# Harding Safe In Minnesota And Dakotas

## Conceded to Have a Good Chance in Montana, Which Went for Wilson Overwhelmingly in '16

## Democrats Split By Nonpartisans

### Many Interesting State Contests Look Favorable for the Republicans

By Carter Field

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 29.—Minnesota, which on the face of the returns in 1916 went for Hughes by about 350 margin, and which the Democrats have always said would have been moved over into the Wilson column had a recount been demanded, is as safe this year for Harding and Coolidge as Pennsylvania. So far as the national ticket is concerned, the Democrats are not really making a fight.

The Democrats, as a party, are not even active in Minnesota this year. There is no Senatorial election, and, with the entire interest centering on the gubernatorial fight, I did not meet a Democrat who thought his party's nominee for Governor had a chance. The truth is I did not meet a Democrat who would not privately admit that the Democratic nominee for Governor would run third.

**Democrats May Quit**

The real battle is between J. A. O. Preus, which they pronounce as though it were spelled "Price," the Republican nominee for Governor, and Dr. Henrik Shipstead, a dentist, nominated for Governor by the Nonpartisan League. The Democratic nominee, who from present indications may be openly abandoned by the Democratic conservatives before the fight is over, so that they can insure the defeat of the Nonpartisan League, is Mayor L. C. Hodgson of St. Paul. Most of the Democratic leaders who are not in sympathy with the Nonpartisans are wondering if it would not be better to effect a combination with the Republicans, as they did two years ago when confronted by the same danger.

While the Nonpartisan League has gained slightly in strength in this state since two years ago, there is nothing to indicate that Shipstead can defeat Preus. Even if the Democrats loyally support Hodgson, as is not probable in the face of the league menace, Preus probably will be elected by a handsome majority. It will not approach Harding's.

The Republican national ticket, from present indications, will sweep the state by more than 100,000. As a matter of fact, several Nonpartisan leaders with whom I talked, men who are most optimistic about the league's prospects, and who are little discouraged by their recent setbacks in North Dakota, privately conceded that Preus probably would be elected.

The leaguers are frankly disappointed at the outcome of the Republican primaries. They had confidently counted on Shipstead winning by a big majority. Against him in the primary were five regular Republican candidates, four of whom they thought would split the regular Republican vote, while the fifth, running on a radical platform, would not, they thought, cut into their strength deeply.

**Nonpartisans Confident**

"Overconfidence was our trouble," said one of the Nonpartisan Leaguers to whom I talked about this. "We ought to have won easily, and if we had it to do over again we could win. We will win the next time."

On the other hand, the regular Republicans with some logic point out that the field was badly split, with five regular Republicans running for the gubernatorial nomination and only one Nonpartisan candidate. They are proud of the success of their slogan, "Concentrate on Preus,' which the newspapers of the state urged, and which was so successful that 44 per cent of the total vote was obtained by Preus, as against 41 per cent of the total to Shipstead, so that the four remaining candidates divided only 15 per cent of the total primary vote among them.

The regular Republicans are counting on a tremendous number of Democratic votes to make up for the votes of normally Republican farmers which may be cast for Shipstead. They figure that the same logic which whipped the Republicans into line behind Preus will bring the Democrats into line behind the Republican ticket. There is no doubt, judging from the figures, that thousands of Democrats voted in the Republican primary, most of them hoping to prevent the nomination of Shipstead, and a few of the farmers who had joined the Nonpartisan League and hoped to put Shipstead over.

There were 319,860 votes cast for Governor in the Republican primary, while the Democratic primary mustered only 27,233.

A little element which will probably aid Preus is that Cyrus M. King, running on the ticket of the old Farmer-Labor party, is apt to poll a few thousand votes, at least, and every one of them would probably be cast for Shipstead if King were not running.

