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HARDING SWEEPS THE COUNTRY AND WILL BE NEXT PRESIDENT

STATES CONSIDERED DOUBTFUL ARE CARRIED REPUBLICAN CONTROL OF SENATE CERTAIN

New England States, New York and Ohio Go Republican. Cox and Roosevelt Win the Votes of the Southern States.

New York.—The next president of the United States will be Warren G. Harding, present Republican United States senator from Ohio, and the next vice president will be Calvin Coolidge, Republican governor of Massachusetts. That is the verdict of the millions of voters in one of the greatest victories of the Republican party in the history of the country.

Overturning Democratic majorities in states like Ohio, New Hampshire and Kansas, which gave their electoral votes to Woodrow Wilson in 1916, when the early returns began to come in from over the country it was apparent that there was a Republican landslide.

While the full effect on the results of the election of the votes of the millions of women who exercised the franchise for the first time cannot be accurately gauged, it is apparent that the Republican party received a great majority of the new woman vote. In

The 13 states which Governor Cox appears to have certainly carried are: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas and Virginia.

One of the usual features of the election was that Judge Nathan L. Miller, Republican candidate for governor of New York, ran nearly a million votes behind the Republican national ticket and yet was elected by a substantial plurality.

"Al" Smith, Tammany hall's favorite son, polled nearly a million more votes in New York than Cox and yet was defeated. Miller's plurality was estimated between 60,000 and 80,000.

Republicans Sweep Illinois. Reports from Illinois were that the Republicans had swept that state from the metropolitan contest in Chicago, where a clean victory was scored for all offices, to the rural regions, giving Senator Harding a lead so large that



WARREN G. HARDING



CALVIN COOLIDGE

several instances Cox ran behind Wilson's vote in 1916, while Harding more than doubled the vote of Hughes, indicating that the new voters supported the Republican candidate.

Kansas, with the double-board system, by which ballots are counted as cast, came in with the first fairly comprehensive returns which showed Harding and the Republican ticket leading there.

Harding Landslide in East. In New York and New England, as in Ohio and Indiana, the Harding majorities reported indicated a landslide in the east.

As the landslide in the east continued to roll on and the first indications came that it would extend westward, the Democratic managers in New York issued announcements conceding the election of Harding.

The Harding-Coolidge ticket carried every state north of the Mason-Dixon line and every state west of the Mississippi river with the exception of Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas and possibly the two doubtful states of the Mexican border.

On the face of returns, Harding's popular plurality is estimated anywhere from 4,000,000 to 7,000,000 votes, possibly more, and the Ohio senator seemed assured of having around 389 votes in the electoral college. It is the greatest victory ever scored by a Republican candidate for the presidency, far exceeding that of Theodore Roosevelt in 1904.

Million Plurality in New York. New York gave Harding a plurality estimated roughly at 1,000,000; Pennsylvania, a Republican stronghold, three quarters of a million; Illinois, 800,000; Michigan, 400,000; California, 500,000; Massachusetts, 300,000, and Ohio, the home state of both candidates, gave Harding a victory roundly estimated at 350,000.

The Republicans succeeded in turning back into the Republican column every Northern and Western state which Woodrow Wilson carried over Charles E. Hughes in 1916. Four years ago the Central and Far West elected Wilson. Tuesday those same states rolled up impressive majorities for Harding. Fourteen states which in 1916 were carried by Wilson and which Harding carried Tuesday were California, Colorado, Kansas, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Maryland, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Even in the Southern states the Democratic majorities showed, in many cases, heavy declines from 1916. Where Texas four years ago gave Wilson a handsome majority of 221,515, it was generally estimated that Cox's majority will be many thousands less.

If the ratio kept up for unreported precincts his majority over Governor Cox would be more than 800,000. Len Small was elected governor by a large margin over ex-Senator Lewis. William B. McKinley was elected United States senator to succeed Lawrence Y. Sherman.

Although Minnesota reported that Harding apparently had carried that state by a decisive majority, the Republican state ticket, especially for governor and one or two other offices, was running a close race with candidates endorsed by the Non-partisan league.

Republicans Gain in Louisiana. Louisiana reports were that Republican gains were the heaviest recorded in any of the contests since civil war days.

