IT SHINES FOR ALL

The Sun.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair to-day; to-morrow probably rain.
Highest temperature yesterday, 63; lowest, 52.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 21.

VOL. LXXXIII.—NO. 257. ♦♦♦ NEW YORK, SUNDAY, MAY 14, 1916.—Copyright, 1916, by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association. 62 PAGES. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

142,000 MARCH IN PARADE FOR DEFENCE; 1,000,000 MORE LOOK ON AND CHEER FLAG IN IMPRESSIVE OUTBURST OF PATRIOTISM

Preparedness Demonstration Greatest Turnout in the City's History.

EARNEST MARCHERS ENTHUSE GEN. WOOD

Spirit of Country Revealed as Bands Play the National Anthem.

WOMEN WALK TO SHOW METTLE OF AMERICA

Mrs. Roosevelt Cheered in Line—Thomas Edison Leads Naval Board.

The old American spirit flared up in this easy going, comfort loving New York yesterday and inspired the greatest demonstration for patriotism our country has ever known.

It fired the eyes and straightened the shoulders of 142,000 earnest men and women who marched up Broadway and Fifth avenue from early in the morning until late at night.

It made more than 1,000,000 spectators banked at the edges of this human torrent do something more than cheer or beat their hands together. It made them think—made them understand how determinedly and positively the solid citizenship was expressing itself in the demand for complete defences on land and sea.

It opened the eyes of a group of Western Congressmen, caused them to stare at each other in amazement and sent them back to Washington with something of a jump, perhaps, to their colleagues of little navy and little army notions. It jolted the sneerers, silenced the doubters, overwhelmed the uncertain, immeasurably delighted and reassured the friends of preparedness.

More than anything else the splendid march for national preparedness was a profession of faith, as that fine old gentleman Joseph H. Choate remarked to Gen. Leonard Wood as they stood with kindling eyes on the reviewing stand in Madison Square with Mayor Mitchel and Admiral Usher, a profession of faith testified to with almost religious gravity. There, indeed, was the keynote of the incomparable parade.

Marchers Showed Earnestness.

Lacking the customary accessories so familiar in civic processions, the flamboyant banners and theatrical transparencies and gaudy uniforms and all of the other properties that pull at the emotions, the parade was infinitely impressive because of the utter earnestness of the marchers. There was nothing frivolous about the bearing of these men and women who swept from Bowling Green to the Plaza, wave on wave. They did not laugh foolishly. They scarcely smiled. There was no skylarking or horseplay or idle greeting of acquaintances or friends along the way.

They were marching in a great cause, for a big idea, and it was as palpable as lightning to the eye or thunder to the ear. They were grave, contained and earnest because they were the living exponents of the gravest, most earnest idea of the times. They had surged spontaneously from every activity of the city's life, each man, each woman enthusiastically contributing a part of the expense of the demonstration—some $1, some $10, some $100, each from his means. They were the men and women who make the wheels go round. It was their cause, their parade. No makers of munitions or powder barons sent them to march. Honorable men bear witness to that, and if their evidence had been lacking a glance at the paraders would have been convincing enough.

In several suras of the Koran it is written that men who walk in the brightness of faith are greatly exalted. Such in simple truth were the men who walked yesterday. It is difficult to enlarge on this, the spiritual side of the demonstration. Here were 142,000 of the finest types of citizenhood, the best sort of material for soldiers in the country's need, as Gen. Wood was quick to see, who came from their clerks' desks and their workmen's benches and their executive offices—rich and poor, famous and obscure—and went shoulder to shoulder in a splendid level of patriotic zeal. Through and through the parade was fraught with warning and heavy with significance.

It was absolutely non-partisan. The serried files of men which came swinging up the sun bathed avenue past the reviewing stand from 10:30 A. M. until 7 P. M.—the 127,000 men of the trades and the professions who marched in the sixty-three divisions of the civilian parade—didn't give a moment's thought to party politics. They didn't care a rap who was Republican or Democrat or Bull Moose. But they knew that they themselves were down to the bedrock of flawless Americanism without any alloy or hyphenism. And that had its effect on the spectators.