The Nonpartisan League has ten candidates for the House of Representatives out of eleven districts. Five of these are independents, one is a Republican—Keller, of St. Paul. One is a Democrat—W. L. Carse, now serving as an independent—and three are Farmer-Laborites. Carse is the man who defeated Clarence B. Miller, of Duluth, now secretary of the Republican National Committee. One of these Farmer-Labor candidates, Lynn Thompson, in the Fifth District, is in jail. Another, Julius Ritter, is the only nominee against Representative Sidney Anderson, the Democrats making no fight whatever in that district.

**Dakotas for Harding**

The Twin Cities are the gateways to the Dakotas and Montana, and political gossip from these three states is discussed with almost as much interest here as the politics of Minnesota itself. No one here has any doubt about Harding and Coolidge carrying both of the Dakotas, while in Montana they are conceded a good chance. The information of the Nonpartisan Leaguers, most of whom I found to be very candid in discussing prospects, conceding defeat with as much frankness as they claim victory, is that Cox will carry Montana by a narrow margin. They concede that Harding has a chance there, and admit that the Republican swing, which is very obvious in this part of the country, may sweep Montana into the Republican column. The probability is, however, that of this group of four states Harding will have landslides in Minnesota and South Dakota, which Hughes barely carried in 1916, and in North Dakota, which Hughes lost in 1916, and win or lose Montana, which Hughes lost overwhelmingly in 1916, by a narrow margin.

So disgruntled are some of the Democratic leaders in Montana, notably Senator Myers, at the capture of the Democratic organization by the Nonpartisan League, that the Republicans are becoming more and more hopeful, not only of electing their state ticket, but of carrying the state for Harding as well.

There is no Senatorial fight in Montana, both her Democratic Senators holding over. In North Dakota there seems to be no doubt about the election of Dr. E. H. Ladd, who is the candidate of the Nonpartisan League, and who defeated Senator Asle J. Gronna in the Republican primary. The Republicans are supporting Ladd loyally, on the understanding that he will vote with the Republicans to organize the Senate and also that he will vote with the Republicans on the peace treaty.

Ladd's position would be much more important if James Thompson had been nominated in Wisconsin. Then La Follette would have had three votes in the Senate. As a substitute for Gronna, however, Ladd is not causing any acute distress among Republicans. They are not counting on him any further than they count on La Follette—who voted for Penrose on an organization test.

**League Faces Starvation**

The defeat of Gronna, who had stood by La Follette on his war record and on practically everything else, is regretted for just one reason—it marked a victory for the Nonpartisan League organization. Not a victory for its principles, since on those Gronna was not so far from Ladd; indeed, he was willing, it is said here, to accept the Nonpartisan League indorsement.

The nomination of Ladd and the renomination of Governor Frazier, however, were not a tremendous triumph for the league. For the first time since this organization obtained control of the state it lost a majority of the nominations for members of the state House of Representatives. The league has promptly nominated one of its men to run independently in each of the districts in which it lost the Republican nomination, but should it fail to obtain a majority in the House it would be the hardest blow the league has suffered. With the power to refuse any appropriations it does not favor, the House can starve the league organization and prevent the effective carrying out of its program. Failure to bring the millennium and heavy taxes are ascribed as the cause of this setback.

In South Dakota the election of Governor Peter Norbeck as United States Senator for the seat now held by Senator Edward S. Johnson is considered sure by Republicans, though it is admitted that Norbeck's majority will run away behind that of Harding. The defection will be caused not by any lack of popularity of Norbeck. Ordinarily he would run away ahead of the national ticket, as he is very popular, has good judgment and has made a successful Governor.

But State Senator Richards, author of the Richards primary law, is running independently and will cut somewhat into the normal Republican vote, at the same time attracting very few Democratic votes.

Despite this, the Democrats, so far as can be learned in the Twin Cities, are not very confident about electing U. S. G. Cherry, their nominee against Norbeck. Most of them concede privately that of course there is no chance for Cox in the state.

*J. A. O. Preus*

Republican candidate for Governor of Minnesota.

# Cox Asserts Force Must Be Provided To Uphold League

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 29.—Force as an element of the League of Nations was discussed to-day by Governor Cox in his travels in Kansas and Missouri, closing here to-night with a meeting at the auditorium.