Just before 9 o'clock Tuesday night the New York World, which supported Cox, flashed its signal lights to announce the election of Harding.

Early returns in Boston forecast a Republican plurality of 50,000 in the presidential race.

Boston has not been carried by a Republican national ticket since 1896, according to party leaders here. President Wilson carried the city by approximately 18,000 in the last presidential contest.

The Republican plurality outside the city of Boston will not be less than 400,000.

Boston itself gave the Republican ticket a lead of 30,000 to 40,000.

The electoral votes of only two states appeared to be in doubt—those of Arizona and New Mexico, each with three. The returns from these two were slow and the vote so close that it may take several days to determine the results.

The Cox-Roosevelt ticket carried the solid South, comprising 13 states, and nothing else, barring possible victories in Arizona and New Mexico. The sixty-seventh congress will be almost overwhelmingly Republican. The senate will be Republican by a majority of at least twelve, and probably fourteen, an increase of ten or twelve over the majority in the present senate of two. Complete returns indicated also that Republicans would control the house of representatives by a majority of possibly 100.

Harding Carries Wilson's District. Princeton, N. J.—President Wilson's home district in Princeton won for Harding and Coolidge by above five to one.

Republicans Win in Louisville. Louisville, Ky.—Senator Harding and a majority over Governor Cox in Louisville and Jefferson county.

REPUBLICANS WILL CONTROL CONGRESS

Returns indicate G. O. P. Majorities in Both House and Senate.

New York.—Senator Harding's sweep through doubtful states in the east and middle west appears to have carried with it assurances of a working majority in the next congress.

Among the states in which senatorial elections were doubtful, Harding's apparent victories in Connecticut and New Hampshire probably have carried Senators Brandegee and Moses, respectively, back to their senate seats.

In Colorado and Idaho returns indicate that Republican candidates S. D. Nicholson and Frank R. Gooding have ridden in on the Harding wave, unseating the present Democratic senators, Charles Thomas and James Nugent.

Senator Wadsworth has been re-elected from New York and former Governor Willis seems an easy victor in Ohio. Both victories were expected and mark no gains for the Republicans.

Latest returns indicate a net gain of 35 in the Republican membership of the house, with a majority that will be close to 100.

Based on returns in and the indicated trend in states where the result is not final, it appears that the house of representatives in the sixty-seventh congress will be constituted approximately as follows: Republicans, 273; Democrats, 159; Independents, 2; Prohibitionists 1. This estimate, while not final, would give the Republicans a majority of 111. The present majority of the Republicans is 39.

REPUBLICANS WIN IN IDAHO

Gooding is Chosen Over Nugent in Senate Race.

Boise, Idaho.—Senator Harding for president, Frank R. Gooding, Republican candidate for United States senator, and D. W. Davis, present Republican governor of Idaho, together with the balance of the congressional and state ticket have carried this state with pluralities running from 15,000 to 25,000 or more. Late returns, although far from complete, in the state clearly indicated this. Some of the strongest counties in the state, including Shoshone in the north, went Republican.

Republican counties went exceptionally strong for the Republican ticket. The ticket apparently elected on the returns by safe majorities follows: President, Warren G. Harding; senator, Frank R. Gooding; representatives, first district, Burton L. French, second district, Addison T. Smith.

Harding Sends Coolidge Good Wishes.

Marion, O.—At 11 o'clock Tuesday night, Senator Harding sent the following telegram to Governor Coolidge: "My heartiest congratulations over the great Republican victory to which your strength added so materially. You are to expect to play a full part in the coming Republican administration." Good wishes." To Will H. Hays, Republican national chairman, Mr. Harding telegraphed: "My gratitude along with congratulations on your capable and successful management of a great campaign."

Cox Paper Grants Defeat. Dayton, O.—Governor Cox' newspaper, the Dayton News, issued an extra edition shortly before 1 o'clock Tuesday conceding the election of Senator Harding, the Republican candidate, as president. The governor himself said he would make no statement yet. His newspaper, however, carried the election returns under the caption, "Republican Landslide; Harding Wins."

Harding's Election Conceded by White. New York.—George White, chairman of the Democratic national committee, conceded the election of Senator Harding at 11 o'clock Tuesday night. Mr. White also conceded the election of a Republican congress.

