California did not seem to be pulling Mr. Hughes through. Extraordinary signs of Wilson strength in the West were manifesting themselves in every bulletin. Indiana, which seemed about to hang in the balance before swinging slowly back to the Hughes column.

A puzzling, nerve wrecking situation developed after midnight. The pendulum swung eastward, and then another States shifted this way and that. The most veteran political observers had never seen anything like it. Chairman Wilcox's boxy optimism became hopefulness. Chairman McCormick's fear resolved into glowing predictions of victory. Newspapers changed figures between editions.

In New England the outstanding feature was the greatly reduced Republican plurality in every State. Republican leaders at the national headquarters believe that the labor vote in the cities was a large factor in this reduction while the New England farmers held pretty staunchly to Republican traditions. They thought they discerned similar influences in the vote of the middle West, the Northwest and the Pacific coast States, except that in these communities the farmers had drifted away.

Low was the only Republican State in the West that seems to have true form. Surprise was expressed that Arizona and New Mexico, closely affected by the Mexican question and supposed to be renegade to the President's policies, did not give Mr. Hughes a much larger vote. Republican analysts

CONTEST IS CERTAIN WHOSE VICTORY WILL BE THE WINNER

Both Sides Prepare to Demand Recounts; Ballot Boxes Being Guarded.

THIRD TIME IN HISTORY Hayes - Tilden, Cleveland - Blaine Elections Also Were Very Close.

Whoever wins—the President or Mr. Hughes—the election is almost certain to be contested. Preparations for a contest in every close State were being made last night by the national committee of each party.

William R. Wilcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, after dining last night with Charles E. Hughes said:

"I believe that Mr. Hughes has been elected and he shares my view. We ask only what is fair; we want only what we are entitled to and that we propose to have."

At Republican headquarters last night, while returns from the doubtful States—California, Minnesota, Oregon, North Dakota and New Mexico—were still being anxiously awaited, an informal election was held in Chairman Wilcox's home. There were three with Mr. Wilcox were George W. Wickersham, Frank Hitchcock, Charles H. Warren of Michigan, former Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, Ogden L. Mills and other prominent leaders.

Ordered to Get Counsel. Mr. Warren, national committee chairman for Michigan, who had been in charge of headquarters during the day, while Mr. Wilcox was trying to snatch back the election, informed those participating in this election that instructions had been sent to the State chairman in every doubtful State—California, Michigan, Minnesota, Oregon, North Dakota and New Mexico—to the effect that Mr. Hughes's rights should be protected by the national committee at once to protect Mr. Hughes's interests. This included States like New Mexico and West Virginia, where the Republicans had a lead, but slender margins.

The same attitude was taken by the Democratic National Committee. Early in the day Chairman Woodrow Wilson sent telegrams to every State and county chairman in States where the vote seemed close, ordering them to "see personally" the protection of their candidate and to "guard the ballot boxes as if they were the gates of hell." Other leaders sent telegrams cautioning Democratic chairmen "to guard the ballot boxes as if they were the gates of hell." The final returns should give the Republicans the election in a few small States—small in electoral vote—would make no difference in the final result.

Orders were being sent from both headquarters over the long distance telephone to the respective chairmen to "see personally" the protection of their candidate and to "guard the ballot boxes as if they were the gates of hell." Other leaders sent telegrams cautioning Democratic chairmen "to guard the ballot boxes as if they were the gates of hell." The final returns should give the Republicans the election in a few small States—small in electoral vote—would make no difference in the final result.

Some of the leaders, particularly in the Republican ranks, are insisting that a recount of the vote in some States would be demanded. The first to offer this suggestion was George W. Wickersham.

Discreet inquiry brought assurances from representatives of each national chairman that there would be no lack of vigilance in every State where a recount might be demanded. The matter was being handled with discretion and the matter was being handled with discretion and the matter was being handled with discretion.

While the Democrats have a deficit of \$200,000 in the election, they are offering to guarantee the President's rights. Exactly the same assurance was given to the Republican National Committee, where there is a stable sum of \$200,000 in the election.