Since the first parade was given in New York after the Stars and Stripes became the symbol of patriotism never was so much honor spontaneously given to the national colors. As much, perhaps, as the earnestness of the marchers, earnestness that thrilled the heart more than trumpet calls or rolling drums could have done, was the quick eagerness of the spectators everywhere to show that they too desired to pay reverence to the flag. There were of course the formal salutes given by the Mayor and his staff in Madison Square, by Gen. Wood and Admiral Usher and their staffs of the army and the navy, by Gov. Whitman, independently reviewing the column from the Union League Club's stand at Fifth avenue and Thirty-ninth street; by the police and by officials whose service or training impelled them to raise gloved hand to cap visor. But the most impressive tributes to the colors were those that came almost bashfully from the close packed multitude upon the five miles of sidewalks. That, truly, was worth seeing. They saluted, some by lifted hat, some after the military style, some by handclapping, but all saluted in some way as band after band played "The Star Spangled Banner." The spirit that fired the marching column was burning visibly in the hearts of these masses. It was "My Country, 'Tis of Thee," expressed in a gesture.

Size of Parade Impresses.

These reflexes of patriotism, spontaneous bursts of feeling from the men and women of a careless, money hunting, pleasure loving community struck home to the heart more quickly and strongly even than the fact of the incomparable size of the parade. That, however, was a matter to stir the imagination.

One regrets in writing of yesterday's eloquent parade that superlatives were ever used in describing notable civic gatherings. They should have been saved for preparedness's march, every last one of them. The mere recording that the parade was the biggest in the history of the city and nation is a colorless way of putting the truth. And yet the immensity had its place in the impressiveness of the day. Those sturdy and vigorous men came on and on and on until the eye wearied with watching them, until the brain grew dazed from trying to estimate their incredible numbers. There was something hypnotic about the surge of the sober files.

Let no man say hereafter that there is nothing impressive about America's characteristic masculine headdress, the derby hat, or about the sedate and stiffly cut sack suit or any of the other drab habiliments of the sombre male. The thousands that kept step to the time beat of 200 bands wore nothing more attractive than these commonplace garments—the everyday garments of street and workshop and office; and yet there was a thrill to it. It was so downright, so real, so entirely and simply typical of the plain men who were putting their plain selves forward to correct the talk of foolish men and weird women. Those marching men would have carried no such heart stirring message with them had they walked in smart uniforms and gold lace.

Just Like the Regulars.

They came on, obedient to a suddenly evoked discipline, came on twenty abreast, with scarcely an interval between their broad files. Their celerity and steady pace astonished the keenest judge of marching men who looked on, Major-Gen. Leonard Wood, who would not have believed, as he admitted, that untrained citizens could march so swiftly and in such accurate alignment. Wiseacres had written to the press doubting that as many as 6,000 men could pass a given point within an hour, saying it couldn't be done, that was all there was to it. But the paraders commanded by Grand Marshal Charles H. Sherrill went by the official reviewing stand at the rate of 15,000 an hour sometimes. Once, when Gen. Wood stood, watch in hand, timing their pace, he reckoned precisely that the contingent of engineers (and a brave showing these fellows made!) were passing at the rate of 20,000 within an hour. If Col. Sherrill's estimate of 127,000 in the column of men from the trades and professions who passed the grand stand from 10:30 A. M. to 7 P. M. holds good, it is seen that the average rate was slightly more than 14,000 an hour, an achievement which broke all records for civilian parades and would make the regular army of the United States step pretty lively.

The only person who had a chance to observe the whole parade in its gigantic sweep from Bowling Green to Fifty-ninth street was Filip Bjorklund, the aviator, who circled in the sunshine 3,000 feet above Manhattan in the middle of the afternoon. Spectators at the street level or watching from rooftops or skyscraper ledges could see only a comparatively small part of the column, but to the fortunate Bjorklund in his glistening monoplane it was given to observe the whole.

Perhaps in trying to convey a definite notion of the magnitude of the column it is only necessary to say that it exceeded by 45,000 the largest parade that had even been given, and that was the Sound Money Parade of 1896, when the country rose against the same individual who is now so outspoken against preparedness, Mr. Bryan of Nebraska. Four years later New York saw a vast procession, and again in 1908 in the Business Men's Parade, but even that held 50,000 less than yesterday's. If the strength of a cause is to be measured in human terms, then there has never been such a wonderfully appealing cause in this country in times of peace as the demand for preparedness.

