

City Celebrates Coolidge Day On October 28

Hays Promises Parade Similar to Sound Money Demonstration in 1896, Preceding McKinley Election

Candidate Will Speak Ohio's Ex-Governor Says Harding Will Carry State by More Than 100,000

Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, announced last night that Thursday, October 28, would be Coolidge Day in New York.

The Business Men's Republican Association has the following officers: President, Michael Friedman, executive committee, General Charles H. Sherman, secretary, William C. Barbour, executive secretary, Roger W. Allen, chairman Hays in outlining plans for the celebration said:

"It will be a tremendous parade. Virtually every trade and business occupation in the city will be represented in line, which will be supplemented by marching bands, twenty-seven university bands and colleges.

Big Parade Is Planned "I believe that the parade will be a demonstration which will certainly show that the heart of New York is with the Republican party."

Arthur Garfield, of Elyria, Ohio, the auto manufacturer, and one of the progressive leaders in 1912, and ex-Governor Myron T. Herrick, who called yesterday in Columbus, Ohio, would be carried in Harding and Coolidge by more than 100,000.

"Ohio is a safe Republican," said ex-Governor Herrick. "Democrats possess no real strength in Ohio any longer will wage a cent against Harding carrying the state by 75,000. This indicates that the friends of Governor Cox, who usually use a bet as a measure of strength, are not Democratic prospects. The Ohio Republicans expect that Willis, candidate for United States Senator, and Davies, candidate for Governor, also will win by a large margin."

Demerits Fail to Tell Truth Representative J. W. Fordney, chairman of the Ways and Means committee of the House, yesterday in a letter to Chairman Hays, said Democratic spellbinders, big and little, were wide of the truth when they assert that the Democrats urged the Republican House to reduce taxes. To prove the inexactness of these claims Representative Fordney said:

"Under date of May 18, 1920, in opposition to proposals to provide money to meet the payments of contemplated additional compensation to the ex-servicemen, Secretary Houston said in a letter to me as chairman of the committee: 'I beg to submit to your committee or its serious consideration the question whether, all things considered, it would not be more advisable to seek additional sources of revenue to meet current requirements of the government, over and above any additional revenue which may be necessary if the bill now pending is determined upon, in order to meet the requirements of continuing in considerable measure to meet them by borrowing.'"

"In opposition to a bill to encourage the building of homes by granting certain exemption from taxation on real estate mortgages, Secretary Glass wrote the following to me under date of July 10, 1919: 'I am convinced that the bill is unsound legislation and am definitely opposed to its enactment. The problem of raising sufficient revenue by taxation is a serious and delicate one, and it is difficult to see how we can afford to dispense with this revenue which would otherwise accrue to it by the interest on mortgages.'"

Palmer Assails Harding's Association of Nations League Substitute Plan Ridiculous to the Point of Absurdity, He Says

Making his first speech in the Presidential campaign, Attorney General (General) Mitchell Palmer in Jersey City last night assailed Harding's proposal of an association of nations as a substitute for the League of Nations. The Attorney General declared Harding's suggestion was "ridiculous to the point of absurdity" and "futile to the point of impossibility."

Palmer defended the league covenant by citing the League's existence. The removal of warships from the Great Lakes and the treaty to defend the Republic of Panama against aggression were among the conspicuous examples pointed out by the Attorney General.

"The United States has made covenants for the reduction of armaments, for the maintenance of armed forces in foreign territory, the fixing of boundaries, the guarantee of independence and territorial integrity of nations, the compulsory arbitration of disputes and the maintenance of power of Congress to declare its constitutional right to exercise war, regulate commerce, and appropriate money in order to make such covenants effective."

The covenant of the League of Nations deals with exactly the same subjects that have been mentioned. These treaties entered into by the United States with the individual nations concerned did not violate our sovereignty, so in the same way a treaty with the League of Nations, which provides for the very same conditions does not mean an invasion of the sovereignty of the United States. It is merely a world-wide extension of a well settled American policy."

Smith Hits at Miller ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Governor Smith at a mass meeting here tonight contradicted a statement by Judge Nathaniel L. Miller, who was quoted at Watertown, as saying the Governor confessed himself powerless to effect economy in the state government.