"I believe that the moral influence will be sufficient," he declared, but indicated that behind moral force it was necessary to have armed force.

The Governor pointed out that in one hundred years of its existence the Monroe Doctrine never had required a shot for its maintenance.

The league was the principal theme of Governor Cox's addresses to-day. Besides two afternoon speeches at St. Joseph, Mo., and Atchison, Kan., he made brief rear platform talks at Meriden, Kan., and other towns en route.

Arrest of a man at Baltimore who interrupted Senator Harding's speech Monday night was a subject of criticism by Governor Cox. He said it was not a "trifling circumstance," but was symptomatic of more serious conditions, and in this connection he enlarged upon his charges that the "reactionary press" was suppressing Democratic news of the league fight and buying or absorbing Democratic and independent newspapers.

The Governor said: "If the Senatorial oligarchy which now attempts to annex the Presidency won that place what sort of an arbitrary spirit might be expected after March 4 if the people give to the Senatorial oligarchy the control not only of the Senate but of the Presidency? It is an index to what we might expect."

Asked about taxes and soldier bonus plans, the Governor replied he was going to reduce taxes by doing away with many "oppressive war taxes" and reiterated that he would divert money now being used for armament to reclamation of Western arid lands for "a home and a farm" for former service men.

Replying to a question as to what he thought of the Kansas court of Industrial Relations, Governor Cox also reiterated his position that public opinion was the best arbitrator of industrial disputes.

## Obregon to Visit Texas Fair

DALLAS, Tex., Sept. 29.—President-elect Alvaro Obregon of Mexico will be a guest of Dallas and the state fair on International Day, October 16, according to an announcement by W. H. Stratton, secretary of the fair. Mr. Stratton said he was notified by Consul Roberto Garcia, of Dallas, who received a message from General Obregon.

# Autocracy Denounced By Harding

(Continued from page one)

on hand and as soon as they stopped cheering introduced the Senator to the gathering as the next President.

"I have been riding along the Ohio River this morning," Senator Harding said, "noting the small towns and the activities of the agricultural communities, and have been thinking all the way home, how from the village and the farm we call the boys and girls into the great responsibilities in our city life.

"It is up to us from the wholesome rural sections, with all our freedom and inspiration, to influence the great cities and make it possible for all of the men, women and children to enjoy the rights and privileges that God Almighty intended them to enjoy, in spite of their determination to crowd together in the great cities. I wish we could invite them to the country, and, God helping me, I mean to do something toward improving agricultural conditions in this country."

In Huntington, W. Va., the candidate referred to President Wilson's failure to carry out the will of Congress with regard to abrogating the commercial phases of certain treaties as provided in the Jones Shipping bill. He said the President had failed to act because some jealous nation across the sea objected.

"The other day," he said, in the Congress was established a new law providing for favoring conditions in behalf of American shipping. Congress was ambitious to take 12,000,000 tons of shipping that we inherited from our war activities and turn that shipping into a great American merchant marine. And Congress provided a very simple device to that end. It said that there should be a discriminating duty in favor of goods shipped to this country in American bottoms. That was a natural thing to do. But somebody across the sea objected to that arrangement for furthering American interest, and then the President said he would not carry out the will of Congress. When I am President the will of Congress is going to be the law of the land.

**Abjures Foreign Domination**

"I do not intend that any foreign nation, no matter how big or how jealous, shall ever tell America what conditions we must trade under in order to do business with the world."

There was a crowd of 15,000 in a park in the town of Ashland, Ky., on the Ohio River, twelve miles beyond the West Virginia line when Senator Harding arrived. Many there had come from the back woods of Kentucky. There were mountaineers of a type known in Ashland as "Gooks," bearded, roughly dressed men and sun-bonneted women, carrying basket luncheons on their arms.

Mrs. Harding spied a couple of these women, looking rather dazed, in the vast throng. Stepping up to them, she said:

"I'm Mrs. Harding. I want you to come with me and meet my husband. He's your kind of folks."

