

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

Fair and warmer to-day; to-morrow increasing cloudiness; south winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 43. Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 13.

HUGHES ELECTED BY NARROW MARGIN; SWEEPS WEST; HAS 291 ELECTORAL VOTES; CONGRESS TO BE SPLIT; WHITMAN AND CALDER CHOSEN BY HUGE MAJORITIES

HOUSE WON, BUT SENATE GOES TO THE DEMOCRATS

Republicans Capture Both Indiana Seats, but Lose Lippitt's.

HIRAM JOHNSON TO SERVE AS SENATOR

Myron T. Herrick and P. C. Knox Will Wear the Toga.

FRANK B. KELLOGG, TRUST BUSTER, WINS

Miss Rankin Is Probably Elected as the First Congresswoman.

Incomplete returns indicate that President Hughes, despite the heroic efforts of the Republicans to regain the legislative branch of the Government, will have a divided Congress on his hands.

The Republicans, counting upon a larger proportion of gains in Western than in Eastern States, apparently have turned their minority in the House of Representatives into a small majority.

The Democratic majority in the Senate has been reduced, and later returns from doubtful Western States may give the Republicans a bare lead, although this is not probable.

Gain in Senatorships.

The Republicans gained Senators in New York, New Jersey, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana (two) and had one to their credit in Maine as a result of the Senatorial election.

If they had sustained no losses this would have brought them within two votes of as many as the Democrats. But Senator Sutherland has apparently been elected for reelection in Utah and Senator Lippitt in Rhode Island and the Democrats claim Senator du Pont's seat in Delaware. There are a number of doubtful States, including Nebraska, Nevada, West Virginia and Montana.

It is impossible to predict which political party will control the Senate. The Republicans must make a net gain of seven Senators, in addition to the one they have gained in Maine, in order to break the Democratic majority which has controlled through the deciding vote of the Vice-President.

Senator Lippitt's Defeat.

The defeat of Senator Lippitt in Rhode Island was a surprise to the Republicans, who had counted confidently upon his return. He will be succeeded by Peter Gould Gerry, who is now serving a term in the House.

The House will probably be Republican, but the margin has narrowed with late returns and unless the Republicans make gains in the middle West and far Western States their majority will be too close for comfort.

Republican gains were recorded in the following States: Maryland, 2; New Jersey, 2; New York, 3, with one Republican district in doubt. The Democrats have made a net gain of two in Pennsylvania and one in North Carolina. One of the surprising results was the defeat of Senator Howard in Pennsylvania, who was opposed by the labor vote, especially the railroad organizations.

Ford's Campaign Falls.

The ineffectiveness of Henry Ford's campaign for labor in behalf of the Democratic party is reflected in the possibility that Michigan may send a solid Republican delegation to Congress.

Senator Townsend, Republican, swept the State, and late returns indicate that Frank Forester, chairman of the Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee from Mr. Ford's own home town, whose reelection was taken for granted by the Republicans, is perilously near defeat. The same danger overtook Representative Hester of Ann Arbor, the only other Democrat on the delegation.

Although the apparent Republican lead in the lower house is only four, several districts in doubt are claimed by the Republicans. If these claims are borne out by the final returns without losses in the Western States, where there are a large number of doubtful districts, the Republican majority in the House may reach 200.

Outlook in Wisconsin.

The Democratic delegation in Wisconsin threatened with annihilation, and the Twenty-third, Fourteenth and Sixteenth districts of Missouri, all of which are normally Democratic, are in doubt.

The fate of Meyer London, the lone Democrat in Iowa, is also in doubt.

According to the latest returns Governor Loring will be elected and the Senate seats in that State are held by the Republicans, but advantage is too slight to be made for a prediction.

It is believed that Herrick will win.

