Coolidge Sure U. S. Will Back Ideals at Polls

Everywhere There Is Same Enthusiasm and Determination of Americans to Support Ideals, He Says

People Demand a Change

Lodge Gets Eight-Minute Ovation at Rally; Reviews Treaty Debate in Senate

BOSTON, Oct. 30.—Confidence that the American people would support the Republican party on Tuesday because of its determination to uphold American ideals was expressed by Governor Coolidge in an address at Tremont Temple to-night. The meeting was conducted by the Republican Club of Massachusetts and was one of great enthusiasm. The speakers, in addition to Governor Coolidge, included Lieutenant Governor Channing H. Cox, candidate for Governor, and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

Senator Lodge was accorded a demonstratio nthat continued for eight minutes, and then was ended only at his own evident desire. In opening his address he acknowledged the tribute, saying that as he listened to the applause he "could not help thinking what an advantage it was to a Massachusetts man to have Governor Cox of Ohio come into the state and abuse him."

Reviews League Debate

Senator Lodge emphasized again the issues centering in the League of Nations, and reviewed the debate in the Senate on the treaty.

"We never drew the party line in that fight," he said, "and on the final vote for ratification twenty-three Democrats voted with thirty-four Republicans. Yet now many of those Democrats are going around and defending the Democratic platfor min its reference to the treaty. I know what is in their hearts. They don't believve in it, but they have been coerced into that position."

"Everywhere," said Governor Coolidge in his address, "there is the same enthusiastic response, the same determination of America to support American ideals.

"There has never been an emergency when the American people have not turned to the Republican party since it was founded. In the crisis of 1860 they turned to Lincoln. In '96 they turned to McKinley.

"For over two years they have been turning to our party. They got a Republican House and Senate in 1918. They supported us in Massachusetts in 1919. They gave us 75,000 in Maine in 1920.

Demand End of Waste

"The people are determined to return to constitutional government. They are determined to end extravagance. They want an administration that will restore both property and government to the people. They are seeking that security, that steady progress that has marked Republican control of American government.

"The great issue in this campaign is the record of the present Administration. During its term of office it can point to the achievement by the nation of one great work—the winning of the war. But that has been done. The nation must now turn to something else. For reconstruction at home, for peaceful and friendly relations abroad, it offers no promise.

"There is and can be no defense of the economic policy of the Democratic party. It did and will lead to disaster.

"No one defends its lack of preparation for war.

"No one defends its lack of preparation for peace.

"No one defends its extravagance in war and in peace.

"No one defends its autocratic methods.

"No one defends its hundreds of thousands of extra employees.

"No one defends its un-American policies.

People Thoroughly Tired

"The people say they are thoroughly tired of this Administration and are determined to have a change. There is a great source of confidence in this public sentiment. It ought to allay the fears that are beginning to be felt by business men, and by the public. It seems to me the time has come when all the people may pursue their usual course of life. It has been necessary for the people to exercise economy because of scarcity.

"That time is mostly passed. The time has come when the people can buy with the assurance that production has caught up with consumption, that self-denial will not be necessary on the part of the public to prevent profiteering and price increases. If the public understands this, prosperity will continue.

"There is a great deal of difficulty in discussing our foreign relations because of a lack of candor that has been exhibited by a too violent partisanship. They are complicated and cannot be disposed of in a sentence.

"It ought to be perfectly plain that the American government was established for American welfare, and American welfare alone. It has no authority to do otherwise. But we are a nation among nations. A relationship exists that acts and reacts on our own people. For their welfare we regulate our foreign relations.

Great Object Is Peace

"The great and outstanding object is to secure peace between ourselves and others, and friendly intercourse that comes from commercial relations. That the Republican party pledges itself to do. It is one of the oustanding features of its platform, and it approaches this great and new task with an open mind, as it must be approached if there is to be any hope of success.

"This is very different from the Democratic methods. Their platform proposes a plan which cannot be adopted. It declares for the Wilson league as he presented it to the Senate. The platform, the President, the candidate, all join in their determination to have no essential change in Article X. They are willing to make it clearer and more specific."

