

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and cooler to-day; to-morrow fair and cool; fresh northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 60; lowest, 43. Detailed weather reports will be found on editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

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RUSSIA WILDLY HAILS THE FIFTH BIRTHDAY OF THE SOVIET REIGN

Petrograd and Moscow Blaze With Red as Soldiers Are Reviewed.

TROTSKY ON DISARMING

Says Reds Are Willing if Other Nations Set the Example.

NO DECORATIONS OR POMP

Army Shows Results of Its Reorganization on Simple and Effective Lines.

By FRANCIS M'CALLAGH.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1922, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. MOSCOW, Nov. 8.—The fifth anniversary of the Bolshevik revolution of November 7, 1917, was celebrated in a striking manner here to-day, following the formal commemorative demonstration in Petrograd, where I was allowed to see everything and treated with the greatest courtesy by both Soviet officials and soldiers. The most brilliant item on the Petrograd program was a review of the Petrograd garrison in the square of the Winter Palace, where yesterday Gen. Budenny, the famous cavalry officer, took the salute as the Red cavalry rode past. The soldiers greeted Budenny with tremendous enthusiasm, waving their sabres and yelling. It was a magnificent and stirring spectacle. The stand upon which Budenny stood was opposite the entrance to the Winter Palace, and the whole square was a mass of red flags and inscriptions about the anniversary—proud announcements of the revolution of the proletariat. Forty-five thousand troops took part. They were excellent soldiers, from 30 to 30 years old, admirably armed and equipped, many of them of cadet and training units. No entire battalion was present, but only a company representing each battalion, whence it is reasonable to conclude that the Petrograd garrison numbers 150,000 men. Regiments of infantry, armored motors, aviation, cavalry and engineers were distinguished by different colors, showing a complete rearrangement of the old army on a simple and efficient plan.

Officers Without Decorations.

Very noticeable was the absence of decorations or pomp among the Generals and other officers, who talked with their men with democratic affability. Even Gen. Budenny wore a rough soldier's coat, without epaulettes or any decoration other than several red chevrons indicating his rank. As with the Soviet schools and theaters, the educational system of the army marks a great departure from the old organization. The soldiers said that only 10 per cent. of the men still adhered to the Christian faith, with 20 per cent. "undecided" and the remainder in sympathy with any religion. Two other notable events in Petrograd were a mass meeting in the People's Palace, which 5,000 attended, and a reception for the foreign Communists in the Dumas building, where the excitement was so intense that one got the impression that Petrograd must be redder than Moscow. Certainly there was a fund of almost unlimited revolutionary energy, undampened by wet weather and slushy streets since Sunday. To-day Moscow is one blaze of red, the celebrated Red Square in front of the Kremlin being the centrifugal and radial point for processions of red flags waving through the streets, held by children and youths, some careering madly in motors. Crowds congregated in the Red Square this morning for memorial exercises, and the battlements of the Kremlin were backed with people and hung with huge red banners bearing inscriptions in many languages welcoming the foreign delegates.

Trotsky for General Disarming.

Leo Trotsky, the War Commissar, in a General's uniform, opened the review and addressed the crowds from a rostrum in the shadow of the Kremlin, near the graves of fallen Communist leaders, among them John Reed, "the American comrade," which were brilliantly decorated with wreaths and flags. Trotsky, speaking of England, said: "Lloyd George behaves as if he were the captain of the ship and Russia a passenger with no right to speak to the man on the bridge. In extolling the virtues of his establishment he declared that Russia had 'a big army, and a good army, but she is ready to disarm if other nations disarm.'"

Then those who have not yet disarmed passed in review, as in Petrograd, this time 20,000 men, followed by the Communist Youth, armed, but in civilian dress, and looking the freshest of all. This was perhaps the most striking part of the ceremony.

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PINEBURST, N. C.—Sunshine, good-fellowship, top sport. Carolina Hotel now open. Mrs. Fullman, 2 1/2 E. M. daily.—Adv.

Theatrical and Hotel and Restaurant. Advertising will be found on Page 12.—Adv.

TARIFF BILLS CAUSE OF POLITICAL WRECKS

House Record for Last Thirty-eight Years Shows Almost Every Revenue Measure Has Had Decimating Effect on Party That Passed It.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.