One asks naturally enough what sort of men marched? What sort, physically? Were they young, strapping fellows, able to shoulder a rifle and stand the rigors of training? Did they look as if they would answer a serious call? The answer is best put in the close clipped words of the soldier whom the Kaiser once described as the Von Moltke of America.

"By George!" said Leonard Wood, turning to Admiral Usher. "What splendid soldiers these fellows would make! Look at 'em. They're young men, nine out of every ten. They know nothing about drill. They've never had training and yet they have the swing of it."

And this, as much as anything else, surprised the casual onlooker, surprised him, because it was hardly to be expected that a sudden call, with no time for fancy business, would have brought from the steady grind of New York life, from factory and office, thousands on thousands of the soldier type. Perhaps folks have had a way of speaking of New Yorkers as molly-coddles, as narrow shouldered, thin chested people, and have attributed to the West or to rustic population more of the potential soldierly qualities. But it's all wrong. The million who looked on yesterday convinced themselves that when New York sends her men to the battle line she will send stout, husky lads who can hold their own with the Hoosiers, the Buckeyes, the Wolverines and the Badgers. Is it any wonder, therefore, that the surge of these was a matter of peculiar interest to Gen. Wood?

If some idea, however vague, has been given regarding the significance and the massed weight of yesterday's demonstration, some estimate of its spiritual meaning and of its physical force, there remains to be described the beautiful smoothness of the parade organization. They who knew understood clearly enough before yesterday's perfectly coordinated demonstration that Col. Charles Hitchcock Sherrill was a genius when it comes to handling men en masse, to assuming the duties of the chief of a general staff.

Fine Work as a Marshal.

But thousands who were not aware of Sherrill's ability sensed it long before the shadows began to gather in the evening. He gorged the streets uptown and downtown with divisions awaiting their time to swing into line. He thrust them into line at the precise minute the problem demanded. He kept the column sweeping onward without pause while the reenforcements poured in. He thrust division after division out of line when the end of its route had been reached without delay to the marchers at the rear. He manipulated 142,000 untrained men and women as a Major-General, full of experience, handles a trained and automatically responsive corps upon a manœuvre field.

The result was parade perfection. The column kept moving, but so did traffic. The intervals between divisions were so shrewdly arranged by Sherrill and his aids that street cars and vehicles had no difficulty in maintaining a reasonable schedule. The longest interval between divisions in point of time was three minutes. For the most part the divisions came on heel to toe, half a minute between.

The police, at their best in this city in the handling of parade problems (it's a tradition of the force), used plain horse sense in permitting pedestrians and vehicles to cross the line of march. They behaved intelligently from first to last. There was no wild scramble anywhere. There was no roughness used in handling people. From the standpoint of police work, from every other standpoint, the day was one that New York may remember with satisfaction and pride.

In any demonstration where the will to express patriotism was so uniform and general where every man, no matter what trade or profession he came from, seemed to feel a personal pride in keeping his chin up and his shoulders back, in doing his level best for the cause, a comparison of the excellence of divisions is out of place. It may fairly be recorded, however, that certain prominent divisions attracted enthusiastic cheering because of the numbers in line or because of certain pleasant qualities.