Business Men Travel South

Crowd Liner to Look After Latin-American Interests

The Lamport & Holt liner Vauban left port yesterday for Brazil and the Argentine filled to capacity with passengers made up largely of American business men with interests in Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janeiro. Among the travelers was Daniel F. Mooney, American Minister to Paraguay, who has been home on leave.

"Paraguay is a small country," he said, "but she has an affection for the United States that is unsurpassed by any nation in the world. She is bound to America by tradition and is desirous of creating a closer trade relation with America."

Among others on the Vauban were J. L. Cross, W. B. Dunnell, Major A. E. Cook, Hugh B. Tabor, Harry B. Robertson and Mr. and Mrs. Robert S. Barrett.

League Plan Safer With Harding, Says Dr. Mackay

Presbyterian Asserts Cox Admits Republicans Can Better Care for Own Ideas

The Rev. Dr. John R. Mackay, of the North Presbyterian Church, of Manhattan, says that, according to Governor Cox's own showing, the Republicans can take better care of ideas that are their own than Governor Cox can, and inasmuch as the Legue of Nations idea came from the Republicans originally, Dr. Mackay is in favor of putting the Republicans in control.

"It seems quite evident," said Dr. Mackay yesterday, "from Governor Cox's speech in New York, October 23, that he has decided to abandon the position of President Wilson that the League of Nations is in itself so perfect an instrument that it must be accepted without the dotting of an 'i' or the stroking of a 't' and has passed over to an acceptance of reservations which seem to be already provided by Senator Lodge. That being so, it would seem to be the height of wisdom to trust the further working out of the League of Nations idea to the body of Republican leaders under Senator Harding."

After sketching the progress of plans to obtain and maintain international peace, Dr. Mackay continues:

"Then, when Governor Cox persists in emphasizing the hyphen in our American life and thought, as he is doing in nearly every speech, and allowing, if not inspiring, another form of the hyphen to be pressed in his own Ohio newspapers, we feel sure that the best future of our country lies with Senator Harding and the men he will gather around him than with Governor Cox and the men he will gather around him."

Policeman Shoots Man in Chase After A Saloon Robbery

John F. Walsh Flees Into Apartment House and Is Stopped by a Bullet as He Starts Down Cellar Stairs

John F. Walsh, of 403 West 127th Street, was shot in the groin early yesterday morning in the Franklin Court apartment house, 961 St. Nicholas Avenue, by Patrolman William G. Decker, of the West 152d Street police station, from whom he was fleeing. Decker thought that the man was about to fire at him. Walsh was taken to Columbus Hospital, where he is a prisoner, suspected of burglary and charged with violation of the Sullivan law.

It was about 3 a. m. when Decker saw Walsh coming from the direction of Philip Metzer's saloon, 2015 Amsterdam Avenue, which was found later to have been looted by burglars. Walsh was carrying several bundles and was headed for an automobile that stood at the curb. At sight of the patrolman he dropped the bundles and ran.

Pursued by the patrolman, he ran south a block to 159th Street and turned east toward St. Nicholas Avenue. In the course of the chase the patrolman fired two shots in the air, the effect of which was merely to accelerate the fugitive's pace. Decker was close behind him when Walsh darted into the apartment house and was half way down the entrance hall when Walsh turned to go down the stairs leading to the cellar.

As he turned he thrust his hand into his pocket, Decker said, and, feeling sure that he intended to take a shot at him at close range, the patrolman fired. The shot aroused tenants in the building, who clustered on the stairs and in the hall while an ambulance surgeon examined Walsh's wound, which, he said, was a serious one.

"If I ever get over it I'll get that cop!" Walsh is said to have exclaimed as he was being carried to the ambulance.

He denied knowing anything about the burglary at the saloon, but offered no explanation of the revolver the police say was in his pocket, nor of the packages Decker says he saw him drop. The packages contained cigars and cigarettes. The cash register in the saloon had been emptied of its contents except for a nickel.

A fur piece which was found near the saloon led the police to believe that the burglar's accomplice was a woman. The car which Decker saw standing at the curb had disappeared by the time the burglary was discovered.