Most of the Republicans wheel horses in the Senate were reelected. Representative Mann of Illinois, minority leader.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE

	Electoral Vote.	Hughes.	Wilson.	In doubt.
Alabama	12		12	
Arizona	8		8	
Arkansas	9		9	
California	13	13		
Colorado	6		6	
Connecticut	7	7		
Delaware	3	3		
Florida	6		6	
Georgia	14		14	
Idaho	4	4		
Illinois	29	29		
Indiana	15	15		
Iowa	13	13		
Kansas	10		10	
Kentucky	13		13	
Louisiana	10		10	
Maine	6	6		
Maryland	8		8	
Massachusetts	18	18		
Michigan	15	15		
Minnesota	12	12		
Mississippi	10		10	
Missouri	15	15		
Montana	4		4	
Nebraska	8		8	
Nevada	3		3	
New Hampshire	4	4		
New Jersey	14	14		
New Mexico	3		3	
New York	45	45		
North Carolina	12		12	
North Dakota	5		5	
Ohio	24	24		
Oklahoma	10		10	
Oregon	5	5		
Pennsylvania	38	38		
Rhode Island	5	5		
South Carolina	9		9	
South Dakota	5		5	
Tennessee	12		12	
Texas	20		20	
Utah	4		4	
Vermont	4	4		
Virginia	12		12	
Washington	7	7		
West Virginia	8		8	
Wisconsin	13	13		
Wyoming	3		3	
Totals	531	291	206	34
Necessary to elect	266			

N. Y. STATE GOES REPUBLICAN BY 110,000 VOTES

Hughes's Lead Over Wilson, With 254 Districts Missing, Is 104,647.

GOV. WHITMAN WINS EVEN BIGGER VICTORY

William M. Calder Beats McCombs for Senate by Wide Margin.

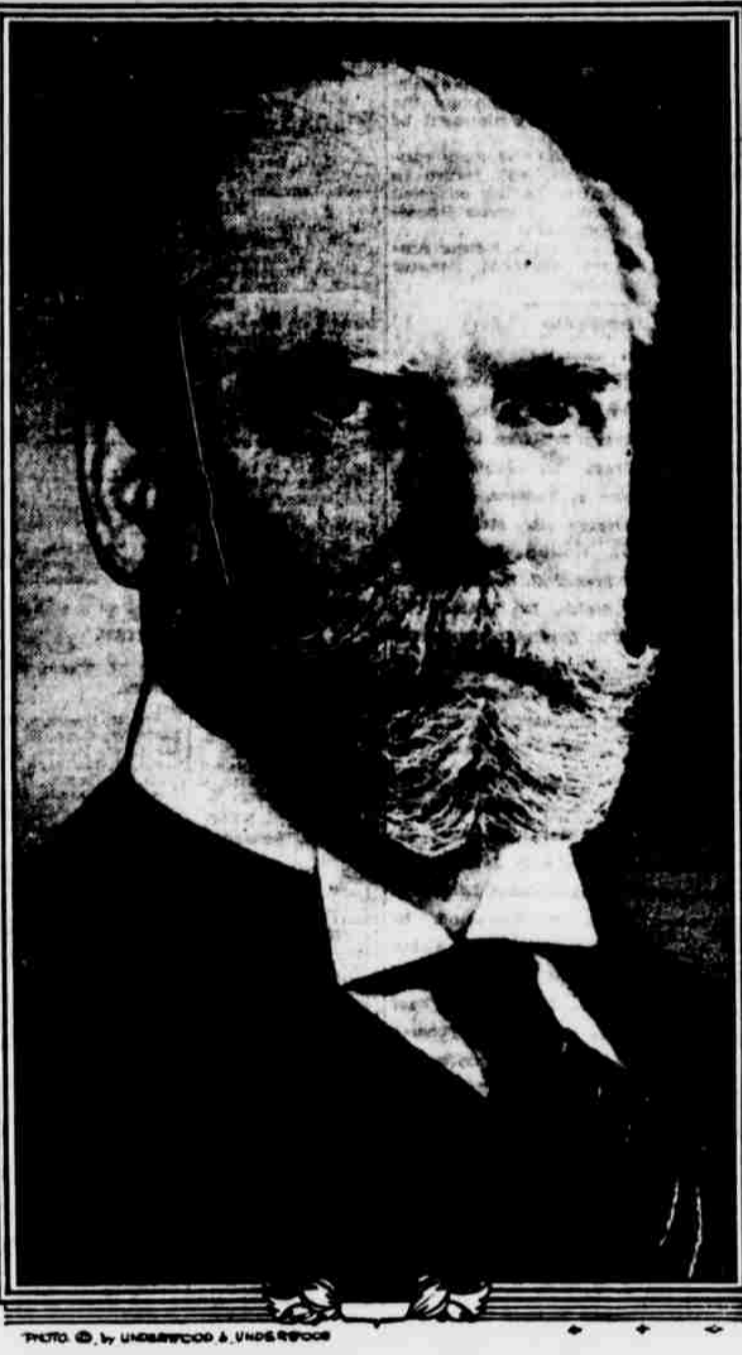
G. O. P. WILL HAVE 101 IN NEXT ASSEMBLY

Progressives Again in Old Party Fold, Allegany Result Shows.