The Democratic gains in yesterday's election are attributed by many in both parties to the Fordney-McCumber tariff law, forced through Congress at the last session by the Republican majority against widespread opposition in the party. History has repeated itself. Tariff legislation has caused many political upheavals and has frequently been followed by the defeat or severe political chastisement of the party in power. Here is the record since 1884:

A Democratic "revenue only" tariff bill was introduced in the House in 1884 after the Democrats had gained control of that body. It was known as the Morrison bill. It was defeated when thirty-five Democrats joined the Republicans.

In the autumn elections that year the Democratic majority in the House was reduced from forty to twelve.

In 1887 President Cleveland tried to push through another tariff bill. It passed the House, but was held up in the Senate. The following year he was defeated for the Presidency by Benjamin Harrison.

The tariff was the chief issue, and the Democrats lost control of Congress.

In 1888 the Republicans passed the McKinley tariff law, which contained many high rates. At the succeeding Congressional election the Republicans lost eighty-eight seats in the House.

In 1892 Cleveland was reelected on the tariff issues and the Democrats controlled both branches of Congress. The Wilson-Gorman tariff law was passed that year and was followed by a panic in 1893.

In 1894 the Democratic majority of eighty-three in the House was supplanted by a Republican majority of 136.

In 1896 McKinley's election was followed by the enactment of the Dingley tariff law, which remained in force ten years. It was supplanted in 1909 by the Payne-Aldrich tariff law during Taft's Administration, which split the Republican party wide open.

In 1910, at the next election, the Democrats carried the House by a majority of sixty-seven.

In 1913 the Democrats passed the Underwood tariff law. Its merits were never tested because of the unusual conditions brought about by the world war.

In November, 1918, with the war virtually over, the Republicans gained control of the House, and in 1920 elected President Harding and overwhelming majorities in the Senate and House.

The existing Fordney-McCumber tariff bill was passed July 21, 1921, the Republicans having a majority in the House of 169. This majority, by the election of Tuesday, is reduced to about nine.

The Letters of Franklin K. Lane

HE FORESAW A THIRD PARTY WITH HOOVER ITS LEADER

On the Eve of Resigning From Wilson's Cabinet Lane Reviews Bryan and Discusses the President's Condition—Goes to Rochester.

THE NEW YORK HERALD publishes herewith another installment of the letters and diaries written by Franklin K. Lane while Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of President Wilson. These letters form a highly valuable contribution to history. They will appear in THE NEW YORK HERALD every day until the series is completed.

EIGHTH INSTALLMENT. (Copyright, 1922, by Anne W. Lane.)

WASHINGTON, November 25, 1919. Do not be surprised if you hear that I am out of the Cabinet soon, for I have been offered two \$50,000 a year places, and another even more. I don't want to leave if it will embarrass the President, but I do want something with a little money in it for a while. . . . But I must see the President before I decide, . . . and I don't know when that will be, now that he is sick.

This life has a great fascination for every one and I dread to leave it; for anything else will bore me, I am sure. I deal here only with big questions and not with details—with policies that affect many, and yet I love but a year and a half more, and then what? Perhaps it is as well to take time by the forelock, though I do not want to decide selfishly nor for money only. I must go where I can feel that I am in public work of some kind. . . . I have served him [the President] long and faithfully under very adverse circumstances. It is hard for him to get on with any one who has any will or independent judgment. Yet I am not given to forsaking those to whom I have any duty.

The President's Illness.

Sunday [December, 1919]. The President is getting better slowly, but we communicate with him almost entirely through his doctor [Grayson]. I shall be mighty sorry to leave here, where we have so many friends, but my hope is to get enough time to buy a place in California one of these days and settle down to the normal life of digging a bit in the soil and then digging a bit in the brain. [December, 1919]. Things are going well notwithstanding the President's illness. No one is satisfied that we know the truth, and every dinner table is filled with speculation. Some say paralysis, and some say insanity. Grayson tells me it is nervous breakdown, whatever that means. He is, however, getting better, and meantime the Cabinet is running things. . . . Politically things do not look interesting. There are no big men in the line except Hoover. The country wants some many, two hated administrators and it doesn't care where he comes from.

Discussion of Bryan.

Rochester, Minn., Jan. 3, 1920. Bryan has come back. What strength he will develop no one can tell. He evidently has determined that he will not be pushed aside or disregarded. He has been, and will continue to be as long as he lives, a great

CLARK'S CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD. Personal management; experienced staff; \$1,000 up; 4 months; Jan. 21; Frank C. Clark, 410 Times Bldg., N. Y.—Adv.