Kovno Being Evacuated

RIGA, Oct. 30 (By The Associated Press).—The Lithuanian government is hastily evacuating Kovno, and is removing all railway material possible to Shavli and other points of northern Lithuania as a result of General Zeligouski's insurgent army having broken through the Lithuanian front near the town of Vilkomir, forty-five miles northwest of Kovno, last evening.

General Zeligouski's offensive continues along the whole front, and his forces are attempting to surround Kovno and attack it from the rear.

Carpentier Guest at Tea

Georges Carpentier, Europe's champion heavyweight pugilist, will be guest of honor at an aviation tea at Roosevelt Field, Long Island, this afternoon, which is to be given in his honor by the Federation of French War Veterans. A series of exhibition flights by French airplanes, piloted by M. Gaubert, the one-armed French aviator, and Mlle. Jane Herveux, the French aviatrix, will feature the event. Mlle. Herveux will fly a Caudron biplane, the same type used by Carpentier during the war.

Suffrage Test Suit Filed

BALTIMORE, Oct. 30.—Suit attacking the equal suffrage amendment was filed in the Court of Common Pleas today by members of the board of managers of the Maryland League for State Defense against the board of registry of the 7th Precinct of the 11th Ward. The court set November 22 for a hearing.

The petition asks the court to strike the names of Cecelia Strait Waters, a white female, and Mary D. Randolph, a negress, from the registration books on the contention that the amendment was not properly referred and that it was beyond the amending powers of Congress.

Action was brought through Attorney William L. Marbury by Judge Oscar Leser, of the Appeal Tax Court, as a voter and taxpayer, and a number of other men prominent in business and professional affairs here.

Farmer-Labor Party Will Ask British Leaders to Tour U. S.

SPOKANE, Wash., Oct. 30.—The campaign of the Farmer-Labor party is to be continued after the election next Tuesday, regardless of the result, Parley P. Christensen, the party's candidate for President, declared in a statement to-day.

In prosecuting its campaign of "industrial economy," Mr. Christensen said, the party would call on British labor leaders, including Arthur Henderson and Ramsey McDonald. Premier Drury of Ontario also would be asked to come to the United States to make speeches, he said, and in return American Farmer-labor party workers would make addresses in England and Canada.

Ohio Expected To Give Harding 150,000 Lead

(Continued from page one)

state if he had an organization over the state like the Republican machine in Cincinnati."

Cox Leaders Lose Hope

Every other Democratic newspaper man fixed the minimum majority for Harding in the state at 100,000, and most of them thought it would go considerably higher. I mention the opinions of the Democratic newspaper men for the reason that Republican newspaper men might be suspected of permitting their personal hopes to influence their judgment. Incidentally, most of the Republican newspaper men put their estimates of Harding's majority just a little higher.

The only persons making any claim that Cox will carry the state are right inside Democratic headquarters. Even their enthusiasm is not communicating itself to the big Democratic leaders of the state, many of whom I have known for years and whose judgment in the past has proved itself to be accurate.

"If we just had two weeks more and a million dollars more to spend in Ohio," said one of these leaders, a man known from one end of the country to the other, "we could carry the state."

Another Democrat who occupied a high place on a state-wide ticket within recent years told me in the presence of two Democratic newspaper men that he thought Harding's majority could not be less than 150,000 and would probably reach 200,000.

"Don't think that I am not for Cox," this man continued. "I wish to heaven he could be elected. But he ruined himself in Ohio when he went running down to Washington and took on his shoulders this League of Nations burden. I admit that I am personally against the league, but I would be for Jimmie Cox no matter what he wanted. I have been in every county of the state, however, and Harding's majority is going to surprise everybody."

At the time of the Chicago convention, after the campaign fund investigation had given Governor Lowden and General Wood blows which made the delegates fear they could not be elected if nominated, Harding was virtually handed the nomination as the most acceptable "dark horse," for although Harding had been an avowed candidate prior to that he had never been able to get anywhere with his candidacy up to that time.

Ohio a Pivotal State

The chief factor which made Harding the most acceptable "dark horse" was the belief that if nominated he might be able to carry Ohio. Wilson carried Ohio in 1916 by a plurality over Hughes of 89,408. Had Hughes carried Ohio no one would have cared how California went. Ohio has and had eleven more electoral votes than California.