The women went to the platform where the candidate stood and one of them, throwing her thin shoulders back, said:

"We all are gwine to vote for you."

"That's what I like to hear people say," replied the Senator with an amiable smile.

**Discusses Inland Waterways**

In his speech at Ashland, delivered from a flag-covered platform in a grove of huge beech and walnut trees, Senator Harding spoke of the part inland waterway transportation may play in the future development of the United States and recalled the traffic that had nearly disappeared from the Ohio. He found time there also to give his conception of the job of being President of the United States.

The Senator and his party were driven in automobiles from the park in Ashland to an Ohio River ferry about sixty miles from the spot where Eliza, the slave girl of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was said to have crossed on the ice, pursued by bloodhounds. The nominee crossed on the ferry, pursued only by the enthusiastic farewells of what appeared to be a large part of Kentucky's population.

At Ironton, Ohio, opposite Ashland, he delivered an address to a crowd of 8,000 from a gallery over the veranda of the Elks Club. Governor Ed Morrow of Kentucky introduced him.

The next big crowd was at Portsmouth, Ohio. There were fully 12,000, and after talking to them for fifteen minutes Senator Harding passed a weary hand over his gray head, smiled happily and went into the dining car for the last meal of what unquestionably has been a wonderfully successful campaign tour. But he said he would be glad to get back to his front porch.

**Text of Address at Ashland**

The full text of Senator Harding's speech at Ashland follows:

"Fellow Americans: Traveling as we have to-day along the banks of the Ohio, and meeting together as we have met within sight of the river, I find my thoughts directed to inland waterway transportation and the part it has played in our development. More, I am thinking, too, of the part it may play in our greater achievements.

"It is not possible to forget that the early settlers of southern Ohio and of Kentucky came by the river route to find their new homes, to fortify their new hopes and light the first campfires around which gathered the makers of this wonderful Middle West.

"It was a new adventure, sometimes inspired by glowing promises that could not always be realized. Men sometimes refer to the rugged honesty of a century or more ago, but it is the simple truth that in the present day of publicity the luring promises of early settlement days could not be even attempted. Happily, there was the underlying truth of possibilities which even the prospectus writers could not know, and the pioneers who came turned wilderness into gardens. They were sturdy folk, made stronger in grim necessity, and they fought the battles of westward civilization. They were the heroes who perished without fame's acclaim, but they left sons and daughters who were undeterred and gave Kentucky and Ohio to the Union. These in turn sent their sons and daughters on, marching with the star of empire on its westward way, and out of the refined strain they gave us Clay, the lofty and beloved statesman, and out of heroic mold gave us Lincoln, the master martyr of the world.

"The Ohio River and its tributary streams marked the way of developing settlement, because the waterways were the main routes of commuhication and trade. We find the natural and gratifying result in the Ohio Valley to-day, the valley aflame with industry—an inspiring picture—and the river banks teeming with trade from Pittsburgh to the Mississippi.

**Presidential Functions**

"Here where Clay inspired and served and whence Lincoln came, it seems appropriate to counsel with one another on the functions of the Presidential office. I very much wish the people to know my conception of the high place for which the Republican party has proposed me.

"I cannot express myself too strongly against one-man government, with an untrammeled, centralized power. I am against the spirit of encroachment or assumption which may lead one of the greatest departments of our government under the Constitution to invade or assume the functions of another.

"Though till very recent years we have avoided it in the main, the founding fathers seem to have apprehended this very tendency. Washington warned against it in his Farewell Address when he said:

"'The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all the departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of government, a real despotism.'

"A little further on, still voicing his anxiety, he added:

"'Let there be no change by usurpation, for though this may be in one instance the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free governments are destroyed.'

"Even though it is very old-fashioned to believe in Washington, I do believe in the caution he uttered in his anxiety for the future of the Republic. Our government must express the will of the people, not the will of the Chief Executive. It was this excessive insistence of the Executive will which brought us into disfavor with the world, when we ought to have riveted its confidence and established American leadership for all time to come.

