Harding Drafts League Speech Of 5,000 Words

Important Pronouncement Is To Be Made To-morrow Night; Candidate Learns Views of Root

Message Through Herrick

Diplomat Back From Europe Explains Plan for World Court of Justice

From a Staff Correspondent

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 26.—Senator Harding finished to-night the speech which he will make to an Indiana delegation on Saturday. It will contain an important announcement on the League of Nations. It had been hanging fire for nearly a week, awaiting the return from abroad of Myron T. Herrick, Ambassador to France at the opening of the war and for a considerable period thereafter. Senator Harding was Lieutenant Governor of Ohio under the administration of Governor Herrick. They have known each other long and intimately.

Mr. Herrick arrived in Marion early to-day. He went directly to the home of Senator Harding and delivered a message from Elihu Root. After breakfast the nominee brought his guest out to meet newspaper men and Mr. Herrick then said:

"While in Europe I talked among others with Elihu Root, and while our discussion did not deal with details of the present mission there it is my understanding that he was invited there for consultation about organizing the international tribunal contemplated under the league covenant. He will be home, I think, very shortly, and I anticipate that his return will be followed by announcement of very important accomplishments that will go far toward clarifying the entire international situation."

Many Advisers Consulted

The speech Senator Harding has prepared is about 5,000 words long—his speech of acceptance was only 3,000 words longer—and in its preparation the nominee has sought the advice of every shade of Republican thought on the league issue. One of these advisers who came at his invitation was Charles Evans Hughes. Through Harding headquarters, after Mr. Hughes had departed, a statement was given out for him, in which he said:

"The essentials in any really effective plan for international coöperation are to establish a tribunal of international justice where justiciable questions are concerned, to provide the machinery of conciliation and to secure the machinery of international conference. All this can be secured and, I believe, will be secured under the Presidency of Mr. Harding."

This statement was written within a few hours after Senator Harding had read to Mr. Hughes portions of the speech he is to deliver on Saturday.

This is completely in accord with a cryptic utterance made by the candidate to newspaper men last Friday. He then said that Mr. Root's world court idea would play an important part in the Republican Presidential campaign.

One of the interesting features of Senator Harding's work on this league speech during the last week has been the continued presence of Colonel George Harvey, who arrived last Saturday and is still a guest of the Hardings. He accompanied the nominee on his excursion to Columbus and Mansfield for golf.

Statement by Herrick

Mr. Herrick, between talks with Senator Harding to-day, prepared this statement:

"The tragic mistake was made when President Wilson insisted on personally going to France to participate in the peace conference. He went in order to insist that his League of Nations program be included in the war settlement. Because he went with that purpose, a year was wasted at the most vital time. The thing that should have been done was to make a preliminary peace settlement in the first few weeks after the armistice, under which economic conditions in Europe could have been started on the return to normal, regardless of the ultimate details of the settlement.

"France absolutely needed the immediate assurance of her security and of her credit. Beyond that she needed immediate payment of a sufficient part of her indemnity to make possible the restoration of her devastated areas. With that much assured immediately the whole European situation would have been different. France could not wait, Europe could not wait for the elaborations of all the details of the Treaty of Versailles and for the formulation of the League of Nations program.

Wilson Stood Alone

"President Wilson, alone of all the statesmen concerned, insisted that everything else must wait in order that the treaty should contain his program for reconstructing the world and insuring its future peace. If he had permitted the thing to be done that all the European statesmen desired Europe could have been saved from the breakdown of its economic structure. Impractical idealism overlooked all this, and now Europe, and particularly France, mourns because of the mistake.

"The peoples of Europe believed that President Wilson really represented the United States in demanding his program and did not want to interfere. They knew how vital was the sympathy, cooperation and understanding of America. They did not understand our governmental system, did not realize that it was possible for the head of our state to be out of harmony with both the Congress and the people. Even when, in November, 1918, President Wilson was rebuked by more than a million electoral majority, they still failed entirely to realize what it meant. Of course, at that point they were largely deprived of the privilege of understanding American events, because the censorship on news from this country, imposed by President Wilson, made it impossible for the truth to get to the people of France and Europe.

New View in Europe

"If President Wilson had sent a peace commission of properly equipped delegates, and they had made the basis of a sound peace, say in January of 1919, Europe would have agreed readily and could have returned to its task of production and rehabilitation. Its economic basis would have been secure. For the tragic failure to accomplish this the President alone was responsible—and all Europe now knows it. I have just returned from Europe, where I have talked with very many of the foremost statesmen, and I know that this statement reflects their attitude.