LOOKING for office space, lifts or show-rooms? Then consult the Business Property Guide published every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday in the Real Estate page of THE NEW YORK HERALD. See Page 23.—Adv.

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TWO MEN, A WOMAN ARE TO BE INDICTED IN HALL-MILLS CASE

Three Are Watched and Will Be Arrested if They Attempt to Flee.

STATE BUILDS CHAIN

Twelve Witnesses Will Detail All From Motive to Actual Killings.

FINGER PRINTS TO FIGURE

Marks on Slain Rector's White Shirt Likely Will Give Principal Clue.

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.

The Rev. Edward W. Hall, rector of the Church of St. John the Evangelist, and Mrs. Eleanor Mills, choir singer, were murdered at about 10:20 o'clock on the night of September 14 by a man who, besides having bushy hair and a heavy mustache, as Mrs. Jane Gibson has said, was proficient in the use of firearms and kept a revolver in his home. This man has been identified by a person other than Mrs. Gibson.

This information, the first to fix the time of the killing as the officials have it and the first to make it known definitely that there has been a second identification of the person who did the actual killing, was obtained to-night from official sources. It was ascertained also that the man referred to, the woman in gray mentioned by Mrs. Gibson and a second man will be the persons named if indictments are found by the Somerset Grand Jury, as is confidently expected.

The three persons under suspicion are constantly watched and will be arrested if they attempt to leave the vicinity. It is not thought that any of them will try to leave the State, but if they should do so, there would be no waiting for the Grand Jury action.

To Hold Conference To-day.

To-morrow morning at 11 o'clock Wilbur A. Mott, special Deputy Attorney-General, will go to Somerville for a conference with the foreman of the Grand Jury, Alfred B. Gibbs, Prosecutor Asariah Beekman of Somerset county and Supreme Court Justice Parker will also attend the conference and it will be decided there whether the evidence at hand is sufficient to warrant calling the Grand Jury, how long it will take to present the case and when the Grand Jury is to be called.

It is highly probable that the Grand Jury will be assembled at about 9 o'clock Friday afternoon, that it will sit that day and part of Saturday and that it may return indictments either Monday or early Tuesday of next week. Whether there will be separate indictments or a blanket indictment is yet to be determined, as is the question of whether, as a matter of expediency, there shall be at least one "John Doe" warrant.

If a John Doe warrant is issued it will not be in the name of the man indicted, but because for a time it may be wise to withhold information on that point. The authorities, it may be said, are absolutely certain that they know the man who fired the shots that killed the rector and the choir singer and they believe they have a strong case against all of the persons mentioned.

One Charged as Accessory.

The third person will not be charged with the actual killing at the trial, but will be an accessory after the fact. This indictment, however, probably will charge all three with murder in the first degree. Certainly the woman in gray and the man believed to have done the killing will be so charged. The identity of the woman in the case is pretty well understood by those who have followed the case. The identity of the man who fired the shots is being guarded with great care. Though two or three men are under suspicion, the authorities will not eliminate any one from the list until the identity of the man who fired the shots is made for this reason that the statement was made and repeated to-day that the man is a member of the church and that all three of the persons concerned are residents of New Brunswick. If this statement is true there is certainly a surprise in store for many people.

The information that the Prosecutor now has been given to the Grand Jury by more than twenty-five witnesses, some of whom, perhaps half, have proved a great deal of trouble. The power of the Grand Jury will be invoked to make them talk and some may be threatened with a charge of obstructing justice if they do not.

In this connection it should be said that there is no evidence of any preconcerted plan to obstruct justice and that any evidence whatever that any of the witnesses have been tampered with. It seems that the tactics pursued have been due to a desire to help the woman in the case. In the group referred to there is a deep sympathy for this woman and it has led some of her friends to arouse the wrath of the officials.

Four of the witnesses will corroborate Mrs. Gibson in part. They will testify to facts which will show that parts of her story, at least, are absolutely true. One of these will be the driver

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EARLY ADVERTISEMENTS. To insure proper classification of Apartment, Real Estate and Want advertisements in the Sunday edition of THE NEW YORK HERALD, send them to the Business Property Office before 5 P. M. Saturday, or to the Main Office before 5 P. M. Sunday, or to the Classified Office before 5 P. M. Monday. Worth 1000.—Adv.

HOUSE REPUBLICAN BY SLIM MARGIN; SENATE ALSO BY MAJORITY OF POWER; INDEPENDENTS' HAVE REAL CONTROL

DEMOCRATS TALKING OF 'SMITH FOR 1924'

Presidential Promoters Insist He Will Be Logical Nominee.