So it was figured, and still is, that if a Republican nominee for the Presidency can carry Ohio and the Eastern states which Hughes carried, the Democratic nominee has no chance, no matter what he might be able to do in the West.

The Democrats recognized this in nominating Cox. There were other reasons, notably that every one at the San Francisco convention thought that Cox was further removed from the blight of the Wilson Administration than any one who could be named. These two lines of logic seem both to have been faulty. Cox hurried to Washington to get himself stamped with the Wilson Administration blight, and unless every shrewd old timer among the Ohio politicians of both parties and practically every newspaper man in the state is crazy Cox has no chance of carrying Ohio.

As a matter of cold fact, Cox could not be elected from present indications even if he did carry Ohio, so it is not accurate to say that the election depends on the vote of the Buckeye State, though it would doubtless make this outline of the situation more interesting if that could truthfully be said.

Entirely too much emphasis has been laid on the fact that Cox has been elected Governor of Ohio three times in the last eight years. In 1912 the split in the Republican party put him in. He received 51,080 votes less than the combined vote for Brown, the Republican, and Garford, the Progressive, candidates against him. In 1914 he was defeated by Frank B. Willis, now candidate for Senator, by a plurality of 29,270 votes. In 1916, when Wilson rolled up a plurality of 89,408, Cox crawled through by 6,616.

Cox's Plurality 11,944

That brings us down to the last election, that of 1918. Cox's plurality was 11,944. In Hamilton County, which includes the big normally Republican city of Cincinnati, Cox's plurality was 16,570. So that without the vote of Hamilton County Cox would have been defeated. This was far from a swing to the Democratic party. Nick Longworth, who except for 1912 has been getting elected consistently by handsome majorities in that district for many years, was reelected in 1916 without any trouble.

The explanation of Cox's majority in Hamilton County is that the Germans in Cincinnati voted for him almost solidly, first because they were against Willis, an ardent dry, and second, because they believed implicitly for some reason that Cox would save the saloons. What the real basis of this belief was would probably require sifting a lot of contradictory statements to ascertain, but the fact is that the Cincinnati wets at this moment are still very bitter against the man they regard as having betrayed them.

Men I have always found very conservative in the past told me in Cincinnati the other day that Hamilton County would not give Harding less than 35,000. Nick Longworth, who is probably the least excitable man in the United States, thinks it will be about 40,000.

The Democratic Gibraltar of the state always has been Cuyahoga County, which includes Cleveland. Wilson carried his county over Hughes in 1916 by about 20,000. The betting odds on the boards in Cleveland show even money offered that Harding will carry the county by 10,000 and even money that Harding will carry the state by 100,000. Incidentally, the same betting boards show offers of even money that Mayor Harry L. Davis of Cleveland, the Republican candidate for Governor, will carry the county by 15,000 and the state by 30,000.

Overturn of Sentiment

This tremendous overturn of sentiment in Cleveland is not difficult to explain. Indeed, in view of the explanations given, it is surprising that the odds on Harding in the county should not be longer. In the ten wards where the Democrats have always had their greatest strength the male registration has fallen off as compared with the Mayoralty election. In the seven strongest Republican wards there is a marked gain of male registration. In the three contiguous suburbs in the county, East Cleveland, Lakewood and Cleveland Heights, which are normally Republican by from two to four to one, there is a marked increase in the male registration.

Cleveland has one of the highest percentages of foreign born voters of any city in the country. The Italians have virtually gone over to Harding en masse as a result of the Fiume incident. A prominent Italian leader told me he did not believe one Italian would vote for Cox, though this sounds like stretching it. Certainly so far no Italian is making any public boast about voting the Democratic ticket.

The Poles, like the Italians, have always been Democrats in Cleveland. They are indignant at the way the Wilson Administration has treated Poland, and a tremendous percentage of them will vote for Harding to punish Wilson for that.

The Germans of Cleveland have been pretty well divided between the two major parties, as they have all over Ohio except in Cincinnati, where they are solidly Republican, because the local Republican machine has always been wetter than the Democratic. The Ohio Germans have voted the Republican ticket solidly every time the sound money issue was up, but on most other occasions, except in Hamilton County, they split rather evenly until 1916, when they voted for Wilson.