"I said no such thing," declared the Governor, "I never mentioned that I have effected economies in the state government." The Governor said he desired to submit to the people of the state this question of economy. He stands ready to put the stamp of his unqualified approval upon the Legislatures of 1919 and 1920, what have the voters of this state any reason or right to object to his should be elected to the Governorship?"

Colby Says League Bars Association of Nations

Article XX Declared to Prevent Members Entering Body as Proposed by Harding

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 15.—Members of the League of Nations are prevented by entering Article XX of the covenant from entering any association of nations such as has been proposed as a substitute for the league by Senator Harding, Secretary Colby declared tonight in a speech here.

Quoting Article XX as saying "that this covenant is accepted as abrogating all obligations and understandings which are inconsistent with the terms thereof and which hereafter undertake that they will not hereafter enter into any engagements inconsistent with the terms thereof," Secretary Colby asked if Senator Harding proposed to negotiate "his peculiar and ambiguous association or league or what not with England or France or any of the forty nations now members of the league."

"There is not anybody," he continued, "with such an association as he proposes, except our late enemies, Germany, Austria and Turkey, or Mexico, any one who had succeeded in interesting any one of our nations in his association, because each of our nations is desirous of joining the League of Nations and will do so as soon as possible to membership in the league, except complete isolation for the United States—isolation against the world."

War Delayed For Politics, Says Harding

(Continued from page one) "other nations to prevent future wars." Elsewhere in his speech, Mr. Harding said: "I repeat now that I will do nothing without consulting the American people and their representatives. Our opponents are presenting an impossible program, and I do not intend to put into existence even though they were in power."

When Senator Harding stepped out on the platform the crowds squeezed into every available corner, gave him an ovation approaching that at Kansas City. As he began to speak, a man in the gallery shouted: "Hurrah for Cox!"

Prevents Man Being Thrown Out Instantly there went up a cry of "Throw him out!" Senator Harding raised his right hand, "don't throw him out!" the Senator said, "I don't want a campaign of throwing anybody out. This is a campaign of appeal to reason. The only people we are going to put in is the Administration at Washington."

"There has been much made of the incident at Baltimore where a man was arrested. It was through no fault of the Republican party or the candidate. It was a police officer who arrested the man from the hall. I am happy to have our Democratic friend come to our meeting."

Senator Harding declared he was against compulsory military training, peace time, though not in time of war. His thrust was provoked by a speech of William Gibbs McAdoo at Cleveland charging the Senator with favoring conscription.

"It has become increasingly apparent with to-night's utterances that Senator Harding's speech of August 28 is the League of Nations policy as regards the League of Nations. It is a simple reason that he could not sum up his views in a few sentences."

Traveling with him were many prominent men, including Senator Charles W. McNary, Governor Harry New, Charles W. Keating, national committee man from the state.

There was an automobile parade through the principal downtown streets of Indianapolis when the candidate arrived this afternoon. Then he was taken back to the Hotel Severn, where, with Mrs. Harding he shook hands with thousands of persons who stood in a long line that wound through the lobby of the hotel and for more than a block down the street.

Great Crowds Greet Candidate After his speech to the crowd that packed the limited space of Tomlinson Hall, Senator Harding was taken to Monument Circle, in the heart of Indianapolis, and there addressed an overflow meeting many times the size of his regular audience. Searchlights placed on the roofs of nearby buildings flooded the candidate's nearby open audience with silvery light.

Senator Harding New was the permanent chairman of the Tomlinson Hall meeting. Elias J. Jacoby, president of the Indianapolis Harding Club, presided at the Monument Place meeting.

Leaving here shortly before 11 o'clock to-morrow morning, Senator Harding will start for St. Louis, where he will deliver a speech to-morrow night after making rear platform talks to crowds at Greenfield, Brazil and Terre Haute, Ind., and Casey, Greencup, Effingham, Vandalia, Greenville and East St. Louis, Ill. These Illinois speeches are added to the schedule upon receipt of the news from Chicago that Lieutenant Governor John Oglesby had withdrawn from the holy contest.

Representative Dunbar introduced him, and the yell of greeting was welcomed by Senator Harding with a broad smile. Senator Harding, appealing for the reelection of Senator John Watson and Representative Dunbar, said: "I do not want a Republican Congress to do my will. I want a Republican House and Senate to do your will. I want a Republican President under one-man government for a number of years and it will be wholesome and heartening to get back to popular rule under the good old American Constitution. Indiana has never failed to elect a Republican in a crisis like this. Indiana will not fail us this year."