"They persistently inquire why we did not submit to them the reservations adopted by the Senate. Without exception, they insist that if these had been submitted to them they would instantly have acquiesed in them. I have explained time and again, that the Senate has no channel through which it can communicate over the head of the President, with foreign governments. The long and short of it was that the Senate could not, and President Wilson would not, inform Europe of the real facts about American sentiment and attitudes.

"It is incomprehensible that the President should thus have interposed himself against the one procedure that would have insured quick and stable peace. The reservations would have protected American interests, and their adoption would have insured prompt peace. But he was unwilling to make any concession whatever, and so the world drifted into the chaos that now prevails.

Poland a Test for League

"As to the military alliance, as provided under Article X of the league covenant, the Russo-Polish war has been complete proof of its utter inefficiency. Poland has been the complete test of the league, the complete proof of its impracticability. England could not send troops because of domestic political conditions in England; we could not send them; France was not able to furnish the necessary forces. At the first test, the military alliance proved a complete failure, and all the statesmen and publicists of France acknowledge the fact.

"Unfortunate as the whole situation has been, tragic as have been its results, France yet remains inspired by high hope and fine courage. She has good reasons, too, for this year her soil is producing the bumper crop of fifty years.

"The people and the statesmen of Western Europe now realize that their hope lies in the return of the Republican party to power. They know that the Republican party has always been the one with vision and understanding of international affairs. They understand that with the Republican party again in power it will be ready and able effectively to coöperate with them to stop the spread of Bolshevism. They are sure that we will shirk no responsibility, and their earnest desire is that an American government willing and able to execute the real mandate of the American people shall presently assume authority."

U. S. Must Play Its Part In World, Says Harding

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 26.—That the nation must not hold aloof but must "play its proper part" in the world's affairs was emphasized by Senator Harding in a short talk late to-day to a group of Marion County school teachers, who called on him.

Senator Harding recalled his own early experiences as the master of a country school, and declared that teachers "should be compensated as liberally if not more liberally than as many other profession.

"I most sincerely hold that America can render the greatest service to the world by maintaining first its entire freedom of action and then maintaining its capacity to help the world with its splendid example of popular representative government," said the Senator.

The Chicago Cubs are to do their bit for Senator Harding's front porch campaign by coming to Marion on September 2 to play a free exhibition game with an aggregation of local semi-professionals.

Call Wins Right to Send Newspapers Through Mail

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—The Postoffice Department has no authority under the espionage act to enter a blanket order denying second class mail privileges to a periodical because of alleged past violations of that act, in the opinion of Associate Justice Hitz, of the District of Columbia Supreme Court.

The ruling was contained in a memorandum by the justice announcing his purpose to sign an order readmitting to the second class mail privilege such future copies of The New York Call, a Socialist newspaper, as are mailable under the law.

"The Postoffice Department," said Justice Hitz's memorandum, "apparently asserts the possession of an implied power under this statute to make such a blanket order denying second class mail privileges for the future to a periodical publication because of alleged past violations of the statute.

"This court can find no such authority in the statute; fraud or wrongdoing is never to be presumed, and the court will sign an order to the effect that such future issues of the paper as are mailable under the law shall be received and transmitted as second class matter."

Because of certain articles published by The Call during the war the Postoffice Department on December 6, 1919, issued an order barring future copies of the publication from the mails.

Dr. Copeland Approves Summer Play Schools

After partaking of a luncheon prepared by the children at the Ethical Culture School, 33 Central Park West, Dr. Copeland Health Commissioner, yesterday indorsed the summer play schools for children. There are five such schools in Manhattan, all under the direction of the Board of Education, community councils and the Health Department. The schools are in session two months each year. They will close next week.

These schools pay particular attention to the children who suffer from malnutrition, of which there are thousands in the city. The children are instructed in various trades, cooking and food values. They receive one meal at the schools. Special classes for mothers are conducted.

Dr. Copeland also declared himself in favor of luncheons in the public schools. He advocates the establishment of lunch rooms under the direction of competent instructors who will tell the students just why certain foods are good and why others are not.

Gas Company Wins Suits

Supreme Court Justice Callaghan rendered a decision yesterday in favor of the Brooklyn Union Gas Company in the suit brought by the State of New York, which sought to restrain the company from carrying out the terms of sale of its water front property on Hudson Avenue to the Brooklyn Edison Company. The state sought to oust the gas company from this property on the ground that its title was defective and void. This was denied by Justice Callaghan.