"I do not much criticize the enlarged Executive powers in the great war emergency. In most instances I voted for them, when Congress bestowed. I only object to continuing these extraordinary war powers after the war was won.

**Wants Departments Working Together**

"When I am elected there is going to be that regard and respect for Congress which the Constitution contemplates, and Congress must, in turn, respect the rights and obligations of the Executive. But I mean to do more than coördinate and coöperate with Congress. I am going to consult and converse with the men and women of America. One must know the aspirations, the conscience, the convictions of our people, before attempting to voice them. I would rather trust the great under-current of American thought and conviction than the fellow with the greatest propagandist program ever inaugurated. We may trust the deliberate judgment of our people on affairs at home or affairs abroad, and I mean to learn that judgment.

"There is official leadership in the Presidency, an inseparable thing which neither modesty nor inclination may change. But I think a President will be safe who takes the people into his confidence and gives them his confidence. It will be poor service indeed to have the Executive office a source of mere theories, however high sounding they may be, and a government propaganda must be only for the government, never for the party or persons in power.

"I believe most heartily in the Chief Executive counselling and advising with the men and women who are conspicuous in American leadership. I believe in expert advice in solving problems which require it—I believe in more than one line to the sounding board of deliberate public opinion. I believe in the Vice-President being made the second citizen in the Republic, in fact as well as in name. I believe in the great Ship of State sailing with a skilled crew as well as a captain, and I am in favor of sailing orders originating in the United States.

**When Waterways Were Used**

"For 75 to 100 years the ambitious citizenship made the most of their waterways. Dependent upon them, with their activities timed to the slower deliveries, they developed from river raft and flatboat to packet lines, and the fleets of barges with enormous tonnage, and the commerce of those days was acceptably served.

"Government lent its aid and waterways were improved. We have expended literally hundreds of millions, and I believe to-day, if it had been expended judiciously, these hundreds of millions would have been bearing fruit a hundredfold.

"I am not criticizing any one political party. The sins of omission and commission are chargeable to each of the great parties. We drifted to the 'pork barrel' process of appropriation and inefficient endeavor under either party, and we have expended in unspeakable waste. Worse still, we grew unmindful of the value of our waterways—we turned to railways for speed and more convenient delivery. We even blundered to the extent of urging the waterways as rivals of the rail routes, when we ought to have been thinking of efficiency of service and effective coöperation.

"Transportation is the very key to all our industrial, agricultural and commercial activities. It has been so since men first aspired to produce and exchange. There are still some ox carts in remote and isolated sections, but we are living in a motor age. We are doing bigger things than of old and we do them in a bigger way. But nothing ought wholly to supersede the water highways.

"Our problem is to end expenditures which are made to rejoice a local community, and apply them effectively to make waterways the ways of commerce.

**To End Favoring Appropriation**

"I have witnessed the practice of favoring appropriation, and know its unworthiness and its utter lack of adding to our common welfare. I mean to urge the ending of it, and seek to apply our Federal resources to proving the utility of improved waterways before trying to satisfy a nation-wide desire to turn a Federal duty into Federal favor.

"The figures cannot be challenged—in a vast majority of improvement projects the tonnage carried has shown astounding diminution. Here on the Ohio—this wonderful waterway, with its infinite possibilities—there has been a discouraging decrease of tonnage. This, too, in spite of the many millions which Congress has gladly appropriated to create the all-the-year stage of water essential to our moving cargoes.

"Here is the ideal project; here a river unrivaled in the Old World; here an artery of trade which ought to throb with vitalizing cargoes. We have the cargoes; we have the crying need of their delivery. We ought to do more than complete the dams which are to give the Ohio a navigable stage of water; we ought to develop wharfage, exchange cargoes and complete deliveries by rail, when necessary, to make the service answer to modern needs.