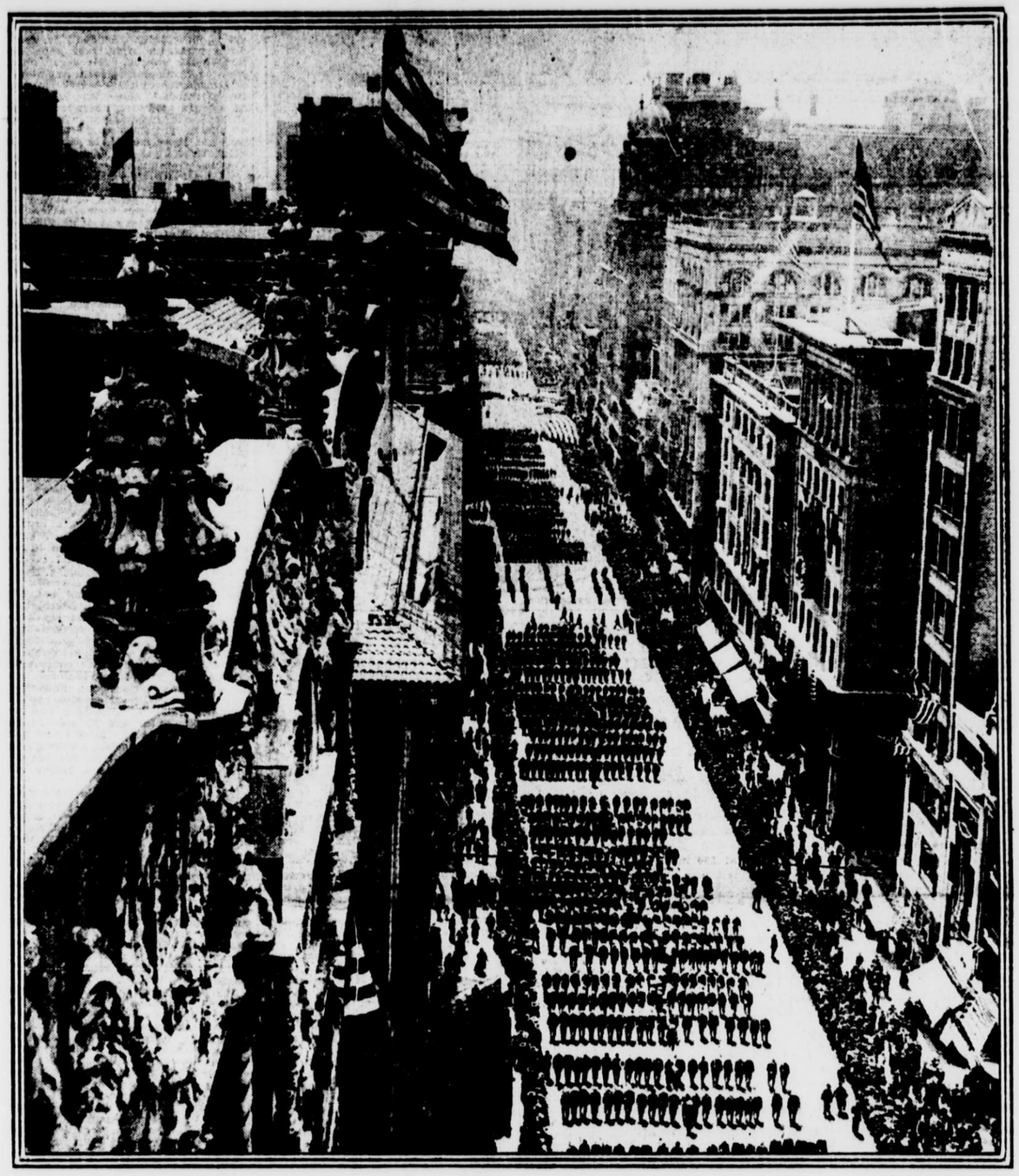
Gen. Bridgman Leads Bankers.

There were the bankers under Gen. Oliver B. Bridgman, the brisk stepping old and young boys from the great and little banks, from the trust companies, from the Stock Exchange and the brokers' offices—14,000 of them. No finer body of American citizens ever tramped the avenue than they. Fresh and fit and brimful of vim, there was a look in their eyes which as much as said, "Try us, Uncle Sam! Just try us, that's all!" Gen. Wood liked them and said so. He liked the engineers, who, led by William Barclay Parsons and Lieut.-Col. Merritt H. Smith, displayed some pretty fine samples of manly physique. He liked the men from the fighting companies, 9,000 of them, and wondered where they had learned to march with so much of military precision.

"Why, General," said Admiral Usher, "you know and I know that it's in the blood. We've got a little soft maybe, but the bone and muscle are there. These are fine men, by gad!"

The nerve centre of the demonstration was at the official reviewing stand in Madison Square, under the trees on the east side of Fifth avenue at Twenty-sixth street. From that centre the whole parade functioned in obedience to the will of Grand Marshal Sherrill. There he sent out his orders to the assistant marshals and the captains, flinging commands, sure and certain commands, up town and down town. There he received the messages of progress, hearing how this division or that had debouched from tiresome waiting in a side street to its place in the advancing column. Technically his headquarters was in the branch office of Henry Clews & Co. at Fifth

Continued on Fifth Page.