He likewise decided in favor of the gas company in its suit for $1,000,000 damages for alleged breach of contract against the Brooklyn Edison Company, because the latter company had refused to carry out the terms of a contract to buy the property.

Mrs. Robinson to Speak For Harding in Campaign

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Announcement was made at Republican National Committee headquarters here to-day that the second woman of the Roosevelt family to take the stump for Harding, Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, will open her campaign with a speech at Portland, Me., September 8.

Mrs. Robinson is a sister of Theodore Roosevelt. Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth, his daughter, tendered her services yesterday to the committee.

Office girls — the better kind — secured through The Tribune's Help Wanted column. Phone Beekman 3000.—Advt.

Colby Signs Ratification Of Suffrage

(Continued from page one)

medically they acquiesced in the plan and were ushered into Mr. Colby's office.

When word reached the headquarters of the National Woman's Party that Secretary Colby was to pose for a photograph in the act of signing the historic proclamation Miss Paul and other leaders hastened to the department, but reached there just as Mrs. Catt and her companions were leaving the office of Secretary Colby. Miss Paul and her associates drew aside as Mrs. Catt's party was leaving and no greeting was exchanged between the groups. Miss Paul then learned that no ceremony or photographs were included in the State Department's plans.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, political chairman of the National Woman's Party, reflected the chagrin of the militant workers at the failure to mark the issuance of the proclamation with some distinctive ceremony when she said:

"It was quite tragic. This was the final culmination of the women's fight, and women, irrespective of factions, should have been allowed to be present at the signing of the proclamation. However, the women of America have fought a great fight and nothing can take from them their triumph."

Text of Proclamation

The text of the suffrage proclamation signed by Secretary Colby follows:

"Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

"To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come, Greeting:

"Know ye, that the Congress of the United States at the first session, Sixty-sixth Congress, begun at Washington on the nineteenth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred and nineteen, passed a resolution as follows, to wit:

"JOINT RESOLUTION.

"'Proposing an amendment to the Constitution extending the right of suffrage to women.

"'Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), that the following article is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several states.

"'Article—

"'"The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of sex.

"'"Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."'

"And, further, that it appears from official documents on file in the Department of State that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States proposed as aforesaid has been ratified by the legislatures of the states of Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New Mexico, North Dakota, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

"And, further, that the states whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of states in the United States;

"Now, therefore, be it known that I, Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of Section 205 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States.

"In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed.

"Done at the City of Washington, this 26th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty.

"BAINBRIDGE COLBY."

Aid Awakened Colby

In reconstructing the scene at his home when the final chapter in the story of ratification was written, Secretary Colby to-day said:

"The package containing the certification of the Tennessee Legislature's action came on a train which reached Washington in the early morning hours. I was awakened by Mr. Cooke, one of my trusted aids in the department, at about a quarter to four. I told him to bring it to me."

"Did he bring it forthwith?" the Secretary was asked.

"About ten minutes forthwith," the Secretary replied, with a broad smile.

"There were certain legal matters connected with the ratification which I desired to have examined by the chief law officer of the department, so I sent the papers to Mr. Nielson, the solicitor of the department, asking him to return them to me at 8 o'clock.

"I had received a number of messages asking me to act in the matter with instant promptitude. The fear had been expressed that the anti-suffragists would be able to effect some sort of court injunction to prevent me from completing the act of ratification, and while I did not think it becoming in the Secretary of State or the department to exhibit undue eagerness to avoid opportunity for judicial interference, I saw no reason why I should conspicuously loiter. I felt a sort of aversion to signing it in the dead of night, and thought that 8 o'clock in the morning would be about the hour when I should be presumed to function."

Drank Coffee, Then Signed

"Did you take any breakfast first?" he was asked.

"Breakfast with me," he replied, "is an unimportant function. I may say that I had time to consume about a cup and a half of coffee before I signed. That about concludes the Odyssey of the morning's achievement."

"But," objected a woman reporter—a very pretty woman reporter all in fluffs and hypnotizing perfumes, who had never until to-day attended a State Department newspaper conference and who created quite a stir—"but you were to have had a ceremony, and all that."

"There had been," Mr. Colby admitted, "some talk of a ceremony and photographs, and so on, but after the act of signing the proclamation had been completed it was difficult to conceive what ceremony could be held then. It was a question of whether to sign immediately or have a ceremony. I thought that the most substantial end to be gained was the ratification, rather than the act of feeding the moving picture cameras."

