

WEATHER FORECAST.  
Partly cloudy to-day; to-morrow fair;  
gentle to moderate shifting winds.  
Highest temperature yesterday, 81; lowest, 68.  
Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial  
page.

VOL. LXXXVII.—NO. 313—DAILY.

# DISARM OR FACE INVASION, FINAL WORD TO BERLIN

Reply to Ultimatum From  
Spa Conference Set for  
Noon To-day.

SITUATION IS CRITICAL  
Note Sent to Germany for  
Presentation to Reichstag  
for Action.

SIMONS SEES PREMIERS  
Forces to Occupy and Hold  
Territory Until Terms Are  
Fulfilled, Is Decried.

By LAURENCE HILLS.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.  
Spa, Belgium, July 8.—The Allies will give Germany six months more to reduce her army to 100,000 officers and men, as fixed by the Treaty of Versailles, provided she carries out properly all other military clauses of the treaty. This is the substance of the allied reply to the German delegates' proposal, which was worked over last night by the Entente's military experts and which was delivered to Chancellor Fehrenbach and his delegation by Premier Lloyd George at this afternoon's session of the Spa conference.

The German delegates must say by to-morrow whether they will accept the allied plan, the authors of which are Field Marshals Foch and Wilson. If they do not accept, the alternative is set forth by the Allies that they will occupy the Ruhr Basin or other German territory.

Decision of the Allies.  
The decision of the Allies to this effect said in substance:  
1. That Germany must disarm her forces, including the Security Police, immediately.  
2. That she will publish a proclamation demanding the surrender immediately of all arms in the hands of her civilian population.  
3. That compulsory military service will be abolished immediately by Germany.

That she will surrender to the Allies without delay all arms, guns and cannon which she possesses in excess of what is allowed her by the Treaty of Versailles.  
4. That if the German army is not reduced to 100,000 officers and men by October 1 next the Allies will proceed to occupy German territory on the Rhine River or other parts of German territory, and will hold such territory until all the conditions of this agreement have been fulfilled.

Despite all the allied talk indulged in here, the treaty, as a matter of fact, now becomes a question of the Allies' will to enforce it. The Allies are offering modifications and the Germans promising to do that which the treaty plainly directs them to do. This, it would appear, will go on for some time, until the Versailles treaty has lost much of its shape and making ratification of the pact in its original form by the United States Senate more or less ridiculous.

The Germans must return a yes or a no to the Allies to-morrow. To-night the Germans were telephoning to different party leaders in Berlin to ascertain whether they can accept the Allied terms and keep their jobs.

Fehrenbach Cabinet in Fear.  
The reason for their indecision is that the Allies' demand, among other things, that both the Sicherheitspolizei (security police) and the Einwohnerwehr (citizens' defense force) be disarmed and disbanded forthwith. This, apparently, has placed the Fehrenbach Cabinet in fear of its life.

It was protested here that the Sicherheitspolizei is absolutely necessary if Germany is to preserve order and disarm her citizens who now retain rifles, as the Allies demand. The German people are making the retention of this force a political issue.

The Allies believed to-night, however, that the Fehrenbach Ministry will take a chance and accept in fact. Dr. Simons, Foreign Minister, seemed anxious to have accepted at once stage of the proceedings to-day, but when Premier Lloyd George said that the German acceptance would be noted in the process verbal of the session, to the surprise of the British Premier and his colleagues around the table, the Germans said that they must telephone to Berlin and could not answer until to-morrow.

The Allies agreed to allow the Germans to reduce their army by 50,000 officers and men by next October and \$5,000,000 more by January 1, bringing the total down to 100,000, and to allow direct troops to remain in the Ruhr district until next October for the purpose of disarming the inhabitants there.

Continued on Third Page.

## British Taxes Heaviest of Principal Countries

AUSTEN CHAMBERLAIN, British Chancellor of the Exchequer, recently furnished the following figures of per capita taxation, according to estimates for the present fiscal year:

	Present Exchange.
Great Britain.....	\$22 413
United States.....	\$49.41 413 7a.
France.....	41.11 111
Italy (1919).....	134.16 23.2a.
Germany.....	444 marks 53 1a.

## GERMAN TAXES NOW TOO LOW

British Demand Increase Since  
Their Own Rate Is Much  
Heavier.

GERMANS PLEAD POVERTY  
Declare They Cannot Hope to  
Export More Than Be-  
fore the War.