Copyright, Underwood & Underwood

The great preparedness parade, marching up Fifth avenue yesterday. This photograph was taken looking south from Thirty-eighth street.

LATIN NATIONS WILLING TO LET U.S. INTERVENE

Republics Believe Mexico Has Strained Limits of Patience.

OFFICIALS SEE HOPE IN SCOTT'S REPORT

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The American Government has received unofficial assurances from the Governments of Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay and Guatemala that they will interpose no objections if the United States finds it necessary to intervene in Mexico.

Although the President is determined to avoid such a step if it is possible to do so, the assurances of moral support received from these Governments are regarded as a powerful lever in the diplomatic negotiations with Carranza, inasmuch as all six of these Powers joined with the United States last fall in deciding to recognize the Carranza Government after a vain appeal to the two factions in Mexico to get together.

Although the source of the information cannot be disclosed, it can be stated authoritatively that not only have these six Latin American Powers signified their willingness to keep hands off, but their informal assurances have gone so far as to indicate their willingness to back up the United States with all the moral support they could muster.

Have Changed Their Tune.

Throughout the tortuous progress of Mexican developments one of the serious factors which the Administration has had to face has been the attitude of the rest of the Latin American republics. Suspicious always of the intentions of the United States, Latin America has looked askance at anything like the use of the mailed fist on the part of this country toward any of the Latin republics.

These same six Powers during the Pan-American Mexican conference last fall made it plain in assurances to Gen. Carranza that they would not subscribe to any step by the United States looking to armed intervention in Mexico.

According to the information which has been brought to the President, there has recently been a decided change of heart on the part of the countries in question.

Convinced now that the United States has no ulterior purposes with respect to Mexico, high officials of these countries, the President has been advised, appreciate the fact that he has strained the limits of patience in dealing with the situation and that the American public has stood for more from the Mexican outlaws than the public of any other nation would have.

Scott's Report Hopeful.

Officials of the Administration, however, are still hopeful that intervention can be avoided. They were greatly encouraged this afternoon by a report received from Major-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, who left El Paso for Washington to-day, following the adjournment of his conferences with Gen. Obregon.

The report confirms the impression here that while the conferences did not result in any formal agreement a tacit understanding was reached which, unless an untoward incident should occur, would enable the military forces of the two Governments to act in harmony.

Gen. Scott said in his report that, following the last conference, Gen. Obregon had given orders for the movement of a large force of Carranzistas under Gen. Trevino into the Parral district and into the districts of Chihuahua and Coahuila, opposite the Big Bend section of Texas, for the purpose of cleaning up the bandits who attacked Glenn Springs and Boquillas.

In this connection Gen. Scott indicated his belief that Gen. Obregon was in better position to command the support of his troops than had he signed an agreement, which might have been misconstrued by the Mexican people. The American Chief of Staff described the situation generally as very favorable.

The War Department received a report from Brig.-Gen. Pershing to-day through Gen. Funston stating that he was carrying out the orders given him to move his base further north and shorten his line of communication from the border. Gen. Pershing stated that he had seen no sign of any Carranzista troops during the redisposition of his forces.

The War Department has also been advised that Gen. Funston has placed

Continued on Fourth Page.

631,000 ARMY, PEACE FOOTING, AGREED UPON

206,000 Regulars and 425,000 Militiamen, the Arrangement.

PAY FOR THE MEN AT INSTRUCTION CAMPS

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Conferees of the Senate and House on the army reorganization bill have reached an agreement which insures a defensive army in time of peace of 631,000 men, inclusive militia. The conference report was not signed to-day, but an agreement was reached as to all of the important matters in disagreement and it is expected that the report will be signed Monday.

The militia reserve plan which has been condemned by all army experts is retained, which means that Congress will insist upon State troops instead of a regular or volunteer army, as the backbone of the reserve forces.

The "big army" men, however, got important concessions in other directions. In lieu of a "volunteer army" they obtained an enlargement and liberalization of the authorization for camps of instruction which will make it possible ultimately to develop a big reserve force.