"But you lost such a wonderful opportunity for a ceremony," persisted the feminine inquisitor.

"Seriously," Mr. Colby said, "the completion of the ratification of this amendment is a great thing. I think that the women who worked for this deserve a great deal of credit. My own preference for simplicity in this matter was not my principal reason for handling it as I did, but I regarded it as important to complete the process as promptly as I properly and in seemly fashion could do so. That done I could see no great object to be gained, and it seemed rather foolish to go through a fictitious performance of what already had been done.

Not Eager for Picture

"I hope nobody will really be disappointed about the lack of ceremony. To have one's picture taken is not an unmixed pleasure. All of us do not take good pictures and it is not always gratifying to one's vanity to get within focal range of a camera.

"You remember the simple manner in which Admiral Dewey went about starting the battle of Manila Bay; how he came on deck wiping the egg stains of breakfast from the ends of his mustache; how he observed the disposition of the enemy ships and that of his own, which had crossed the enemy's mines in the night, and then, turning, with a half-smoked cigar in his mouth, he said, simply: 'You may fire when ready, Gridley.' So I say to the women of America—'You may fire when ready.'"

"To whom have you promised the pen and did you use the mammoth pen which the National Woman's Party had ready to use?" the Secretary was asked.

"I used my own regular pen, and I have promised it to dozens of people."

"Won't you give it to the National American Woman Suffrage Association to add to their suffrage collection in the Smithsonian Institution?" Mr. Colby was asked.

"I should not be surprised if it found its way there," he replied.

Only 37 Live in Crane County, Texas

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Crane County, Texas, supplants its neighbor, Cochrane County, as the least populous county in the United States, so far as the 1920 census has yet shown. Figures announced to-night give Crane County a total of 37 inhabitants, or 30 less than Cochrane, having sustained a decrease of approximately 88 per cent from its population of 331 in 1910.

Wilson Felicitates Women On Victory for Suffrage

Colby Bears Message From President to Mass Meeting in Washington; Mrs. Catt Speaks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—President Wilson sent to a mass meeting of women held to-night to celebrate the ratification of the Nineteenth Amendment an expression of his gratification at the enactment of equal suffrage. His message was delivered by Secretary of State Colby, the only male speaker who appeared before a great crowd of citizens, ninety per cent of whom were women.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, President of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, described "the last battle," and other women prominent in the long fight completed by Tennessee's ratification spoke of the incidents that marked the last days of the struggle.

Mr. Colby said the President had called him over the private telephone wire between the White House and the State Department a short time after he had signed the proclamation and asked him if he had been invited to speak at the meeting to-night. The President expressed satisfaction and the hope that nothing would prevent the Secretary from accepting.

"'Will you take the opportunity that will be afforded you,' the Secretary quoted the President as saying, 'to say that I deem it one of the greatest honors of my life that this great event, so stoutly fought for for so many years, should have occurred during the period of my Administration as President. Please tell my fellow citizens that nothing has given me more pleasure than the privilege of doing what I could do to hasten the day when the womanhood of the nation would be recognized on the equal footing it deserves.'"

Mr. Colby added that the President would be the last man to seek for his party the credit for the victory. Mr. Colby urged the women of America not to place too much stress on party, but to take their place in national affairs as Americans and fight for patriotism and right, seeking always the "safety and honor of America" and not to use their vote in the "creeping, crawling partisan spirit."

Bar Association Favors Laws to Protect Aliens

Would Give Government Right to Intervene When State Acts Are Contrary to Treaties

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.—Federal legislation guaranteeing more adequate protection to aliens in their treaty rights was recommended at to-day's session of the convention of the American Bar Association by its committee on jurisprudence and law reform.

The proposed legislation provides that the "President be authorized to direct the Attorney General, in the name and behalf of the United States, to file a bill in equity in the proper district court of the United States against any person or persons threatening to violate the rights of a citizen or subject of a foreign country, secured to such citizen or subject by treaty between the United States and such foreign country; and that this provision shall apply to acts threatened by state officers under the alleged justification of a law of the Legislature of the state in which such acts are to be committed."

In cases where aliens are brought to trial in state courts, the government, under the proposed law, would have power to file an intervening petition for the transfer of the action to a Federal court.

Battleship To Be Used As Seaplanes' Target

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Another oldtime American fighting ship, the battleship Indiana, is to be sacrificed to the cause of naval efficiency. In lower Chesapeake Bay in September the vessel will be subjected to a rain of bombs from a squadron of naval seaplanes.