**Waterways to Help Rail Lines**

"It must not be our thought to supersede the modern railway. On the contrary, we want our railways builded up to highest efficiency. But we want the waterways serving the people with the railways and up-to-date provision made for trans-shipment of cargoes. We can at least supplement the rail service—it will guarantee the relief from congestion, which is an ever-growing menace, and add to that service to the producing world which is of proper concern to the government and highest interest to all the people.

"Fuller comprehension and practical sense are called for. We ought to concentrate our expenditures and energies and complete projects and prove their usefulness. It is a task fit to inspire us. It is a work of infinite possibilities if we only proceed aright. It means more than commercial revitalization and facilitated trade. It means protection of property and life, the avoidance of appalling losses; it means a governmental contribution to our common welfare in a field where no agencies other than the government are empowered to venture.

"These streams are nature's gift to the people, the government holds the title in their common interest, and it is a manifest duty to make them of service to meet our modern requirements. I hope to acclaim the day when the Ohio will picture its packets and barges against the landscape by day and reflect their signal lights in its waters at night, and when I express that wish for the Ohio I am thinking also of the riverways throughout the Republic, on the waters of which ought to ride a vast commerce which indexes widening trade and common good fortune."

## Estate of A. Paul Keith Totals $3,883,424.60

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—An inventory of the estate of A. Paul Keith in Massachusetts, filed in the Suffolk Probate Court, shows that the theatrical magnate left personal property and real estate to the value of $3,883,424.60.

The real estate is valued at $1,207,245, represented chiefly by the Keith Theater in Boston and real estate in Boston, Marblehead, Swampscott and Lowell. Personal property left by Mr. Keith amounted to $2,670,179.60.

# Harding's Car Jumps Track On High Bridge

(Continued from page one)

tore up the ties for several hundred feet until it struck the trestle. Chapman had jammed on the emergency air brakes at the first possible second. As he expressed it, he pulled the emergency angle cock. That applied compressed air to every brake shoe in the train.

About the same time the other railroad policeman, Wilson, pulled the whistle cord that signaled the engineer to stop. Despite all this the train ran 900 feet by actual measurement. Two hundred and twenty of those feet midway in the 900 were across the trestle. The creek bridged by this is known as Little Mill Creek. Fifty yards below the trestle it flows into the Ohio River. Natives of Millwood said this creek was twenty feet deep.

The course of the stream is through a gorge-like ravine with precipitous sides. When the train halted with a jerk that gave the occupants of the other four cars of the special their first inkling that anything was wrong, Senator Harding stepped to the back platform.

"What's the trouble?" he asked Chapman.

"We're in the ditch," replied the railroad man.

"My Lord, that looks bad," commented Senator Harding, and swung to the ground to investigate the damage. He whistled softly when he saw the deep furrow the steel wheels had ploughed in the ties and roadbed and saw the rough gray surface of the steel cracked frames of the truck. Then he walked back over the right of way to the trestle, and looked down from the dizzy height to the muddy water of the swiftly flowing stream.

"Who is the Jonah on this train?" asked some one of the Senator as he examined the groove that traced the path of derailed wheels along the trestle edge.

"Jonah?" echoed the candidate. "You mean who is the mascot."

Mrs. Harding, in her compartment, was not at all disturbed by the accident. Jess K. Smith, of Ohio, threw open her door abruptly as the train halted.

"Are you hurt?" he demanded.

"No; I am all right. Will you close that door?" replied Mrs. Harding, who wasn't prepared for company. A few moments later, however, she was out on the track exclaiming at the narrowness of the escape.

Karger, the correspondent for The Times-Star, said afterward that while the train bumped along the ties the Senator did not change color.

"He may have been disturbed," said Karger, "but he certainly didn't reveal it by any act or change in his countenance."