While the authorization for the regular establishment of the army is not all that the Senate desired, House conferees yielded on the plan for the organization of the standing army and of the General Staff, which will make it possible to have a regular army that will not fall below 160,000 at any time and may be increased in time of peace to 175,000 exclusive of the Quartermaster Corps, Medical Corps, Signal Corps, Philippine Scouts and unassigned recruits, so that the possible strength of the peace army may amount to 206,000 men, in the discretion of the Secretary of War.

National Guard Strength.

The authorization for the militia which was retained will give a permanent enlisted strength of the National Guard of the States of 425,000 men. The regular army, under the authorization of the bill, may be increased to 254,000 men, including the various corps and the Philippine Scouts and unassigned recruits. The Senate had voted for a minimum strength of the regular army of 250,000, exclusive of the corps above mentioned, the Philippine Scouts and the unassigned recruits.

The bill authorizes an enlargement of the plan for camps of instruction, as proposed by the House, in conformity with the Plattsburg idea, so that citizens who may wish to avail themselves of the privilege of military instruction will be supplied by the Government with uniforms, transportation, subsistence and medical attendance, and in addition will receive the pay of enlisted men in the regular army during the time spent in the instruction camps. This last feature was embodied in the amendment proposed in the Senate by Senator Lodge of Massachusetts.

There was also an agreement on the provision whereby the Government can obtain war materials in case of war or threatened war by providing that plants which produce or are capable of producing munitions must dispose of them at prices satisfactory to the Government, and the Government is empowered to take over the plants, if necessary, to insure the carrying out of this authorization. The bill authorizes a board on mobilization of industries for war purposes.

A provision is made for the appointment of two civilians and three army officers to investigate the Government manufacture of war materials and report to Congress not later than the first of next January.

The feature added in the Senate provided for vocational education, but it will be modified slightly without impairing the general features of the amendment.

Organization of Regulars.

Organization of the regular army provides for sixty-five regiments of infantry, twenty-five of cavalry, twenty-one of field artillery, 20,000 coast artillerymen and seven regiments and two mounted battalions of engineers. The General Staff is increased from thirty-four to fifty-two, as the Senate conferees demanded.

The Senate conferees won in the main on the organization of the National Guard. National Guard officers will have representation in the bureau of militia affairs in the War Department. Senator Wadsworth's amendment providing for the double oath of allegiance to State and nation, put in by the Senate, is retained with slight modifications.

General officers of the line are increased by four Major-Generals and nineteen Brigadier-Generals, as the Senate conferees insisted.

Senator Pomerene's amendment for the training of reserve officers and for the creation of a reserve officers' corps was adopted.

The term of enlistment was fixed at three years with the colors and four years in the reserves, with the provision that any soldier who showed himself proficient in military training could complete his active service after one year on the recommendation of his superiors.

Authorizations for a $20,000,000 nitrate plant, for an increase of the number of officers in the Signal Corps and the aviation service, for increases of the various staff corps and for equalization of promotion in the different branches of the service were adopted.

The conferees also adopted the plan for the protection of the uniform of the service, put in by Senator Thomas of Colorado when the bill was in the Senate.

SCOTSWOMEN IN DRY PARADE.

30,000 in Glasgow March in Protest Against Liquor.

LONDON, May 13.—Thirty thousand women of Glasgow marched through the streets of the city to-day as a protest against the manufacture and sale of liquor during the war. It is said to have been the largest demonstration by women ever known in Scotland.

The paraders, headed by bands, marched to the Green, where speeches were made.

CAMPING ON MOUNT MITCHELL, N. C. Information regarding places for Summer Camps in U. S. Forests in North Carolina, "The Land of the Sky." Apply SOUTHERN RY., N. Y. Office, 264 Fifth Avenue.—Adv.

THE SUN TO-DAY CONSISTS OF SEVEN SECTIONS AS FOLLOWS:

		Pages.
FIRST	—General News	16 } 22
SECOND	—Sporting, Kennels, Automobiles	6 } 22
THIRD	—Society, Drama, Fashions, Music	8
FOURTH	—Pictorial Magazine	8
FIFTH	—Special Features, Books, Queries, Chess	12
SIXTH	—Foreign, Schools, Gardens, Poultry, Financial, Problems	8 } 12
SEVENTH	—Real Estate	4 } 12
Total		62

Readers or newsdealers who do not receive all of these sections will confer a favor on "The Sun" by notifying the Publication Department at once by the phone (3200 Beekman) and missing sections will be promptly forwarded if possible.