This will be the first actual test to be conducted by any navy to show the possibilities of direct attack upon warships from the air, according to American naval officers. Flying at heights ranging from a minimum of 4,000 feet to about 8,000, the six planes which it is planned to include in the squadron will attempt first to demonstrate the practicability of hitting a target the size of a battleship, using for this purpose non-explosive bombs.

If the range is found the battleship will then be subjected to the explosive force of bombs carrying a minimum of 1,000 pounds of TNT. If there is a visible remnant of the Indiana at the conclusion of the bombing experiments she will be used later as a stationary target for the dreadnoughts of the Atlantic fleet.

The Indiana was one of the first battleships of the navy and recently was placed out of commission to give way for a new superdreadnought of the same name. She played an important part in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago.

Alvarado Says Mexico Needs $75,000,000

Southern Republic's Cabinet Minister Urges U. S. to Help People Now United for Peace

Entertained by Bankers

Leading N. Y. Financiers and Business Men Pay Tribute to Carranza Foe

General Salvador Alvarado, Minister of Finance and Secretary of the Treasury of the Republic of Mexico, was the guest of honor at a luncheon tendered him yesterday by Lewis L. Clarke, president of the American Exchange National Bank of New York, at the Bankers' Club. More than 100 of the leading financiers and business and professional men of the city were present.

At the guest table, in addition to Mr. and Mrs. Clarke and the Mexican statesman and his wife, were J. Herbert Case, a deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; Alfredo Caturegli, financial agent of the Mexican government; Abram I. Elkus, associate judge of the New York Court of Appeals; Edward R. Kenzel, deputy governor of the Federal Reserve Bank; James W. Gerard, former United States Ambassador to Germany, and R. P. de Negri, Consul General of Mexico.

Formed Hemp Commission

In introducing General Alvarado Mr. Clarke said that the educational work accomplished by him was so vigorous that no inhabited spot in his state, Yucatan, no matter how small, was left without a school, and in three years, he said, more than 20,000 illiterates learned to read and write.

"His greatest work," continued Mr. Clarke, "and the one by which he is best known in this country, is the organization and establishment of the Hemp Commission, for the handling of the sisal crop which furnishes the binder-twine for the harvesting of our crops and those of Canada, besides many of the foreign countries."

Mr. Clarke said that 2,000 land owners in Yucatan paid $50,000 annual taxes, but that after the community land was restored to the small and rightful land owners by the just agrarian laws which General Alvarado formulated the annual taxes were increased to bring in a revenue of $3,000,000 annually to the State of Yucatan.

Mr. Clarke added that the General organized the planters into one great organization to which all the product of the farms was delivered and sold at a fixed price, determined by the commission from time to time and handled and sold by this commission. The profits were divided pro rata among the planters, after deducting the expenses of the organization.

Foe of Carranza

Continuing, Mr. Clarke said: "His fearless arraignment of the Carranza regime in the columns of his newspaper, The Herald, was one of the strongest influences in bringing about public opinion which made the recent revolution successful as well as practically bloodless."

General Alvarado, after responding to his host's introduction, said that $75,000,000 would be needed to rehabilitate Mexico, which he announced was badly in need of help after a decade of revolution and disturbances, but with all of her people now united in a desire for peace, work and prosperity, the new government, he added, has the support of public opinion, and would spend the money in working out its three major problems.

These he briefly outlined as:

Reorganization of the banking system.

Readjustment and reorganization of transportation means, including rehabilitation of both railroads and the merchant marine.

Giving work to the unemployed, especially those who have served under the various revolutionary factions.

He estimated that one-third of the $75,000,000 would be needed for each of these three plans and deplored the present banking system in Mexico, saying that money lenders, profiteers and middlemen are crushing the farmers who have large crops of cotton, hemp and chick peas this year.

Those at the Luncheon

Among those present at the luncheon were:

Charles Philip Coleman, Ogden Reid, Charles M. Schwab, Clarence H. Mackay, General Coleman du Pont, Frank A Munsey, Dwight W. Morrow, R. Fulton Cutting, William Fellowes Morgan, William A. Jamison, Nicholas F. Brady, Franklin Remington, Carl M. Loeb, Harry F. Guggenheim, W. M. Ramsay, William Loeb jr., Oren Root, Edward L. Doheny, Frank H. Bethell, Louis Wiley, William A. Prendergast, Henry Bruere, Claus A. Spreckels, Walter F. Frew, E. H. Outerbridge, Charles A. Peabody, Leroy W. Baldwin, Francis L. Hine, Charles A. Coffin, L. F. Loree, Alvin W. Krech and Bayard Dominick.