New York State was swept by the Republicans. It was a wholesale victory, big figures being required to express the pluralities for State and national candidates.

The plurality for Hughes for President will be probably not less than 110,000. It may be somewhat higher. Hughes in the State outside of New York City with 254 districts missing in a total of 3,650 had a lead over Wilson of 144,714. Wilson's lead in New York City, all districts complete, was 49,667.

The totals of the vote in this city are: Wilson, 351,537; Hughes, 311,470. Wilson's lead in city, 49,967.



Charles E. Hughes, President-elect

CALDER ELECTED SENATOR BY MAJORITY OF 240,000

Republican Candidate Runs Ahead of Both Hughes and Whitman and Even Carries New York City Against William F. McCombs.

William M. Calder, Republican, was elected United States Senator over William F. McCombs, Democrat, by a majority which incomplete returns revealed up to 3:30 o'clock indicated would approximate 240,000. Though the vote for Senator was less than that for either President or Governor, Calder's majority was far in excess of that of either Hughes or Whitman.

Calder even carried New York City, which went for Wilson for President and Senator for Governor. He lost Manhattan, the Bronx and Richmond, but had a large margin in Brooklyn, his home borough, and a majority in Queens.

With 367 of the 2,127 election districts in the greater city missing, Calder leads McCombs by 248,896 to 225,874. This indicates a majority in the city in the neighborhood of 27,000. He carried Brooklyn with 58,792 votes to spare.

Returns from 2,294 districts out of 3,650 outside the city gave Calder 256,177, McCombs 224,373, a margin for the Republican candidate of 131,804. If Calder maintains the same percentage of lead in the entire State, including the city, his majority will exceed 242,000.

INAUGURATION MAY BE MAR. 3. T. R. HAPPY AT RESULT

Washington, Nov. 7.—Although inauguration day, March 4 next, falls on Sunday, there will be no break in the Presidential succession, according to officials of the State Department. The widespread report that Secretary Lansing would be President for twenty-four hours—between March 4 and March 5, when the new President is sworn in—was not taken seriously by Secretary Lansing or the legal authorities.

In 1877 President Hayes took the oath of office on March 3 and his term began on March 4 at noon. This procedure might be followed next year. President Monroe in 1821 took the oath of office on March 5 and President Taylor followed the same example in 1849.

The fact that inauguration day falls on Sunday probably will result in having the inaugural program held the following day.

DANIELS RESIGNED TO FATE.

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 7.—Joseph Daniels, Secretary of the Navy, after being here today boarded a train for Washington before the election returns had shown the defeat of President Wilson. Mr. Daniels received returns in his newspaper office for several hours, and when the women voters showed a preponderance for Hughes he declined to comment until the President or Chairman McCombs before the election returned would console Wilson's defeat the Secretary was gone.

Friends of the Secretary of the Navy have said throughout the campaign that whatever the election result Mr. Daniels meant to return to Raleigh to take charge of his newspaper.

Waldow Goes to Congress.

Raleigh, Nov. 7.—W. F. Waldow, Republican candidate for Congress in the Forty-second district, which is in Erie county, has been elected, defeating Representative Daniel J. Driscoll, renominated by the Democrats.

SCORES HURT IN SUBWAY FIRE IN ELECTION CROWD RUSH

Short Circuit at 107th Street on Lenox Avenue Line Throws 2,500 in Three Trains Into Panic—Many Overcome by Fumes or Injured in Crush.

Fire, caused by a short circuit, broke out in the subway just as the election night crowds were beginning to travel home in packed trains. The blaze was near 107th street in the Bronx branch.

Between thirty and forty persons required attention from the inferno who came in ambulances from five hospitals. Most of them were partly overcome by the noxious smoke from burning insulation which filled the tube. Others were injured in the panic which occurred when a Bronx Park train filled with smoke and went dark.