This year, here as elsewhere, the Germans seem to be united in their determination to punish the political party which four years ago induced them to vote for Wilson on the "kept us out of war" issue. The German wards in Cleveland went heavily for Wilson in 1916.

Much Larger Negro Vote

There is one other element of Republican strength which is increased this year, and that is the negro vote. The number of negroes in Cleveland and throughout the industrial cities of Ohio jumped up by leaps and bounds during the war, the increase beginning with the war industries in 1915 and having kept up rather steadily until after the armistice. Democratic politicians told me there would be 100,000 negro votes cast in Ohio.

It has been years since Cuyahoga County elected a Republican to the Legislature. Bets have been made at even money within the last few days that not a single Democratic candidate for the Legislature would be elected in the county this year.

In addition to the racial groups which normally attach themselves to the Democratic party—or in the case of the Germans give it at least a fair proportion of their strength—there is the widespread fear of hard times if the Democratic party is continued in power. Cox and the Democratic leaders generally have been counting on labor to vote with them almost solidly. Wilson carried the state four years ago by winning normally Republican German votes and by the labor votes attracted by the Adamson so-called eight-hour law.

Representative Henry I. Emerson, of the 22d District, although a Republican, was one of the most prominent advocates in the House of the Plumb plan. Ex-Senator Theodore E. Burton defeated him in the primary for renomination by a handsome majority. This may not be a fair instance, since the district includes a large silk stocking section. But it is a straw in the wind.

The fear of hard times if Democratic policies are continued, however, is felt more keenly perhaps among the workmen in Ohio than any other state save Michigan, as many industries connected with the automobile business are located in this state, and the automobile industry has been hit harder than practically any other line.

As an instance, the Goodyear automobile tire plant, normally employing about 33,000 men, is employing just 8,500 as this is written, and those on a four day a week basis. In Akron, one of the biggest tire manufacturing cities in America, the reduction in employes in tire plants has now reached 75,000.

Incidentally, it is so perfectly obvious that the demand has fallen off and the tire companies have been unable to sell their capacity output that no progress has been made, so far as can be discovered, by any charges that the reductions are being made for political motives. No one has openly made the kind of attack which was made on the American Woolen Company around convention time.

Cox Popular With Party

The real truth is that the Democrats in Ohio, as in one or two other states I have visited, have really given up hope on the national ticket and are concentrating their efforts on candidacies where they think they have a better chance. They want Cox to make a display of strength in Ohio in the face of a Republican landslide so that Cox will be the logical nominee four years hence.

For there is no mistaking the popularity of Cox in Ohio with the Democratic organization. The party workers are all for him. It was this evident fact, which I pointed out in The Tribune last January, which resulted in Senator Atlee Pomerene withdrawing from the Presidential race prior to the primaries and permitting Cox to have a clear field in the state, an advantage which Harding was unable to get.

But the Democrats are really fighting with the hope of winning on the Governorship. Their candidate, A. V. Donahey, better known as Vic Donahey, is now State Auditor, and has given what is generally conceded to have been a good administration of that office. The Republican candidate, Major Harry L. Davis, of Cleveland, is being vigorously opposed by elements in the state which are strong for Harding and for Frank B. Willis, the Republican Senatorial nominee, but who are opposed to the "wide open town" ideas of Davis.

When Davis was nominated it was thought he would sweep the state. He was reelected Mayor of Cleveland, in a normally Democratic city, sweeping every ward in the town. He was the idol of the wets. Being wet, it was figured he would run behind Harding in about eighty counties of the state, but would run way ahead of Harding in Hamilton, Cuyahoga and six other wet counties.

Recently, however, there has been a wave of crime in Cleveland. Three-quarters of the news space of the local papers on two days I was in that city were given up to bank robberies, a fight between the robbers and a group of citizens and other local crime stories. This has awakened a reaction against the "wide open town" idea which may easily cost Davis his expected majority in Cleveland.