Harding Winner in Democratic Buffalo. Buffalo, N. Y.—Buffalo, a rock-ribbed Democratic stronghold, went for Harding by a plurality of almost two to one. Miller (Rep.), for governor, has more than 10,000 lead over Smith (Dem.), for governor.

Senator Phelan Defeated. San Francisco.—Senator James D. Phelan, Democrat, was apparently defeated by Samuel M. Shortridge, Republican, although running possibly 450,000 behind the national ticket.

"Joe" Cannon is Re-elected. Danville, Ill.—Representative Joseph G. Cannon, former speaker of the house of representatives, has been returned to congress from the eighth Illinois district. It will be his twenty-third term in the lower house.

FARMERS LOSE DUE TO PRICE SHRINKAGE

Washington.—Shrinkage in the value of farm products so far this season will result in American farmers receiving \$2,500,000,000 less than they would have obtained under 1919 prices, Secretary of Agriculture Meredith told delegates to the first general session of the annual convention of the American Bankers' association.

He classed the situation as one which "demands the best thought and sympathetic consideration of the bankers of America, and in fact of all the people of the country."

He estimated that the fall in corn prices had involved \$1,000,000,000 loss to producers.

"America must see to it that farmers secure credit sufficient for their needs," he continued. "Only thus can they continue to supply the nation's need for food. I think you gentlemen fully realize that if the farmer is to continue to produce and to meet the food requirements of the nation, he must have adequate prices for his products."

The marketing problem, Mr. Meredith said, is the greatest one facing the agricultural interests. He urged that bankers assist co-operative farmers enterprises, and acknowledged that bankers already had given "very great aid" to agriculture.

Why Eye Shades Are Used. The purpose of the eye shade is to shield the eye from harmful brilliancies in the field of view. In lighting from poorly concealed sources these brilliancies are, in many cases, 600,000 to 800,000 times as great as the brightness of the printed page. Their images, falling on the dark adapted and highly sensitized peripheral retina, cause great discomfort and interfere profoundly with the muscular adjustment of the eye needed for clear seeing.

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DRY LAW TANGLES UP DEPARTMENTS

Washington.—Disclosure of a number of prohibition snarls in which three government departments and members of the diplomatic corps are involved was made when the state department issued a statement saying it "assumes that no official of the government would attempt to pry into the baggage of a foreign diplomatic officer."

The unusual course of the state department in making what appeared to be a public appeal to other government officials was adopted, it was learned, after the treasury had amended customs regulations to require baggage of diplomats to be examined and liquor removed. Back of the action of the treasury department, it was disclosed, was an opinion rendered by the attorney-general. It was said to hold that the Volstead Act withdrew from the diplomats the exemption from customs examination of their baggage heretofore accorded.

Diplomats have made no formal protest. The state department, however, has seen evidence of irritation among them.

Primitive Pottery.

Many primitive races seem to have burnished their pottery before it was fired, in order to get a glossy surface, and in other cases the surface was rendered waxy with resinous substances, which were often colored. There are only four kinds of glaze. Those used by the Egyptians, Syrians and Persians were of alkaline type and most uncertain in their workings. Lead glaze is one of the best and most widespread in use for ordinary purposes.

How a Crab Grows.

The crab's equivalent to the internal bones of animals is its tough outer shell, which does not grow. The baby crab is forced to get rid of this tough confining person. So it breaks itself loose internally and then splits its old protecting home across the extreme back ridge, creeping out in that way.



Baseball Deorganization Planned.

Chicago.—Representatives of every National league baseball club and three American league clubs went on record as favoring abrogation of the national agreement between professional leagues. Resolutions adopted proposed a complete reorganization of baseball with the national commission abolished and a civilian tribunal of three men not financially interested in the game in complete control. The five American league clubs not represented were given, until November 1 to approve the new agreement, which would remain in force for twenty-five years. Unless they so agree, it was threatened at the meeting to form a new twelve-club league.

The Church of Massachusetts.

The Congregational became the established church of the Massachusetts Bay colony in 1631. The same spirit that excused the banishment of Anne Hutchinson and the hanging of the Quakers on the ground that their teaching endangered the stability of the government was at the basis of the act which made church membership a qualification for the franchise, and finally made the Congregational the established church of the colony.