Makes Many Short Speeches Senator and Mrs. Harding were driven in an automobile to the market place when their train stopped at New Albany, Ind. The square was a dense mass of people and this crowd fairly under one-man government when Senator Harding told them how the United States Senate had thwarted the will of "the autocratic President."

"The autocratic President," the Senator said, "has made other short speeches to cheering crowds at Speeds, Scottsboro, Seymour, Columbus and Franklin, Indiana." In his speech in Tomlinson Hall Senator Harding said: "We have come, I believe, to the threshold of a new era. I ask you and I ask all Americans to look forward to a constructive and progressive program, to a practical program, to a

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program which has the characteristics necessary to an American program; namely, that it shall have the support of the will of the people and shall have a united America behind it.

"I am sure I am right when I say that America is fairly well united against the program and the policies which, for nearly eight years, have been forced upon them, both as to the conduct of our relations with the rest of the world and the conduct of those affairs at home in which we ought to set an example to the rest of the world."

Crisis of Stagnancy "As to the mismanagement of our domestic affairs, as to neglect, inefficiency, waste and wild experimentation, I believe there no longer exists any substantial difference of opinion. It is plain enough to the people of this country that both their economic and social life has been allowed to come almost to a standstill."

"We have had too much government in business and not enough business in government. We have spent an amount equal to the cost of the Civil War in the past few years in government-owned enterprises and operation of railway, shipping and communication lines."

"We have seen an administration bring us to the eve of disaster in which we must all share, first in 1914, and now we are being led toward another crisis of stagnancy and unemployment. Those who are leading us toward a precipice now ask to be perpetuated. To this plea to remain in power, I believe that the answer of the American people is already made."

"I believe that the American people hold it as a piece of common sense that no man shall be allowed to write a check on the Democratic Book of Destruction. It is common sense for a selfish reason; namely, that we do not want American business, which is mostly small business and everybody's business, to be run by a few big men. But there is another reason for common sense which makes every good American draw back from the prospect of our continuing to set a bad example to a perplexed and distracted world."

"Upon its face this program is not only tragically unwise, but, from a practical point of view, wholly impossible. I do not believe that I can frankly say that a Democratic President, even if he were elected, would not be able to bind the American people to his program, and I do not believe that he would be able to bind the American people to his program, and I do not believe that he would be able to bind the American people to his program."

"This attempt would result in another stalemate, and an unwilling America would find herself just where she has been ever since the bungled negotiations at Paris."

"The reason that a Democratic President could do nothing toward putting into effect our membership in the League of Nations, just as it stands, is that the Democratic party in Washington, the American people have rejected membership of that kind."

"They rejected it long ago; they will continue their refusal to enter the League of Nations as it stands. These proposals of our opponents that the American people shall accept it as it stands, without changes, is an additional affront, and the American people are justified in asking that the candidate 'How many times must we say no?'"

"I have said repeatedly that, when elected, I will immediately summon the best minds in America, representing an all-American opinion, to consult and advise as to America's relationship to the present association of nations, to modifications of it or substitute for it. I have said that I will consult the people's representatives, duly elected, just as the Constitution bids me to do."

"I repeat now that this will be my course and it will be taken by me because it represents the American spirit, because it is the only lawful and appropriate course that a President should take."

"One reason why our country cannot now specify a plan for our relationship in an association of nations is because the world's affairs are in a state of flux, and a detailed plan today may become useless to-morrow and embarrass those who have committed themselves to carry it out."

"Let me say that I am committed to a policy of America doing everything that she can, acting either independently or with other nations, to prevent future wars. I place only two qualifications upon her contribution to the world's peace, and I repeat that I should actually be something to prevent war. We must not involve ourselves in a form of association which actually creates more dissension and more wars than it suppresses or avoids."

Must Exercise Conscience "The second qualification I place upon America's contribution, and I have said this unceasingly, is that America must retain the right to exercise her own conscience. I have said, I repeat now, that I will not be deceived by the argument that we could agree to the Paris league and then creep out of our bargain to send our boys to an honest peace."