Within less than an hour Senator Harding was standing on a baggage truck at Mason City, W. Va., telling the crowd there about the accident and pointing to a moral it contained. The saving guard rail on the trestle he saw as the Constitution and the trestle itself as internationalism. He said:

"My countrymen all, we are especially happy to greet you here in comfort and safety, because I suspect you have already learned that a few miles up the track our car left the rail and we were very near having a serious accident. I do not want to exploit the accident to you, but it occurred to me that we had a very fine illustration therein. I cannot tell you precisely what happened, but our car, with an observation platform from which I could talk to you, in some way left the track, and for some 900 feet we ran along bumping on the ties, fortunately in safety. We could not put the car back, as it was too badly wrecked, so we had to detach the car and come on with the balance of our train in order to keep our appointments along the line of the road.

"It occurred to me after we left that maybe that was an illustration of the things we encounter in national life. The great car of state, going forward to the fulfillment of national engagements, somehow got off the track last year over in Paris (Applause) and it left things in very bad order, and I think, maybe, in crossing the trestle of internationalism, if it had not been for the guard rail of constitutionalism in America and in the Senate to prevent us from completely leaving the track, we might have had a very serious wreck for the United States. So I am telling you that, instead of trying to put a broken-up car back on the track, let us cut it loose and go on and keep our engagements with all the world."

## Baby Falls Two Stories, Sister Leaps After Him

Two children, one three years old and the other nine, escaped injury yesterday when the younger child pitched head first from a window ledge two stories from the ground, landing on his face, and the other jumped after him. They were Charles Parozatto, three, and his sister, Mary, of 321 Ellery Street, Brooklyn.

Unobserved by Mary, Charles crept to the window, and before his sister could stop him fell head first to the ground. Fortunately grass covered the pavement. In terror Mary jumped after him, landing on her side. While [illegible] were summoned and Charlie's mother fainted Mary picked the little fellow up and bore him back to the house.

A doctor from Williamsburg Hospital pronounced both children unhurt.

# Harding's Tariff Views Assailed by Roosevelt

## Labor and League Also Discussed by Candidate in Address at Wheeling

WHEELING, W. Va., Sept. 29.—Speaking in the Auditorium here, where Senator Harding had spoken twenty-four hours before, Franklin D. Roosevelt to-night bitterly attacked the labor record and tariff policy of the Republican Presidential candidate and again charged him to "state plainly and definitely his attitude on the League of Nations."

Referring to Senator Harding's remarks on the tariff here last night, Mr. Roosevelt declared that "if Senator Harding's tariff policy should prevail it would serve only to create a greater concentration of wealth in the hands of the few and start the now declining cost of living of the average citizen once more on the upgrade."

"I wish that Senator Harding would speak every day and every night," Mr. Roosevelt said. "His every address emphasizes the true shallowness of the Republican campaign.

"Senator Harding makes a false appeal to the labor of the United States when he raises another cry of 'Wolf, Wolf!' in regard to the splendid provisions for the recognition of the interests of labor in the treaty of peace. The great purpose of these provisions is to give justice to the laboring classes of nations who, in the past, have been downtrodden and exploited by the governing class of certain Old World nations."

# Houston Defends War Financing in Reply to Harding

## Criticisms of Treasury's Plans by Candidate Are Called Partisan Charges Lacking True Knowledge

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—Criticism of the Treasury plan of war and post-war financing in recent speeches by Senator Harding drew a statement to-night from Secretary Houston in which he accused the Republican Presidential nominee of "a partisan attempt to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in financing the war."

Statements attributed to the Senator relative to increases in the public debt under the present Administration likewise were attacked by Mr. Houston. They indicated, he said, that Senator Harding "knows little of the subject himself and that he is being badly advised."

The Senator's advisers, Mr. Houston added, appeared "not to have taken the trouble to ascertain the facts or are willing to misrepresent them for partisan purposes."

The statement declared that not only was the public debt not increasing but that it was decreasing, adding that the Treasury's expectation of a lower outstanding gross debt on September 30, compared with June 30, "would be amply fulfilled." Mr. Houston placed the reduction at $325,916,000 since June 30.

Senator Harding's discussion of the effect of issues of Treasury certificates of indebtedness on general business conditions revealed "complete ignorance" of the situation, Mr. Houston asserted. Interest rates of 5½ and 6 per cent, paid on the last issues, he said, had resulted in increasingly large quantities of certificates being absorbed by investors and had not compelled the withdrawal of funds which might otherwise have gone to help industry as Senator Harding had charged.