By RAYMOND SWING.  
Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

Spa, Belgium, July 8.—In the financial background of this allied conference which stands out on the allied side is the conviction that Germany has not yet taxed her people as heavily as Great Britain, one of the victorious nations. This lies behind the proposed tentative indemnity figures. The British taxpayer is paying between \$21 and \$22 per capita and is demanding of his Government:

1. That the German debt to the Allies should be a prior lien, coming ahead of all interior obligations, and,
  2. That it should represent a sum whose interest charge per capita would bring the German taxes somewhat nearer that which the British are paying.
- This is Great Britain's argument, but the Germans insist that it is based on a false hypothesis; that the two countries cannot be compared on the same basis, because, through the operation of the Treaty of Versailles, there has been a displacement of the usual economic factors.

The Germans are asking for a revision of the treaty if their debt to the Allies is to be figured out on the basis of their taxing capacity.

Concessions Germans Will Ask.  
"When the German financial case is presented we will insist that we cannot undertake burdens for reparations without fundamental concessions," Dr. Wirth, the German Finance Minister, told THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. "These concessions which we will ask are:

1. Radical curtailment of the expenses of the allied occupation.
2. The return of German properties by former enemy countries to private owners in so far as they have not been liquidated for their use.
3. Sufficient tonnage to cover Germany's own trade.
4. "We know" hitherto the cost of the allied occupation is about 4,000,000,000 marks gold. That is little less than the British estimate of the value of the German merchant shipping surrendered to the Allies. In other words, the Germans have surrendered their merchant marine to pay for a brief period of military occupation. A productive asset has been wiped out to carry an unproductive burden. "We cannot carry on such fearful conditions."

Dr. Wirth's attention was called to a comparison made between the per capita taxation of Germany and England. Such a comparison, he said, was not hopeful; a rich country could bear a heavier tax than could a poor one, and the only comparison should be of the estimated national wealth of the two countries, together with the amount of their tax revenue and the total income of their inhabitants. He declared that both these factors have to be weighed.

## DRY AGITATION IN ALL SOUTH AMERICA

Many States Look to Con-  
ditions in United States.

Buenos Aires, July 8.—In consequence of the recent introduction of a prohibition bill in the Chamber of Deputies and the announcement that the Administration would not support it, the newspapers are filled with editorials and articles in this connection. "Secos," meaning dry, and the "Mojados," meaning wets, are engaged in excited controversy, citing the example of prohibition in the United States for and against and comparing conditions in the two countries.

It is understood that President Irigoyen is in sympathy with restriction of the liquor traffic but believes that the country is not yet ready for total prohibition such as the bill proposes. The prohibition agitation here follows reports of similar agitation in Brazil, Uruguay, Paraguay and Chile, one of the subjects of the situation being word having been unable to get prohibition legally adopted has refused to unload alcoholic liquors from ships.

150 Per Cent. Profits Upheld.  
SPOKANE, July 8.—The Culbertson, Grote-Rankin Company, a department store, was found not guilty by a jury in the United States District Court last night on a charge of violating the Lever act against profiteering. Government attorneys introduced cost slips showing profits of 150 per cent. The court ruled the store has the right to consider present market value as well as original cost in fixing sales prices.

Continued on Third Page.

## \$5,000,000 PUT UP, SAYS A. F. L., TO FIGHT LABOR

Frank Morrison Asserts  
More Millions Will Be  
Raised by Capital.

NEW YORK IS CENTRE  
Chicago in Plan to Drive  
Unions Out of Indus-  
tries, Is Charge.

FOUR RAILROADS LEAD  
U. S. Steel and Standard Oil  
Also Said to Back Drive  
for Open Shop.

U. S. Steel and Standard Oil  
Also Said to Back Drive  
for Open Shop.

Tells Masonic League That  
Present Primaries Are  
Disgraceful.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, said to-day that reports he has received from reliable sources lead him to believe that a fund of \$5,000,000, later to be built up into hundreds of millions of dollars, has been raised by an organization of business interests to combat organized labor and spread the doctrine of the open shop. Mr. Morrison and other officials of the Federation of Labor declared that this fund is to be used to break the power of organized labor in the United States.