LEAD EXCEEDS 400,000

Governor May Face Deadlock With Republican Assembly and Democratic Senate.

The election of Alfred E. Smith as Governor with a record breaking plurality exceeding 400,000 and a divided Legislature will bring another deadlock between the executive and administrative branches when the new State government is set up in Albany on January 1. The Democrats win the Senate by one vote; the Republicans have the Assembly by 82 to 68.

With little patronage available for Tammany, the new Democratic Governor is expected to open fire from the front office of the State Capitol on some of the Miller commissions and officials in control of the big State offices.

Taking his election to mean a repudiation of Miller's Transit and Public Service Commissions and policies, it is believed that Mr. Smith will seek at an early date to remove those bodies and appoint his own men to deal with New York's transit.

If balked by the Legislature in a plan to remodel the commission, the usual way of getting rid of transit officials, it is regarded as almost certain the Governor will seek to remove George McAneny and his associates and William A. Prendergast. Mr. Smith is expected to line up with Mayor Hylan and William R. Hearst in the Democratic fight against the McAneny commission. From City Hall yesterday came the suggestion that McAneny ought to resign.

Prohibition.

Another line of action defined for the Democrats by the election mandate is to open fight on the State prohibition enforcement. Casting over the returns, the Democrats were clearly of the opinion that the vote was a repudiation of the State enforcement law. A State cannot break down the constitutional amendment, but the State can regulate its own liquor enforcement.

In this State that procedure, in all probability, will be to demand the repeal of the Mulian-Gage law making prohibition entirely a Federal matter. That would relieve State and municipal police of all responsibility of enforcement.

It would double the work of the Federal officials and would make trafficking in liquor even easier than at present. That is about the only reason why the Democrats would not make good their beer and light wine promises. The Republican Legislature would probably refuse to pass any recommendations along that line coming from the Democratic Governor, and therefore Mr. Smith would be quite safe in demanding such action.

White House and Religion.

Most remarkable of all the features growing out of this political turnover in the State was that all the talk around headquarters yesterday led invariably to this question: "Make the White House?"

That was a question involved in State economics or State jobs. It was taken for granted among all the politicians that the election made Smith the outstanding figure in the Democracy and a candidate for the Presidential nomination in 1924. What he will do in a hazy future is not known. His policies are known, his political program understood.

Recalling the remarkable demonstration for Mr. Smith in San Francisco in 1920, when his name was cheered for an hour, the party leaders are certain he will go after the nomination. And Mr. Smith has shown that he is a very determined man.

After the unwritten law of the land that a member of the Catholic church has not been considered available as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, and over it in this State, his friends believe the issue is a dead letter; that as religious prejudice counts for nothing in this State it would count for nothing in a national contest. But for that one question Mr. Smith's political associates believe he might be now well on the way toward that 1924 nomination.

After shifting back and forth all day the final count showed that the Democrats had won the Senate by 26 to 25. Mr. Smith control of half the Legislature and, what is important of the half which confirms appointments. In remarkably close contests Meyer Levy defeated Schuyler J. May in the latter Government of the Meyer committee, and John A. Hastings, Democrat, beat James H. Caulfield in Brooklyn. George R. Pearson, Republican, finally won out in Syracuse.

The Assembly stands eighty-two Republican and sixty-eight Democratic. That gives the Republicans a safe working majority in the lower house. It makes a deadlock between the two houses as well as between the Governor and Assembly, and it opens the way to an early log rolling. A majority is seventy-six.

This situation makes it, Edmund Machold, as Speaker of the Assembly, the Republican in the State Government in most conspicuous place. With two years of such a situation to work with, the politicians said that Machold might be watched as the man who might go after the next nomination for Governor.

The winner of the election continued

NEW RADICAL BLOC IN SENATE WILL HOLD BALANCE OF POWER

Special Dispatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Nov. 8.

INDEPENDENT Senators will hold the balance of power in the Senate of the next Congress as a result of the Senatorial elections yesterday. In the present Senate the little group of independent Republicans include Borah (Idaho), Johnson (Cal.), La Follette (Wis.), Norris (Neb.) and Ladd (N. D.), with sometimes one or two others joining them.

This group has succeeded many times in delaying action on important matters, but their small numbers have not enabled them to hold a commanding position in a Senate with a Republican majority of twenty-four.