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WILSON FAVORITE AMONG CURB CLOSING

Continued from First Page.

during the morning, having been the largest. Edward L. Doherty, the Los Angeles manager, is reported to have backed Wilson again heavily.

At the St. Regis, according to Manager Muscov, one bet of \$3,000 against \$2,500 on Hughes was made last night. The original Hughes bettors were being backed, while a new crowd of Wilson backers took their places. Most of the bets were on the two crucial States, Minnesota and California, with \$200 the average amount.

Other Big Wagers. The Claridge has been the gathering place for Democratic bettors since the lobby all day. It was noticed early in the morning that many Wilson bettors were trying eagerly to "cover" their wagers and play safe.

At 5 o'clock election night two diners in Murray's called Manager Patrick Ryan to the table and placed \$5,000 on Hughes, one for \$7,500 and one for \$5,000, explaining that it was a bet at 14 to 1 on Hughes.

At the Waldorf-Astoria fully 100 men gathered in the brokers' office and in the lobby all day. It was noticed early in the morning that many Wilson bettors were trying eagerly to "cover" their wagers and play safe.

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CALIFORNIA NEWS REVIVES G. O. P. HOPE

Gloom Succeeded by Outburst of Hilarity at Republican Headquarters.

THROGS SCAN FIGURES Weary Leaders Snatch a Few Hours Sleep and Then Return to Bulletin Board.

A prediction which came into Republican headquarters at 10:30 o'clock last night that Hughes would carry California by 1,500 took the crowd there somewhat by surprise and in the rejoicing and hilarity that followed one woman fainted and a man was taken ill. The throng crowded around the bulletins for the latest news, which came in slowly but looked like Hughes more and more as the evening advanced.

There were nearly as many women as men in the crowd and they did just as much of the cheering and were as eager for the news. Persons came and went all the evening until there wasn't room for them inside the offices and many of them adjourned to the street, where the bulletins were brought down and read to them.

Spirits Droop and Revive. There was a constant fluctuation in the spirits of watchers at the Republican national headquarters throughout the day. The crowd of faithful which had passed the night before the bulletin board and in Chairman Wilcox's private office merged into the crowd of early risers which began to gather before the customary breakfast hour.

Bulletins had kept coming in constantly from the early hours. Some of them were of a nature to provoke cheers. Others tended only to increase the doubt of the men and women hungry for news which meant the election of their candidate for the Presidency. As the day wore on the tension only increased.

When, late in the afternoon, Wall Street bulletins were read showing that the number of voters in California for the Republican was then the favorite in the betting and the announcer added the comment: "That wasn't produced by watchful waiting," an elderly man exclaimed: "Well, we're doing a lot of watchful waiting here."

Leaders Snatch a Nap. Chairman Wilcox, George W. Perkins and Herbert Parsons, who had been on guard since early on the day of election, remained in the chairman's office until afternoon, when one by one they slipped out to take a few minutes' rest. They fortified themselves for the night vigil which seemed inevitable. In their absence Charles H. Warren, National Committee chairman for Michigan, Chairman Wickersham were among the leaders to hold the fort.

New Mexico, Kansas, California, Minnesota and Oregon were the States in which interest centered from the early morning hours. The progress of the counting in each was reported in telephone bulletins and long distance telephone conversations. Chairman Wilcox and his advisers and assistants burned the wires across the country repeatedly in talks with Alvin T. Herz, chairman in the Chicago office, Frank H. Kellogg, Senator-elect from Minnesota, who was watching the count in St. Paul, and Chester H. Rowell, who sat at the San Francisco end of the transcontinental wire.

Early Hope of Victory. Wilcox heard from San Francisco at 10 o'clock in the morning that California would give Hughes a margin of 2,000. This brought the first outburst of cheers. A little later Kellogg flashed Minnesota news for Michigan. Chairman Wilcox and his advisers and assistants burned the wires across the country repeatedly in talks with Alvin T. Herz, chairman in the Chicago office, Frank H. Kellogg, Senator-elect from Minnesota, who was watching the count in St. Paul, and Chester H. Rowell, who sat at the San Francisco end of the transcontinental wire.