TWO KILLED IN SPURT TO WIN AUTO TROPHY

Limberg and Aid Die as They Try to Regain Lost Lead in Metropolitan.

THOUSANDS SEE TWO TOSSED HIGH IN AIR

Car Burns as Seven Other Racers Keep on in Contest to End.

DEVIGNE NARROWLY MISSES DISASTER

Close Behind Wrecked Auto, His Car Is for Moment Out of Control.

Carl Limberg was instantly killed and his mechanician, R. Pallotti, was so badly injured that he died within a few minutes, in the thirtieth mile of the Metropolitan Trophy race of 150 miles at the Sheepshead Bay Speedway yesterday afternoon.

Limberg had led the field from the start until Eddie Rickenbacher—who eventually won the race—and two others passed Limberg on the backstretch a few seconds before Limberg and the mechanic were killed. To get his lead back Limberg took the north turn of the bowl at more than 100 miles an hour and was again in second place when suddenly the 20,000 spectators cried out as Limberg's yellow Delage car, whizzing along high up on the rim of the turn, turned crazily for a moment toward the top rail as if the car would leap out into the meadow lands thirty feet below.

Two in Auto Tossed Into Air.

Limberg righted his car for a moment. Then it hit the top rail again and bounded twenty feet into the air. The grand stand crowds saw two blurred masses shot across the blue sky—Limberg and Pallotti. They disappeared over the top rail of the north turn. The yellow car, now driverless, slammed down on the high side of the track, bounded into the air once more and then rolled over and over down across the track to the bottom of the bowl.

Scarcely had the car hit the level stretch of concrete at the bottom of the turn when a great mass of flame hid it from view. And there were thousands there whose faces grew whiter because they thought driver and mechanic were somewhere in the red flames, the throngs at the south end of the stands being either too far away or too much engrossed with other details of the race at the moment of the accident to see the bodies of the two men flung far up and outward over the top rail.

Fifty feet or less back of Limberg when his car, probably because of a flat tire, had begun to swerve toward the top of the bowl was his Delage teammate, Jules Devigne, who had passed Limberg on the back stretch and had been passed in turn by Limberg at the further end of the stretch. At the first sign of danger Devigne spun his car straight down the incline of the bowl to avoid the wreckage ahead.

Devigne Whirls in Circle.

Devigne made a mighty effort at the bottom of the bowl to straighten his car out again. But as his machine hit the flat concrete it spun around until it had described three complete circles almost in its own length. At the end of the third hair raising spin Devigne regained control and continued the contest for the remaining 120 miles, eventually coming in second in the race.

While the flames, topped by thick, black smoke, leaped up from the wreckage, thousands of persons in the infield, motor ambulances and touring cars that had been parked on the green oval within the track enclosure and cars carrying officials hurried in a great cloud of dust toward the north turn. Even above the roar of seven racing cars still spinning past the burning wreckage could be heard the shouts of many mounted policemen and the mounted patrol from the Second Field Artillery in their efforts to turn the streams of humanity back from the blazing racer.

A young ambulance surgeon, Dr. Joseph Wrana of St. Mary's Hospital, Jamaica, and his driver, Tom Connors, beat the crowd to the spot. Despite the fact that seven cars were still roaring around the two mile track at a speed in the neighborhood of 100 miles an hour, Dr. Wrana and a friend of Limberg, a spectator named Martin J. Kane, of 756 Lafayette avenue, started to climb up the steep and very city track in the middle of the turn.

Doctor Faces Perils of Track.

Kane and Dr. Wrana had been close enough to the smashup to see the bodies of Limberg and Pallotti catapulted over the top rail to the field outside of the track, and they wanted to climb the track because if they did not they could not get to the driver and mechanician unless they went the length of the great stretch of field to the southern entrance.

Kane crawled slowly up the greasy track, slipped back, and tried it again and got to the top before any of the racing cars still pounding around came out of the backstretch. Dr. Wrana also climbed, slid back and started to climb again. He dug his nails into the cracks between the planks and was two-thirds of the way to the top of the bowl when the roar of the oncoming racers caused his ambulance driver and others down