Mexican Envoy Predicts Election of Gen. Obregon

Gilberto Valenzuela, Here on Way to Switzerland, Says New Tranquillity Will Last

Gilberto Valenzuela, former Secretary of the Interior in the Cabinet of Provisional President de la Huerta of Mexico, prophesied yesterday that General Obregon would be elected President by "a great majority" at the election in that country next month.

Señor Valenzuela is staying at the Hotel Biltmore. He is on his way to Switzerland to establish a diplomatic post for his government there. De la Huerta had brought abiding peace to Mexico, he declared, expressing confidence that the tranquillity of his country would not be disturbed seriously even by the approaching election.

"Mexico is more tranquil at this moment," he said, "than the republic has been for ten years—a comparatively brief régime, in which President de la Huerta has demonstrated the government's respect for the rights of others, has gained the complete confidence of the country, and it may now be said that a new revolution is next to an impossibility.

"President de la Huerta has initiated a new era in Mexico. It is an era of honesty, justice and good faith. This is the secret of the sudden and surprising form of peace which has sprung up in my country. The new Mexican government is once more confirming the accuracy of the logic of President Juarez—'the respect of the right of others is peace.'

"Notwithstanding that President de la Huerta has been in office less than three months, the social, economic and political situation is very promising. Industries and commercial enterprises have again begun to operate with enthusiasm and with faith in the strength and efficiency of the present government. The public treasury has, as if by magic, become solvent, and officials and employees of the government, including the army, receive their pay fully and promptly. All expenses of the government are being met in a timely way.

"Under these conditions it is not far fetched to feel in the near future that the government of Mexico will resume its payment of the foreign debt."

Señor Valenzuela recounted that the elections for members of both houses of Congress on August 2 were conducted with such liberty and order throughout Mexico that there was not the slightest disturbance anywhere. It will be the same, he added, when the country is called upon to vote in the Presidential election next month. General Obregon, he believed, will be elected by a great majority, because the people have the utmost confidence in that leader.

Pablo Gonzales, the disgruntled Presidential candidate, whose attempted revolt fell down some weeks ago, is now in New York, the official disclosed. Gonzales is absolutely discredited in Mexico, he added, and has no following whatsoever.

Husband of Palisades Victim Held

(Continued from page one)

Bronx, parents of the murdered woman, arrived at the county building in Hackensack.

Parents Identify Body

With Widmer and Detective Dawson they went to Hill's morgue and also identified the body as that of their daughter, Blanche. As Mrs. Friar emerged from the gloomy building she looked ill and walked across the backyard with halting steps, assisted by her husband and son-in-law.

While she was resting in the parlor of the undertaking establishment news came to Detective Dawson of the detention of Schulz. Dawson had been trying to obtain information regarding Schulz from Widmer.

Shortly after the party returned to the County Building, Assistant Prosecutor McCarthy returned from New York. To the newspaper men he said:

"When Schulz was questioned here we were all tired out, and we didn't go into it as thoroughly as we should. There are many points in his story that should have been cleared up. That is the reason we went over this afternoon to New York."

"We have found nothing to upset the robbery theory," he said. "There was no reason for doubting Schulz's story about his wife having the money he said she had. There does not appear to be any particularly weak spot in Schulz's story.

Failed to Provide for Wife

"As far as Schulz is concerned, we were unable to ascertain that he had any visible means of support. He has not been working for some time. Mr. Widmer told us that he expected Schulz and his wife at Keyport on Saturday, and he corroborated Schulz's story that Schulz had gone to Keyport on Monday.

"Mr. and Mrs. Friar, parents of the murdered woman, told us that Schulz had never provided for his wife, and that whatever money she had she had worked for herself."

The developments in the Bronx however, seemed to be at variance with the statement of Prosecutor McCarthy.

Schulz was taken to the Bronx Courthouse by Detective Nathan Allyn, of Bergen County, who had come to New York to request Schulz to accompany him back to Hackensack for further questioning. Schulz agreed, but asked to go to an undertaking establishment in the Bronx first. While on the way to the latter place Allyn induced Schulz to accompany him to the Bronx Courthouse.