At about 10:30 P. M. Frank H. Hitchcock ventured the opinion that the election in California and Minnesota, thus eliminating Kansas. A report had come from the San Francisco office that the vote of the San Francisco district was transferred from the doubtful to the Wilson column on the blackboard.

Following another conversation with San Francisco, the California figures were reduced to 10,000, or half the earlier figure. Announcement that Hughes had an apparently safe lead in California and Minnesota, and that the night was still unbroken by the news of New Mexico "looking bad," and then interest concentrated on the combined electoral vote Hughes would have a majority of one, according to the estimates then accepted.

PHILADELPHIA GAMBLERS. Many Large Bets Paid Over Too Hastily.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 8.—Staid old Republican Philadelphia tonight planned heading into a gigantic gamble on the President-elect. The crowd, bubbling over with enthusiasm and demonstrations of election night, G. O. P. stalwarts found the easiest way of gambling Democratic was by a display of hand cash. One hundred dollars was bet on Hughes and money was offered by a prominent Republican politician and member of the Union League during the afternoon.

This big amount that Hughes bet was the Democrats, though they did scrape together enough cash to take several chunks out of it with wagers running from \$100 to \$1,000.

There was an extremely odd side to the day for many Republicans. When Democratic newspapers announced what was apparently the election of Hughes on Tuesday night scores of large bets were paid over by Wilson men who thought it was all over.

One big \$100 bet was paid \$2,000 from the Wilson men who were conceded the winners of bets by Democrats. One prominent business man won, or thought he won, \$5,000, and in celebration he started a party for his neighbor at an exclusive club which ran well into the early hours of the morning.

The dinner cut big inroads into the \$2,000 which was called upon to put back with the stakeholder as soon as the real state of affairs became known today. Democrats on all sides were running madly about at the hotels in search of money they had paid out too hastily the night before.

A SOLIDLY DEMOCRATIC STATE. In About a Week's Time Ballots Will Be Counted in Mississippi.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 8.—No figures are available on the result of the election in Mississippi, not a single county having reported here. There was no party stake, hence no political headquarters, and the first returns from the counties will be made by mail to the Secretary of State, perhaps a week hence.

The only State interest was on the initiative and referendum for and against the same as was called for in the last Legislature and which was defeated in this county almost two to one. In this city, the Republican "stronghold," the Democrats polled 1,104 votes, the Republicans 102, Socialists 23, Progressives 18.

G. O. P. GAINS IN LEGISLATURE. Returns Indicate 37 Republicans in State Senate.

The Republicans will be stronger in the next State Legislature than in the present one. More nearly complete returns yesterday showed the Republicans will have thirty-seven members in the Senate and at least 143 in the Assembly. The following table shows the complexion of the next Legislature.

SENATE. Republicans 37 Democrats 27 Total 64

ASSEMBLY. Republicans 99 Democrats 49 Total 148

NOBLE WINS IN QUEENS. Democratic Candidate for Surrogate Has 5,533 Majority.

Daniel Noble, Democrat, was re-elected Surrogate of Queens county over Thomas F. Doyle, Republican-Progressive, 5,533 majority. The returns complete by Assembly districts are as follows:

AD. Doyle, R. P. Noble, D. 1 4,965 1,568 2 4,821 8,714 3 4,821 8,714 4 4,821 8,714 5 4,821 8,714 6 4,821 8,714 7 4,821 8,714 8 4,821 8,714 9 4,821 8,714 10 4,821 8,714 11 4,821 8,714 12 4,821 8,714 13 4,821 8,714 14 4,821 8,714 15 4,821 8,714 16 4,821 8,714 17 4,821 8,714 18 4,821 8,714 19 4,821 8,714 20 4,821 8,714 21 4,821 8,714 22 4,821 8,714 23 4,821 8,714 24 4,821 8,714 25 4,821 8,714 26 4,821 8,714 27 4,821 8,714 28 4,821 8,714 29 4,821 8,714 30 4,821 8,714 31 4,821 8,714 32 4,821 8,714 33 4,821 8,714 34 4,821 8,714 35 4,821 8,714 36 4,821 8,714 37 4,821 8,714 38 4,821 8,714 39 4,821 8,714 4