Reporting banks of the Federal Reserve system which had subscribed 75 per cent of outstanding certificates showed on August 27 that they had less than $430,000,000 of approximately $2,570,000,000 outstanding Mr. Houston asserted.

"Senator Harding's further statement," Mr. Houston continued, "that the 'Administration went into the World War without any workable plan of finance and came out of the war without such a plan' seems but another partisan attempt to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in financing the war, an achievement without parallel in the financial history of this or any other country in this or any other war. I should further remind the Senator that the President and Secretary Glass and I repeatedly brought to the attention of the 66th Congress the necessity for revision of the tax laws and presented definite and workable plans for such revision, urging immediate action."

Mr. Houston said statements by Senator Harding that the public debt was increasing were "peculiarly lacking in frankness."

# Cox Will Speak In Madison Square Garden October 2

## Ohio Governor Will Devo[illegible] Last Two Weeks of H[illegible] Campaign to N. Y. Sta[illegible] Democrats Claim Montan[illegible]

Governor James M. Cox of Ohio w[illegible] deliver an address in Madison Squa[illegible] Garden on Saturday night, October [illegible] He will devote the last two weeks [illegible] the campaign to New York State.

Representative Frank E. Doremus, [illegible] Michigan, who called on Chairm[illegible] White at Democratic National Co[illegible] mittee headquarters yesterday, s[illegible] that no state west of the Mississip[illegible] is safely Republican. He predict[illegible] that Cox will carry Montana.

Lieutenant Governor Harry [illegible] Walker, Democratic candidate for t[illegible] United States Senate, will begin h[illegible] campaign in New York City next we[illegible] Monday afternoon he will be tender[illegible] a reception at the Hotel Commodo[illegible] by the Greater New York members [illegible] the Walker campaign committee. T[illegible] same evening a reception will be giv[illegible] in his honor at the National Democra[illegible] Club.

Governor Alfred E. Smith will l[illegible] the cornerstone for the new Sing Si[illegible] Prison building at 2:30 o'clock Satu[illegible] day afternoon, according to an a[illegible] nouncement made yesterday from t[illegible] headquarters of the citizens' comm[illegible] tee for Alfred E. Smith.

At the Bankers' Club yesterday [illegible] luncheon was held at which steps we[illegible] taken to push the campaign of Go[illegible] ernor Smith for reelection. Amo[illegible] those who attended the luncheon we[illegible] Morgan J. O'Brien jr., former Fi[illegible] Commissioner Robert Adamson, Leo[illegible] ard McAneny, Henry Morgenthau j[illegible] William H. Edwards and Cleveland [illegible] Dodge.

## Ponzi Began Work With $1,00[illegible]

BOSTON, Sept. 29.—Charles Pon[illegible] get-rich-quick schemer, appearing t[illegible] day at a hearing in the Federal cou[illegible] certified that when he began his oper[illegible] tions he had assets of only $1,000, par[illegible] ly "furniture and fixtures." He a[illegible] mitted he had never sent a represent[illegible] tive abroad, but declined, on the grou[illegible] that it might tend to incriminate hi[illegible] to say whether he ever had a repr[illegible] sentative abroad.

"THOUSANDS o[illegible] poor people aid[illegible] ed by Knickerbocke[illegible] Ice Service"

So says the City Chamberlai[illegible] chairman of Mayor Hylan's Ic[illegible] Committee. Mr. Berolzheimer[illegible] newspaper announcement read[illegible] "It was no small matter for th[illegible] Knickerbocker Ice Company [illegible] deliver daily during the enti[illegible] summer a specified weight [illegible] ice to ninety-two different i[illegible] stations in the various borough[illegible] at a given time. Many tho[illegible] sands of poor people have ben[illegible] fited by this daily distribution.

*The Knickerbocker Ice Company consi[illegible] ers it a privilege to be of service.*

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