Mr. Morrison said that the reports received by him indicate that \$5,000,000 is at the disposal of the New York Citizens Transportation Committee, which recently was organized there to break the port strike and relieve the freight congestion. The New York Merchants Association, labor officials said, is also to have a hand in the distribution and expenditure of the fund, and the New York strike is to be used as the opening wedge in the vast campaign contemplated against union labor.

This fund, according to Mr. Morrison and the other officials, was contributed by seven large business and industrial interests which have been named in the reports received by the federation. The four railroad presidents—Smith of the New York Central, Teas of the Pennsylvania, Loomis of the Lehigh Valley and Jarney of the Central Railroad of New Jersey—have been named by the federation officials as having sat with the citizens transportation committee in a discussion of the coming fight and with having underwritten the \$5,000,000. One million dollars of this fund, labor officials said, already has been placed at the disposal of the committee and the remainder is to be furnished as required.

Another report received by the federation officials is that the United States Steel Corporation, through Elbert H. Gary, has contributed \$500,000 to the fund, and that large sums have been contributed by the Standard Oil Company by several large New York capitalists and business men, headed by Julius Rosenberg, the federation officials say.

Union officials said to-night that the collection or pledging of this fund and the preparations being made for its use mark the beginning of the greatest fight for the open shop that the United States ever has seen. The federation officials declare, it is not to make an open shop, but to close all shops against union labor, to drive the unions out of the industries where they now are strongest, and to prevent the organization of new unions in the great basic industries like steel and coal.

The American Federation of Labor officials declared to-night that organized labor will be able to frustrate the schemes of the open shop, but no such attitude and probable course until the arrival in Washington of Samuel Gompers, president of the federation, who is on his way here from San Francisco.

## PILOT TO STEAL A VELASQUEZ.

Spaniards Double Guard Over  
Painting "Las Lanzas."

MAO, July 7 (delayed).—Warning of a conspiracy to steal the Velasquez painting "Las Lanzas" has been given in an anonymous letter received by the director of the Prado Museum here. Additional guards have been posted day and night in the museum since receipt of the communication.

The subject of "Las Lanzas" is the surrender of Brno under command of Spigola in 1525.

Continued on Second Page.

## Recall Troops in Erin, British Labor Demands

LEAMINGTON, England, July 8.—The Miners' Federation, in session here to-day, adopted a resolution providing that if the Government does not withdraw the troops from Ireland and cease furnishing war materials to enemies of the Bolsheviks a general strike of all unions shall be called. There was only one vote against the resolution, which will be presented to the special Trades Union Congress in London Tuesday.

## M'ADOO ASSAILS ELECTION LAWS

Urges Federal Fund to Pay  
Expenses of Candidates for  
Presidency.

DRASTIC CHANGE NEEDED

Tells Masonic League That  
Present Primaries Are  
Disgraceful.

William G. McAdoo, guest of honor and principal speaker at the annual dinner marking the close of the fifteenth convention of the National League of Masonic Clubs at the Waldorf-Astoria, came out strongly last night for a change in the national election laws and advocated the use of Federal funds in defraying the expenses of Presidential elections.

"One thing America can never stand for," Mr. McAdoo said, "is the purchase of the Presidency of the United States, because when the dollar sign becomes the hallmark of the Presidency the death of the Republic has been decreed. I think no menace to the Republic is so great as the corrupt use of money in elections."

Primeres Disgraceful.  
"I feel that we should consider, and that the public attention should be directed toward, a drastic change in the election laws. If national election expenses were paid out of the Federal treasury election expenses would be reduced one-third."

"We also have got to deal with the Presidential primaries. There is nothing more disgraceful in my opinion, than the Presidential primaries and the variety of laws of the different States. If we are to have primaries they must be uniform. The delegates chosen in such elections, meeting in an unbossed convention, should select the candidate as the direct expression of the will of the people."

In his introductory remarks Mr. McAdoo repeatedly expressed pleasure in appearing before a Masonic audience as a private citizen. It was his first public address since the Democratic convention and in the main dealt with the generalities already mentioned. Of the campaign he said briefly:

"We are approaching a political contest upon which, with the exception of the campaign of 1860, depends more than at any other time the destinies of this country. It is more important because our destiny is involved, not only the destiny of the world, as we approach that situation one of the things which we as Americans owe ourselves is to uphold the hands of the committee of the Senate, the appointment of which was one of the few intelligent things which the Senate has ever done. They appointed that committee to investigate the expenses of the late President, the greatest fight for the open shop that the United States ever has seen. The fundamental purpose of the campaign, Federation officials declare, is not to make an open shop, but to close all shops against union labor, to drive the unions out of the industries where they now are strongest, and to prevent the organization of new unions in the great basic industries like steel and coal."