"It is true that Congress could respond, directly or indirectly, to respond to the world council's call for an honest peace, but that would be a repudiation of a sacred moral obligation which we would take in accepting Article X. Such a proposal ranks among the most contemptible ever presented to an honest people. I am against it, heart and mind and soul. I am in favor of the prevention of war, but I am not in favor of the prevention of war by a means which I believe to be ineffective at the cost of American independence and American honor."

William Howard Taft Discusses Plan for World Court

By William Howard Taft "E—The interpretation of a sentence passed by the court."

Senator Harding has promised the people of the United States that if he is elected he will devote his time, from the day of his election, with the aid of others, to an earnest and serious effort to effect an association of nations to create and maintain an international court for the settlement of disputes between nations. He has expressed the hope that this association be called a league of nations or by any other name so long as the court has teeth and is effective for the maintenance of peace.

"The President answered: 'No, sir; but we should be under an absolutely compelling moral obligation.'"

"I am sure I am right when I say that America is fairly well united against the program and the policies which, for nearly eight years, have been forced upon them, both as to the conduct of our relations with the rest of the world and the conduct of those affairs at home in which we ought to set an example to the rest of the world."

Peace Through Justice "If, in the failed league of Versailles, the failed league of Locarno, or any other league, the machinery which the tribunals can use properly and advantageously, by all means let it be appropriated. I would even go further. I would take and combine all that is good in all that is bad from both organizations."

"This statement is broad enough to include the suggestion that if the league, thus far, has not been our consideration, and the apprehensions, has been so entwined and interwoven into the peace of Europe that its good must be preserved in order to play through justice, then to promote the world's highest concentration of cooperation in the ultimate realization."

"I make the suggestion to the American people and through them to my opponents that it is better to build up a machinery for the settlement of the alliance of armed forces, that is better to promote understanding and foster common interest and to seek a friendly understanding, eye, to establish common interest and to turn the light of world opinion upon developing controversy, than to seek super-government and the suppression of war."

"I am for cooperation among nations. I know full well that America will be the leader in this movement, and I believe that we have never failed to support the world's peace."

"But we held there is no need of an American surrender of sovereignty to the League of Nations. The League is not practical; that we are not called on to mortgage America to keep faith with mankind."

"This attempt would result in another stalemate, and an unwilling America would find herself just where she has been ever since the bungled negotiations at Paris."

"The reason that a Democratic President could do nothing toward putting into effect our membership in the League of Nations, just as it stands, is that the Democratic party in Washington, the American people have rejected membership of that kind."

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Cox to Fight on League Issues as Drawn by Harding

Candidate Answers 31 Peace Leaders Who Declared for Senator; Asserts Wilson Will Accept Changes

DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Governor James M. Cox announced in this city to-night that his campaign would be fought squarely upon the League of Nations issue as drawn by Senator Harding, in the latter's Des Moines, Iowa, speech, in which the Senator said that he favored "staying out."

The Governor's announcement was made in a statement replying to that issued to-day by thirty-one prominent Republican leaders by Elinor Root, Herbert Hoover, Henry W. Taft and others, declaring their support of Senator Harding.

"That he did not see how the thirty-one signers could support Mr. Harding consistently was asserted by Governor Cox. His statement was: 'The gentlemen say the question is whether we shall join an agreement containing the exact provision negotiated by President Wilson or an agreement which omits or modifies some of its provisions. It is to be understood that if one who stands for the covenant as adopted, with or without reservations, is friendly to the league, and that any one who is against the covenant, with or without reservations, is clearly opposed to the league. Senator Harding, in his Des Moines speech, said: 'Governor Cox favors going into the league and I favor staying out. It is not interpretation, but rejection, I am seeking.' I leave the people of America to decide the case just as these gentlemen have proposed to do it."

"I submit in answer the spoken words of Senator Harding. If these gentlemen do not accept what he has said to the American people then it is past my power to see how they can, as a matter of ethics, advocate his candidacy."

"If, on the other hand, they do accept in good faith what he has said, then I cannot see how they can, as friends of the league, advocate his candidacy. They attempt to justify their most astonishing position on the theory that President Wilson was unbending in his attitude on the league. On the subject, they say, Mr. Wilson insisted upon the agreement absolutely unchanged. These gentlemen, upon reflection, must realize that this is not justified by the facts."