Gave Wife $600, He Says

Schulz told the authorities he had drawn $200 from a postal savings bank last Thursday, which he said he gave to his wife, along with $400 additional which he had saved from his wages. Earlier in the day he had been quoted as telling the New Jersey officials that he had won the money on the races. Schulz declared he had never seen the watch chain that was found lying near the body of his wife.

The man made his identification at 4 o'clock yesterday morning in Hackensack. He accompanied Detective Dawson to Hill's morgue, and identified the clothing of the murdered woman as that of his wife. He described a peculiar mole on the shoulder blade of his wife, whose body he did not want to view. This mark was found by the detective.

Schulz broke into tears as he identified the shoes worn by his wife at the time of the tragedy. He told the authorities the name of a man he said had wrecked his home eighteen months earlier, and caused an estrangement between himself and his wife.

He said he had been married three years and that his wife was twenty years old. They had patched up their quarrel a little over a year ago he declared. It was while in Hackensack that Schulz told a strange story about his wife wishing to go to Cuba with another man who had obtained a passport for both of them. He repeated this story later in the Bronx and said he had called the trip off.

Woman's Throat Was Cut

Jacob Martin, proprietor of the rooming house at 405 East 135th Street, said yesterday the last time he had seen Mrs. Schulz was Thursday, August 19. He said Schulz had lived there for the last five years, and brought his wife there when they were married.

An autopsy performed on the murdered woman by County Physician William E. Ogden yesterday showed that her throat had been cut. She had also been hit a heavy blow on the left temple. In addition to this several teeth were also knocked out.

Assistant County Prosecutor McCarthy said last night that Schulz had told him in New York that his wife carried the $550 he had given her in a small package that was pinned to her corset. McCarthy said this could have been quite possible, as a pin mark had been found in the corset. In consequence of this the prosecutor said he had not abandoned the robbery theory.

"However," he concluded, "we are not holding to any one theory in particular, but are keeping ourselves ready for any development that the evidence produced may show. Outside the identification I do not think that we have made any material progress to-day."

In Keyport, N. J., yesterday, while Mr. and Mrs. Widmer were in Hackensack, a man who said he was a detective summoned Mrs. Calvin Erwin, a neighbor of the Wideners, to witness his entrance into the deserted house. The stranger forced the door of the Widmer home and took all the photographs of the dead woman he could find. They were mostly snapshots. The identity of the man is unknown.

Douglas Gibbons & Co.
6 E. 45th St. Vand. 626
Choice selection Apartments and Homes Furnished and unfurnished for Oct. 1st. Season or year, PARK AVE. and vicinity.

Mexico Forbids Ransom Be Paid To Kidnapers

Government Expects to Attain Release of American and British Subjects Held Captive in a Few Days

Troops Continue Pursuit

Huerta Begins Hard Campaign Against Radicals; May Involve Own Officers

By George E. Hyde

Special Cable to The Tribune

Copyright, 1920, New York Tribune Inc.

MEXICO CITY, Aug. 26.—The Department of War to-day instructed the Esperanza Mining Company, employer of W. A. Gardiner, one of the Americans held prisoner by the bandit Pedro Zamora for 100,000 pesos ransom, not to make any efforts to pay the sum, as the government expects to obtain the release of Gardiner in a few days. Similar instructions were issued in regard to W. B. Johnson, the kidnaped British subject, as his friends here also had been making an effort to raise the 50,000 pesos demanded for his release.

Reports to the Department of War indicate that the military campaign against Zamora is progressing satisfactorily, although slowly, owing to the difficulty of locating the Zamora band. A strong force is now executing a flank movement to cut off Zamora's retreat and force him to fight, the government reports show.

There have been reports that Zamora was surrounded by Federal troops. Another dispatch said his own men had put him in irons and were ready to turn him over to the government. The report that Zamora had already surrendered and freed all the captives could not be confirmed here. It was rumored that the government was negotiating for the surrender of the outlaw and that the foreigners are being held by him as hostages against punishment. This has caused much unfavorable comment here because of the many atrocities committed by Zamora and his men, although it is admitted the government may be forced to negotiate in order to avoid international complications.

Drive Begun on Reds

An energetic campaign has been begun against radical agitators by the government. It is expected that several will be expelled from the country shortly. The drive has met with opposition, and some government officials may have to make a few changes in minor offices, but it is understood that Provisional President de la Huerta is determined to uproot foreign agitators who are now making a living by creating labor troubles in Mexico and publishing seditious propaganda.