Enraged men and women were carried from the emergency shaft and laid on the grass in Central Park, where surgeons used pulmonary resuscitating them, usually with quick results. The rescue squad of the Fire Department helped in this work.

Three northbound trains were stalled and 2,500 men, women and children fought their way out of the cars. Some of them were led by train crews to the employees' emergency exit at 104th street and Central Park West. Others walked back to Ninety-sixth street and scrambled to safety on the platform.

Inspector Daily praised the courage and coolness of the guards.

Through Almost Run Down.

The crowd was groping its way through the smoking smoke when, without warning, one of the stalled trains started and narrowly missed running into a throng trying to get back to Ninety-sixth street guided by policemen. Inspector Daily shouted a warning and those imperially scrambled to the other track just in time. The third rail was an added danger. It was not "deactivated" for fifteen or twenty minutes after the accident.

Service was tied up from 11:30 o'clock until 1 o'clock. Congestion on the platform at Grand Central Times Square, Fourteenth street and Brooklyn bridge caused the sale of tickets to be stopped. The great crowds which were trying to get home after the election night celebration were forced to turn to the elevated and surface cars. At 2 o'clock this morning service had been restored and the subway was again running. The first train to resume the running of the Broadway side, to resume the running of the line after that point.

Chief Kenyon, with the first subway fire in mind, took no chances of not having enough apparatus and men and sent in four alarms. From police precincts in Harlem 100 reserves were sent to the tube and the firemen and the police helped to guide passengers out of the tube.

One man, Ignatz Friedman of 12 West 117th street, was removed to a hospital. His side was crushed against a slat in a car in the first panic.

Twenty-three Treated at One Place.

At 104th street twenty-three persons required assistance in reaching the ground and the attention of physicians afterward. Three persons were taken

Vote Outside the City.

The vote in the State outside of New York City, with 254 districts missing, stands: Hughes, 329,565; Wilson, 344,251.

Hughes's plurality outside of New York City is 14,717.

The net plurality for the whole State, with 254 districts missing, is therefore, 104,647.

It is virtually certain the missing districts, being an outside of New York City, will increase the Hughes plurality materially.

Gov. Whitman's plurality over Judge Seward with 351 districts missing is 124,711. The missing districts, all of them outside of New York City, are likely to increase the Governor's lead to approximately 180,000 or 185,000.

New York City by only a little more than 25,000.

Eugene M. Travis, State Comptroller, and the other Republican State officials have been re-elected by pluralities approximately those given to Hughes and Whitman. The Republican victory was thoroughgoing and complete, without a doubt.

The next State Legislature will be more strongly Republican than that of last winter. In the Senate the returns indicate the Republicans will have 29 members, a gain of 5. The next Assembly will stand Republican, 191 Democrats, 48. The Assembly of 1916 was 146 Republicans, 48 Democrats, 51 Progressives, 1 Socialist.

There will be no Progressive in the next Legislature and no Socialist.

Progressives Back in G. O. P. Fold.

The Progressives are back in the Republican party. The vote in all parts of the State demonstrated the completeness of the rebirth of the party. An excellent example of this is to be seen in the vote in Allegany county, which was among the first returns, and proved typical of the State as a whole.

Hughes carried Allegany county, his vote there being 6,151 against 3,184 cast for Wilson. In 1912 Allegany county gave Wilson 5,631 votes, Roosevelt 2,759 and Taft 2,644.

It will be seen that the vote there is greater than the combined vote of Roosevelt and Taft in 1912.

Evidently not only did all the Progressives in Allegany county return to the Republican fold, but their support of Hughes was supplemented by the votes of a percentage of the Democrats.

Democratic hopes were disappointed all along the line. The Republican vote in Republican districts stood like a stone wall. The big slump which the Wilson campaign managers predicted would be seen in the State vote for Hughes did not eventuate.

Schenary Vote Went to Smash.

There was a slump but it was in the Democratic vote in this city. Not a single borough in Greater New York gave Wilson anything like the normal Democratic plurality. But it was in the vote for Governor that the Democratic vote here would not be over 40,000.

It looks with a number of election districts still to be heard from, as if Wilson's plurality in the city—embracing all the boroughs—would not be over 40,000.

The lowest plurality promised by the Tammany Hall leaders was \$1,000; Republicans hardly expected to keep the lead for Governor for the President much below 60,000.