In his speech here and also in a half dozen other cities to-day throughout Ohio, Governor Cox continued his league preaching. A feature was a speech at Marion, Ohio, the home of Senator Harding. Several thousand persons there and at other Ohio points cheered and applauded the Democratic candidate. At Marion, however, the Governor made no personal reference to Mr. Harding.

To-morrow the Governor will speak at Cleveland and Elyria, Ohio, arriving at Cleveland shortly after noon for several addresses.

Wadsworth Urges New Protective Tariff Laws Declares Underwood Bill Is Virtually Free Trade Act; Assails Democrats

GLOVERSVILLE, N. Y., Oct. 15.—Senator James W. Wadsworth, speaking here to-night before an audience made up largely of glove workers, emphasized the need of the enactment of new protective tariff legislation. The Underwood tariff bill, he said, is virtually a free trade law and our rates are lower than those of any of the other great nations. He asserted that imports were rapidly overtaking our exports, many of them underselling our domestic products.

"Cox and his party are wedded to this law," Senator Wadsworth said, "and if it is allowed to stand we may expect to go through the same experience as in 1914."

The Senator also assailed the Versailles League of Nations. Speaking of proposed Senate ratification, he said: "Our children and our grandchildren will pay in taxes for the blunder perpetrated by the Democratic Administration. The deliberate refusal to prepare for what was bound to come. Our national debt at the present time would be only half as great if we had been prepared for the world struggle into which we were thrown."

Harding's Sister Quits Women's Police Bureau in Washington

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mrs. Carolyn G. Harding, sister of Senator Harding, announced her resignation to-day as probation officer of the woman's bureau of the Washington metropolitan police. Mrs. Votaw in her letter of resignation gave no reason for leaving the service, but reports have been current for some time of friction among members of the woman's bureau.

French Parliament Meets Nov. 3

PARIS, Oct. 15.—The Cabinet to-day fixed November 3 as the date for the reassembling of Parliament. The date was selected to enable the Senators and Deputies to participate in a reception to be given President Millerand at the Hotel de Ville on November 3.

Members May Be Dismissed

A member of the court may be dismissed by the unanimous opinion of the other members of the court. The president and vice-president of the court are to be elected for three years. The court is to be established at the Hague and to reside there. The court is to hold annual sessions, to begin on June 15 and to continue as long as it has business before it. The court consists of eleven judges, to be elected in groups to constitute a quorum. The deputy judges may sit to constitute a quorum in the absence of the regular members. Provision is made by which each party shall have the right to propose a judge to be specially selected, if need be, to sit on the court when a case between these is heard. The judges are to receive an annual salary determined by the League of Nations. The latter members of the court are to be borne by the League of Nations. The court is given jurisdiction to hear and determine suits between states. All members of the court shall have access to it, and so may other states on certain conditions. Articles XXXIII, XXXIV and XXXV are as follows: Article XXXIII. When a dispute has arisen between states and it has been found impossible to settle it by diplomatic means and no agreement has been made to choose another jurisdiction, the parties may refer the case before the court. The court shall, first of all, decide whether the preceding conditions have been complied with; if so, it shall hear and determine the case within the limits of the terms and within the limits of the next article. Article XXXIV. Between states which are members of the League of Nations, the court shall have jurisdiction (and this without any special convention giving it jurisdiction) to hear and determine cases of a legal nature concerning: "A—The interpretation of a treaty; "B—Any question of international law; "C—The existence of any fact which, established, would constitute a breach of an international obligation; "D—The matter or extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation."

Floy's Service, Inc. PLANNED ADVERTISING Saks & Company will place on Sale Saturday One Thousand \$5.95 Wonder Hats

THE most fascinating of the Paris modes for Fall and Winter, translated into hats of rare effectiveness and charm—softly draped effects, trim small-brimmed hats, graceful dress models—each the exact duplicate of a costly original—will be shown for the first time at \$5.95. Fashioned of Silk Velvet, Lyons Velvet, Hatters' Plush and Panne Velvet, in the colors of the moment: Henna, Pheasant, Peacock Blue, Navy, Brown and Castor. Two styles pictured Third Floor Broadway Saks & Company at 34th Street