Woman Vote a Factor

Then the addition of women to the electorate was a hard blow for Davis. He will not poll anything like the percentage of women votes that he does among the men. Several prominent Republican women have refused, quietly but firmly, to sit on the same platform with him. One of them notified the Republican campaign managers that if she were tricked again into appearing on the same platform with Davis she would issue a public statement explaining the situation and denouncing Davis.

Lithographs with the pictures of Harding, Willis and Davis were got out by the Republican State Committee, but so many women refused to display them that the idea has practically been abandoned. In the front windows of many homes throughout the state are prominently displayed pictures of Harding and Donahey. As might be expected, the church element is strong for Donahey.

An element which under the surface is working against Davis and to a lesser extent against Harding is the race issue. The huge influx of negroes from the South and the fact that Ohio has never discriminated against the negroes in any way have brought about a situation that makes the old home state of the underground railroad for escaping slaves ripe for the negro issue in local politics.

On the night that Harding spoke in Cleveland the Democrats distributed thousands of leaflets bearing the pictures of three negro candidates for the Legislature on the Republican ticket. There are three other negro candidates for the Legislature—two in Columbus and one in Cincinnati.

These leaflets purport to be gotten out by negroes, but any intelligent observer used to dealing with negroes would know they were actually written by white men. For instance, the following words are put into the mouth of a negro, Walter L. Brown, known to be very intelligent and well educated: "The Democratic party never does nothing for our people, while the Republican party is the party of the colored man."

Try to Raise Race Issue

Patently the words of a white man trying to imitate a negro.

But while the Democrats in Ohio are trying to raise the race issue in order to help Donahey and Cox they are not having as much success as they are with the same issues in Kentucky, Maryland and Tennessee.

In those states the winning argument and one which beyond doubt has made lots of votes for Cox despite its absurdity—is that the election of Harding will mean mixed schools. Kentucky has a Republican Governor and has not mixed schools. Maryland has had two Republican Governors in the last twenty-five years and has never had mixed schools. But especially with mothers of children of school age this argument is proving potent.

But it cannot be worked in Ohio, for the simple reason that she has had a Democratic Governor, Cox, for the last four years, and she has mixed schools. Within the last year or two colored teachers have had charge of classes containing more white children than colored, but it is very difficult for the Democratic politicians to make capital of this with people who hold the Democratic state administration to blame for it.

The State House of Representatives passed a bill last year called the Beatty bill, which would have imposed a heavy fine on any proprietor of a hotel, theater, restaurant, barber shop, dentist's office, or any other place where the public is served, who did not serve negroes in their turn. Part of the fine, it was provided, should be given the person aggrieved.

This bill was killed in the state Senate by the smothering process, but there is very general alarm about the evident determination to push it.

As the situation looks now it would not be surprising if the next state election in Ohio is fought with the race issue paramount. Some Democratic leaders are looking very frankly to that very thing, but they admit they would have to make that sort of a fight when the Republicans were in control of the state government and not while a Democratic Governor was in office.

Filthy Stories Circulated

The feeling which would seem to make it a winning issue is evident on every hand, but so far the Democrats have been afraid to promise any such restrictions—such as the abolition of mixed schools, for instance—as would clearly define the issue and bring the fight out into the open.

Any discussion of politics in Ohio would be incomplete without a reference to the filthy stories which are in common circulation. If there is any candidate for any office, from President of the United States down to the lower house of the Legislature, whose character, antecedents and habits have not been besmirched I did not hear of him.

"A man should really be fumigated as he crosses the state line going out," one man said after a round of the various political headquarters. Most of the stories center around Harding and Cox and Donahey and Davis. All of them are unprintable, not so much because of the libel laws as because of their filth.

These stories have been so persistently circulated that they are calmly discussed in hotel lobbies and smoking cars just as though they did not tear reputations to shreds. I say calmly because apparently there are no such things in Ohio as fighting words.

The stories are all of a character which makes it—no matter how untrue they may be and no matter what proof may exist that they are not true—impossible chiefly because of their filthy nature to combat them publicly.