The campaign will not be confined to Mexico City, but will be carried to Tampico and other points where labor troubles have been frequent lately, and where American, Spanish and other professional agitators are gathering. The government has dispatched an agent to Campeche with special instructions regarding a campaign against Colonel Preve to prevent Campeche from becoming a possible center of rebellion by those willing to seize upon the red flag unfurled there as a means of venting their political opposition to the present regime at Mexico City. The possibility of radical agitation being the weapon which will be employed by the government's enemies to prepare the way for another revolution was widely discussed in political circles today and has caused some uneasiness.

Look to Serrano as Leader

While Congress hitherto has shown an inclination to leave this question out of the discussions it became evident that President de la Huerta is not taking chances. General Francisco Serrano, Under Secretary of War, will take his seat in the chamber. It is generally believed Serrano, while young and inexperienced in practical politics, will supply a much-needed leadership to the government majority and with his strong character whip the vacillating members back into the fold.

Officials of the Ministry of Finance, commenting on the statement that the oil producers already have advanced sums more than covering their debts to the Mexican government, said that virtually all the companies had advanced funds to Manuel Pelaez and that these would be credited to the companies as payments on taxes.

Officials estimated that this would amount to not more than a million pesos, but said they were unable to fix the exact sum, since the companies had not made an effort to establish credit with the treasury through the regular channels and had not submitted the necessary vouchers. The department will ask all the companies to submit vouchers for the necessary audit in order that the amounts may be credited on their taxes for the July and August bimester, due September 25.

Anderson Tells Palmer Bootleg Fines Are Wrong

Dry Crusader Says Penalties Imposed Amount to a "Very Cheap License"

William H. Anderson, state superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, made public yesterday a letter he wrote to Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, protesting at the imposition of fines of $100 each on Wednesday on seventy-five violators of the liquor law in the United States District Court here.

"The amount of such a fine," he wrote, "can be cleaned up in the profits of a single day by an active bootlegger, to say nothing of the ringleaders in an organized illicit traffic who are getting rich. Such fines amount to a license, and a very cheap license at that.

"We understand perfectly that you cannot control these judges, who are appointed for life, but you can make it clear that district attorneys will be protected if they let the facts be known so that they can clear their own skirts and absolve the Department of Justice from responsibility if any judge imposes a nominal fine in spite of the recommendation of the department, as represented by the District Attorney."

New Women's Paper Out

Will Serve as Official Campaign Magazine of Feminine Voters

The Woman Republican made its first appearance yesterday. It is edited by the women members of the Republican National Executive Committee, and will be the official campaign magazine of the Republican women. It will be published weekly.

The first number contains several articles and editorials by leading Republicans dealing with the issues of the campaign. Among the contributors are Will H. Hays, national chairman, who writes about the attitude of the Republican National Committee toward women voters, and Mrs. Arthur L. Livermore, a member of the National Committee, dealing with the Republican platform.

Socialist Challenges Cox To Debate Campaign Issues

CHICAGO, Aug. 26.—Seymour Stedman, Socialist candidate for Vice-President, has challenged Governor James M. Cox to a joint debate at Minneapolis September 6 on the "Fundamental Differences between the Democratic and Socialist Parties," Socialist national headquarters announced to-day.

In making the announcement Otto Branstetter, executive secretary of the party, said: "Nothing is of more importance to the American people at this time than a frank and public discussion of the domestic and foreign problems now before us."

GASTRONOMIC VIRTUE

Thackeray said of the man who boasts that whatever he eats is the same to him:

"He brags about a personal defect—the wretch—and not about a virtue."

Obviously, then, to enjoy only pure, wholesome, properly cooked food is a gastronomic virtue—

A virtue to which those who dine at CHILDS may lay indisputable claim.

CHILDS vegetable dinner—a pleasing variation in the summer diet.

Childs

STORE CLOSED SATURDAY ALL DAY

J. M. Gidding & Co.
564-566 and 568 Fifth Avenue 46th and 47th Sts.

Will Close Out Today
About Fifty Remaining
Hats
at $5—$10—$15
Formerly $20 to $45

A final regrouping of miscellaneous styles suitable for street, sport and semi-dress occasions. Fruit, flower, wing and bow trimmed effects.

Final Clearance of
Washable Skirts at $5
Formerly Selling at $10 to $18

Attractive sport styles in the various washable fabrics, grouped for immediate disposal.

Remaining Sport Coats
at $25—$35—$45
Formerly Selling at $75 to $125
A limited group—light and dark shades—one of a kind.