But the Republican Senate majority in the new Congress has been cut to approximately ten and at least five new independents have been added to the group. They are Brookhart (Rep., Iowa), Howell (Rep., Neb.), Shipstead (Farmer-Labor, Minn.), O'Connor (Dem., N. D.) and Ferris (Dem., Mich.).

This means that the independent group will be able to nullify the leadership of Senator Lodge (Mass.). As seven members of that group in the new Senate will be Republicans and counted on to make up the Republican majority of ten, it is evident they easily can block legislation, since five of them by joining the Democrats could bring about a tie vote, and all seven could defeat a measure fathered by the old line leaders.

Senator Borah, as he outstanding leader of the independents, in so far as they can be said to have a leader, will therefore be placed in a position of commanding importance in the new Senate.

WETS GAIN IN HOUSE, BUT DRYS CONTROL

Volstead's Defeat Will Give Antis George S. Graham as Judiciary Chairman.

THEY CLAIM 185 SEATS

May Be Able Now to Get Bills Reported for Liberalizing of Enforcement.

A tremendous expression of wet sentiment in many States was one of the principal causes for the Democratic sweep, in the opinion of high Administration officials and directing heads of the Republican National Committee.

But the wet victory was not sufficient to upset dry control of Congress. Wet leaders concede that despite wet gains the drys will have an ample majority in both houses next Congress on any prohibition issue.

While Government officials and members of the Republican National Committee will not be quoted, representative men among them point to the wet vote as the most decisive showing.

In the words of one of the highest officials and ablest politicians in the Republican party: "The returns show a vote not for anything but against something, and this something was the Volstead act."

Expression Against Prohibition.

Other leaders talked of a psychological factor of unrest and dissatisfaction which found its expression against prohibition.

Ardent drys say prohibition was not a real factor and the result cannot influence any action toward amendment of the Volstead law in the next Congress.

Representatives of the wets in Washington are jubilant. They claim 182 wet votes in the next House and predict that wet politicians who have taken a middle ground will swing to the wet column.

Wayne E. Wheeler, spokesman for the drys, declares the wets have not enough votes to amend the Volstead act in either House of Congress.

Leaders here are more concerned with the political aspects of the result, however, and the lessons to be drawn for the next campaign. One of the oldest heads in the Republican ranks said a contributing cause to Republican defeat was that there were so many "dry die hards" among the party leaders. The defeat of Andrew Volstead, father of the prohibition enforcement act, was cited as a case in point. The presence of "die hard" drys, it was said, was an influencing psychological factor all down the line.

Volstead's Successor.

If the defeat of Volstead, which seems certain, is confirmed, Representative George S. Graham, Pennsylvania, will succeed him as the chairman of the House Judiciary Committee. Graham is House Judiciary Committee. Graham is an avowed wet. As chairman of the committee to which prohibition legislation must go he will be a factor. Prohibition will not be smothered by him in committee and the dry organization will not be able to dictate the committee policy.

Washington is taking stock of this situation and studying the returns from the Third district of Maryland. In this district Representative John Philip Hill was running on a strictly wet platform. Maryland is normally Democratic and in a Democratic sweep Hill gained the only Republican victory by more than 2 to 1. He was, politicians say, the most decisive victory because it ran counter to the general current.

Leaders are frankly preparing to analyze the New Jersey vote where Gov. Edwards, on a wet platform, re-

Continued on Page Three.

ASK MADAN RADOPAT at 6 E. 10th St. Tel. 4-1111. HOTEL IMPERIAL, 32nd St. & E. 4th Ave.—Adv.

RAINIER TRUCKS, Made in New York, N. Y. 6 ton, Sales Dept., 5th & Webster Ave., Long Island City, Tel. 4155 Astoria.—Adv.

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ARE YOU KICK DOWN? TRY DEWEY'S "Dew-Ton" Tonic. Sold only at 130 Fulton St., N. Y. C.—Adv.

BORAH MAY BE REAL LEADER IN SENATE

Will Hold Balance of Power as Spokesman for Liberal Elements.

CURTIS AS COMPROMISE

Underwood Likely to Go on Supreme Court Bench—Gillet May Be Deposed.

There will be radical changes in the leadership of the House and Senate in the next Congress as a result of the election. While Senator Lodge (Mass.) probably will retain the nominal leadership in the Senate it will be more or less an empty honor. Senator Borah (Idaho) probably will be the outstanding figure in the next Senate.