Probably the most cruel lie ever circulated about a man in public life has been spread in the state about Senator Harding. Absolute proof that it is a lie has been gathered by the Republicans since they learned it was being spread, but the story has not been printed, despite efforts on the part of the Democrats to induce some of their party organs to do so and take the chances. So far the Democratic editors have refused to oblige, their reporters having failed utterly to find any proof on which to base the charge. It may yet be sprung as an eleventh-hour attack.

Willis Seems Sure Winner

On the Senatorial situation it is generally conceded that Frank B. Willis will be elected over W. A. Julian, the Democratic aspirant. Julian, it is thought, will run better than Cox, which is to say that Willis's majority will not be as great as that of Harding, but Julian will make a poorer showing apparently than Donahey.

Donahey has a fighting chance to be elected Governor. It would be a better chance if this were not a Presidential year and if there were not the heavy Republican trend. The result of this gubernatorial battle depends largely on the number of women who cut Davis and this is very difficult to estimate. Probably, however, the tremendous Harding majority will pull Davis through.

The present Ohio delegation in the House of Representatives consists of fourteen Republicans and eight Democrats. The best judgment seems to be that the Republicans will increase this to sixteen and six, but some enthusiastic Republicans are counting on electing twenty or twenty-one Republican members.

In the 21st District John Babka defeated former Representative Crosser by one vote in the Democratic primary and charges of fraud and "counting out" have been rife since. Harvey C. Gahn, the Republican nominee, will probably be elected, as will Minor G. Norton, the Republican nominee in the 20th District, against Charles Mooney, the Democratic candidate.

Ex-Senator Burton will undoubtedly be elected from the 22d District.

One Kiss in Dark Hallway Costs Jerseyite $100 Fine

Frank Neilan, of 185 Lincoln Avenue, Newark, who embraced Mrs. Myrtle Heron, a resident of the same house, when he met her in a dark hallway and gave her a resounding kiss, was fined $100 for assault and battery yesterday in the Newark police court.

"You're lucky not to get six months in jail," said Police Judge D'Aloia as he imposed the fine.

Budget Cut to 346 Millions And Adopted

(Continued from page one)

mobiles for their respective departments.

In a statement made just before the budget was adopted last night the Comptroller said his information was that the total assessed valuation of property in Greater New York for the ensuing year would be between $10,050,000,000 and $10,100,000,000. To the $200,000,000 which will be derived from this source through the 2 per cent tax levy, he said, should be added the general fund of $62,000,000, the Debt Service fund of $62,412 and the state tax, approximating $22,041,000. Based on these computations, he said, the maximum budget which might be adopted under the charter would be $346,453,878.

When the board began its session yesterday there was something more than $3,000,000 still to be taken from the proposed figures. To reduce the budget to the legal limit many devices were resorted to, and as the session drew near its close the Mayor made a final appeal to the borough presidents, who agreed to drop $97,000 from their five departments.

One of the largest reductions effected yesterday was achieved by deducting $1,300,000 from the Police Pension Fund of $2,300,000. The deficit is to be made up from accruals as they become available. Another $1,500,000 was cut by the diversion of that amount of tax notes upon the assertion of the Comptroller that $6,500,000 would be sufficient to care for matriculations of this character.

The Street Cleaning Department was hit for $500,000 during the day's proceedings, but the reduction was recommended by the department head, who said the acquisition of five new seagoing scows would enable the function to be carried on at a reduced cost.

In a final sally, Mr. La Guardia scored a point on Comptroller Craig in the running fire of amenities that have obtained between the two since the proposed budget was submitted when he forced through a resolution directing the Comptroller to have the approval of the Board of Estimate before entering into any contract for automobiles for the transportation of paymasters.

The Comptroller retaliated by presenting resolutions directing the heads of other departments to make contracts for conveyancing in like manner. The first one he offered involved the Department of Public Markets, under the Mayor. It was adopted, Mayor Hylan smilingly voting "aye" on the rollcall. Several others he presented, however, were defeated.

By dint of an industrious gavel and occasional resort to stroking the Aldermanic President consolingly on the arm, the Mayor contrived to keep the Craig-La Guardia feud from bursting into open flame yesterday. There were several occasions, however, when a renewal of the oral fireworks that had marked recent meetings of the board seemed imminent.