Hughes's plurality outside of the city, judging by incomplete returns, will be little if any below 160,000; it may be 19,000 or 15,000 above that figure.

The Republican candidates title to New York's forty-five electoral votes therefore will be a plurality in the neighborhood of 175,000.

Indications are that Gov. Whitman's

Continued on Fourth Page.

Wilson Gets Only 20 Per Cent. of the Bull Moose, a Minority of Suffragists, and Labor's Showing Disappoints Him

KANSAS AND OHIO ARE REPORTED TO BE DOUBTFUL

Results in Connecticut and Michigan Show That the Munition Workers Did Not Line Up for the President

Mr. Hughes is elected.

The returns at 3 A. M. indicate that he has carried twenty-four States and that he will have an electoral vote of 291.

Mr. Wilson seems to have carried twenty-two States with an electoral vote of 206.

The States that Mr. Hughes appears surely to have carried are California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming—total, 291.

The States that Mr. Wilson seems to have won are: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Nebraska, Texas, Utah and Virginia—total, 206.

These States Are in Doubt.

The States that are doubtful are Kansas and Ohio—37.

The first complete returns were from Connecticut, which tucked herself in the Hughes column by 6,721. At 2:30 A. M. Mr. Hughes's plurality in Massachusetts was figured as safely 12,000. Wisconsin gave at least 25,000 to the Republican candidate. The best estimates from California placed Hughes's plurality at 40,000.

With the great mass of rural vote in Ohio still unrecorded, Mr. Wilson was leading in that State, and the same was true in Kansas. Kentucky had registered for the President by about 20,000. New York gave Hughes about an even 100,000, but this was likely to grow.

Illinois's plurality was even greater. Missouri remained in doubt, with Mr. Wilson's lead being cut down by St. Louis. With about half of Indiana counted Mr. Hughes had a lead of 8,000. Late returns from the State of Washington put Mr. Wilson in the lead.

The Republican national headquarters absolutely claimed Mr. Hughes's election. On the other hand the Democratic national headquarters not only declined to concede the election of Mr. Hughes, but asserted that Mr. Wilson had been reelected with an electoral vote of 315. Democratic Chairman McCormick did not include in this estimate the States of Massachusetts or Connecticut.

Early in the night the election of Mr. Hughes seemed so infallibly indicated that concessions flowed from practically every Democratic source except the White House. Toward midnight there was an interesting tightening up of the situation in some States, mostly States that had not been placed certainly in the Hughes column, and this flurry greatly encouraged the Democratic leaders.

Massachusetts One of the Surprises.

There were also indications that the Republican pluralities in States safely Republican, such as Massachusetts, would be cut to the bone, and this further raised Democratic hopes. Massachusetts was one of the surprises of the election. The President proved to be unexpectedly strong in this normally Republican State.

Kansas appeared to be very much in doubt, though the Republicans have been confident of carrying it. A swing to Wilson was indicated by the vote in the Kansas cities, but the rural districts, regarded as Republican, had not been heard from to any extent.

The situation in Ohio was the tensest it has been in years. The President and Mr. Hughes were running neck and neck, Mr. Hughes having carried Hamilton county and the President having won Cuyahoga county. At 1 o'clock this morning the Republican State Chairman claimed Ohio by 34,000.

Soon after midnight the Republican National Committee issued a statement claiming 284 votes certainly for Hughes, or eighteen more than the majority necessary.

They claimed California, Connecticut, Delaware, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia and Wisconsin. Mr. Wilcox stated 310 votes would be for Hughes.

Wilson Got One-fifth of Bull Moose Vote.

It appears from a general survey of the result that the President won over about 20 per cent. of the Progressive vote. In a few States he did better than this, apparently, notably in Kansas, where the Progressives seemed pretty definitely to have followed Victor Murdock's revolt. The Republican candidate for Governor, Capper, ran far ahead of Mr. Hughes, presumably because he defended the President's Mexican policy and some domestic policies.

On the other hand, in some of the big doubtful States the President's support by Progressives was exceedingly disappointing to Democratic hopes. Illinois and Indiana stand out as examples of how Progressives in some States flocked back to the G. O. P. standard. Indiana increased its Republican plurality considerably over the Taft year, 1908, and Mr. Hughes obviously received practically the solid Roosevelt vote of 1912.