As the leader of the liberals of both parties he will have to a great extent the balance of power. He may be joined by Senator Brookhart (Iowa), Shipstead (Minn.), La Follette (Wis.), Ladd (N. D.), O'Connor (N. D.), Howell (Neb.), Norris (Neb.), and Ferris (Mich.).

Senator Curtis (Kan.), Republican whip, who has been the compromiser between the warring factions of the Senate will probably continue to exert strong influence. If any Administration measures are adopted it will be largely through his efforts as a pacificator.

Senator Underwood (Ala.), Democrat, leader, has announced that he would relinquish that honor at the coming session, because of impaired health. He will be named to one of the vacancies on the Supreme Court by President Harding in the opinion of many persons close to the Administration. Senator Kellogg (Minn.), is picked to fill the other impending vacancy on that court if final returns show that he has been defeated for reelection as now seems likely.

Simmons Will Not Take Role.

While Senator Simmons (N. C.), ranking minority member of the Finance Committee, who led the fight against the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill, is the logical man for the Democratic leadership in the Senate, he has told his friends that under no circumstances will he assume that role. He does not care for the detail work involved and the petty jealousies which develop are distasteful to him.

With the elimination of Senator Simmons, Senator Walsh (Mass.), chairman of the Democratic Senatorial Committee, is looked upon as the man to succeed Senator Underwood as the Senate leader of the minority. The remarkable Democratic victory in the election—especially the outcome of the Senatorial fights—has directed attention to Senator Walsh. He also gained prestige by his fight against the Fordney-McCumber tariff bill. Senator Robinson (Ark.) is also being favorably considered as minority leader.

The Republicans apparently will have a small majority in the next House and the Administration will experience difficulty in having its legislative program approved. That will be due to the fact that there are a score or more members of the House just reelected who, while they are listed as Republicans, are in fact "anti-Administration" members. In that group are Roy O. Woodruff (Mich.) and Royal Johnson (S. D.).

These men led the fight against Attorney-General Daugherty in the last session, charging that he was not objective enough in his prosecution of the war grafters. On many controversial matters the anti-Administration forces in the next Congress are expected to line up with the Democrats, so that the Administrations leaders' hands will be tied if their plans are not completely blocked.

Because of that situation the Administration leaders intend to make a hard

Continued on Page Two.

LEADERS ANXIOUS

Narrow Margins in Congress Open Door to Block Party's Program.

FACTIONS IN SENATE

Complications Deemed Sure With 'Radical Wing' Having Balance.

SWEEP BEING ANALYZED

Tariff, Taxes, Freight Rates and Prohibition Cited as Reasons for Upheaval.

The Democratic sweep which mopped up a great many Republican candidates for Congress and state offices throughout the country on Tuesday disclosed some very interesting eccentricities of the voting mind.

The results were naturally gratifying to regular line Democrats and some elements of the radical Republican brand. The Republicans who expected undesirable consequences of the "off year" variety were not prepared, however, for the stupefying enthusiasm which the average voter of all parties appeared to find in smashing things.

Of the many contributory causes that dictated Democratic successes, both Congressional and State, the tariff, taxes, freight rates, prohibition and the high cost of living resulting from the first three are generally considered to have exercised the greater influence, supplemented and reinforced by local conditions which bore little actual relation to each other.

The only comfort the Republicans could find in the results generally was that their party is apparently assured continued control of both houses of Congress by such a narrow margin as to make it a question whether legislative conditions would not be more satisfactory if the Democrats had carried both houses.

Senate "Radicals" Increased.

Republican leaders who have not been in sympathy with policies of the Harding Administration expect some extremely undesirable complications as a result of factional differences which are certain to develop. With an increased "radical" wing in the Senate sufficient to hold the balance of power it is not at all unlikely that the regular branch of the party will be confronted by embarrassments which may or may not accentuate the spirit of popular protest that influenced the result in many of the Congressional disputes.

The Republicans on the face of the present returns will have a majority of ten in the Senate. They now have twenty-four. With some seats still in doubt, the Democrats have already gained five with a fair prospect of winning more.

Even Henry Cabot Lodge of Massachusetts may lose the seat he has held for thirty years as the result of contest proceedings which have already been started although the completed returns give him the plurality of 1,945 over Col. William A. Gaston.

Margin Too Small for Harmony.

The margin between the two parties in the next House will be uncomfortably close for the Republicans. The Republicans have apparently an assured majority of only nine. With such narrow margins in both houses the future does not hold out hope for either harmony