Fair Price Board's Exit Won't Stop Profiteer War

Palmer to Continue Prosecutions; Organizations Claim Credit for Lowering Prices

WASHINGTON, Oct. 30.—The Department of Justice will continue its drive on profiteers regardless of the dissolution Monday of the fair price organizations, according to a statement issued to-night by Robert T. Scott, assistant to the Attorney General, who formally announced the disbanding of the fair price committees. In a review of the organization's work, Mr. Scott claimed credit for the department in forcing down prices of many commodities.

The campaign against exorbitant prices has been of substantial benefit to the average citizen, Mr. Scott said. He added that more than 2,000 cases had been instituted by the department and that scores of these had resulted in fines and prison sentences under the profiteering provisions of the Lever law. The cases remaining on court dockets would be pressed, he said, and new proceedings begun where evidence of the law's violation was found.

"The objective of the department," Mr. Scott said, "has been, first, to eliminate the profiteer and, second, to make his field less attractive by educating the buying public to the wisdom of sane and sensible buying.

"The investigative branch of the department, aided by the United States attorneys, had done the first. The second phase, that of educating the purchasers to buy sanely and wisely, has curtailed the demand to such an extent that production is rapidly catching up. This is the result of the reaction among consumers who have refused to pay excessive prices."

Archbishop P. J. Hayes Visits Sing Sing as Chaplain's Guest

From a Special Correspondent

OSSINING, N. Y., Oct. 30.—Archbishop Patrick J. Hayes, of New York, visited Sing Sing prison to-day as the guest of the Rev. William F. Cashin, Catholic chaplain of the prison. He inspected the institution and made an address to prisoners in the chapel in which he said:

"I come to bring you a message of encouragement and hope. I wish to commend the officials for the efforts they are making, not alone for your present welfare, but for your welfare in the future. I want you to try to bring out the good that is in you and trust in God."

Couple Sue George Rector for $25,000 in Auto Smash-Up

George Rector, Broadway restaurant man, was sued in the Supreme Court yesterday by Emil Almquist and his wife, Mrs. Bessie Almquist, for $25,000 damages for injuries suffered in a collision between the defendant's automobile and a mortorcycle with a side car in which the plaintiffs were riding.

The accident occurred on June 27 at Eighth Avenue and Fifty-second Street. Mr. Almquist is suing for $10,000 for injuries suffered by him and $5,000 for the loss of his wife's services, due to her injuries. Mrs. Almquist demands $10,000 for her injuries.

POLITICAL POLITICAL POLITICAL POLITICAL

What Will *You* Tell Your Grandson?

—WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT

"My friend, suppose you were a Senator, or suppose you had power to influence a Senator, and you influenced him against the League of Nations. Suppose the League came in and worked those benefits that we believe it will work, and 25 years later, after that had been demonstrated, your grandson should come up and say:

"'Grandad, why did you vote against the League?'

"Suppose you were a man who voted against it because you hate Mr. Wilson—men have told me that they hated Mr. Wilson, and so they were going to vote against the League. I said to one the other day:

"'My dear sir, don't you see how utterly illogical and absurd you are? Why, you are allowing yourself to be influenced by a man whom you hate, to oppose something you would otherwise support. Just think, you magnify and allow your personal feelings toward him and his influence on you to be so great that you do not examine the merits of a question which concerns your country and the world.'

"Now, when this grandson of yours, 25 years from now, should come up to you (and you had voted against the League because you hated Wilson), and when he should ask you in the light of the beneficial operation of the League, 'Grandad, why did you vote against the League?' what will you tell him? You will do one of two things; you will either say, 'Run away grandson, you do not understand those issues,' or else you will lie about it.

"But there are certain issues that rise above party, that transcend all parties and all party triumphs that are merely temporary. This issue (the League) is as fundamental as the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States, or the issues of the Civil War."—From an address by former President William Howard Taft before Wisconsin Bar Association, July 2, 1919.

Governor Cox says: "I favor going into the League."

Senator Harding says: "I reject the League. I have no program."

Herbert Hoover said: "If the League is to break down we must prepare to fight."

A Vote for COX Is a Vote for Peace

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL COMMITTEE