The keynote of loyalty to the Constitution, sounded by Dr. Warren W. Giles, pastor of the First Reformed Church of East Orange, who presided Mr. McAdoo, former Secretary of the League of Nations and restoration of production and economic stability, he said, would do most to reduce the high cost of living.

Other speakers at the banquet were Robert H. Robinson, grand master of the Masonic lodges of the State of New York; Thomas Scudder, Justice of the Peace; Elkus, Justice Frederick E. Crane and former Gov. Charles S. Whitman. The business of the convention ended yesterday afternoon with the election of officers and passage of a resolution condemning the Government of Hungary for recent legislation barring the meeting of Masonic lodges within that country. The new officers are Joseph T. Slingby, Troutman, Washington, D. C. vice-president, and Edward A. MacKinnon of Rutherford, N. J., secretary and treasurer.

Continued on Second Page.

## DRY PLEDGE IS DEMANDED OF COX BY HOBSON

Prohibition Leader Says  
Millions of Votes De-  
pend on Question.

NOMINEE WILL DODGE  
Beset Also by Wets He Will  
Ignore Rum in Campaign  
as in Platform.

BRYAN'S HAND SHOWS UP  
Governor Leaves Dayton for  
Country and Acts as Cook  
at a Picnic.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

DAYTON, Ohio, July 8.—Gov. James M. Cox had before him to-night the ticklish problem of satisfying both the wets and the dries of the Democratic party. He received a message this morning from Richmond P. Hobson, a leader of the Anti-Saloon League of America, who helped William J. Bryan in his prohibition fight at the San Francisco convention, demanding an immediate statement that he would oppose any step devised to minimize the strength of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Cox puzzled over the question for a short time and then went to the country to pass the day. He declined to discuss the probable answer he would make to Hobson, apparently preferring to wait for a time before taking up the matter that will determine the extent with which he will be supported in the coming campaign by such dry leaders as Bryan.

Cox prefers that the Democrats, because the convention saw fit to ignore the issue in the platform, also should ignore it in the campaign. The fact that the dry factions should carry the fight to the nominee direct seemed to annoy him considerably.

Dries Restless, Says Hobson.  
"The dry forces are restless," Hobson wired to Cox from San Francisco. "The Republicans among them are applying to Harding for a strong statement. Do not let these forces have cause to crystallize the highest Republican candidates."

"The Democratic convention declared nearly two to one against a plank favoring even the home manufacture of the midwest alcoholic beverages. Ninety-nine per cent. of the population of America live in States that have ratified the Eighteenth Amendment without reservation. They are jealous of its integrity. The Supreme Court in a unanimous decision, with Congress against authorizing an increase in the alcohol content."

"The national officers of the Anti-Saloon League here have asked me to get a statement from you, but the city of Dayton is no place for a statement. Holding you gave me a clear statement of your being opposed to the Federal authorization of increasing alcoholic content. This would mean a million of voters who hold this question above party success. Answer care Senator Phelan, at Saratoga, Cal."

Cox's reply in all probability will be an unqualified refusal to the radical prohibition leaders in the Democratic party. Up to this time he has stated his position merely as being in favor of the enforcement of the existing laws, but as regards the specific question of Hobson he has said nothing. Hobson wants him to come out flat footedly against any change in the Volstead law, a thing that would go absolutely contrary to the avowed policy of the Democracy as expressed at the convention. At the same time Cox is the hope of the wets.

Bryan Seen in Background.  
So far Bryan has not sent any message to Cox, and the telegram from Hobson, which was filed with Bryan, is taken to be partly for the purpose of determining what Bryan's position will be in the campaign. The fact is that Bryan regards Cox as a candidate under the influence of the liquor interests, and it probably will require a complete compliance with the Hobson request to bring Bryan into line to back the Democratic nominee.

This problem which confronts Cox perhaps is the most ticklish, from its broad effect, with which he will have to deal in the early stages of the campaign. How he will settle it nobody knows, but it is taken for granted he will dodge anything specific if possible.

Senator James A. Reed (Mo.), who was thrown out of the Democratic convention because, he said, he refused to follow President Wilson on the League of Nations, fell into line behind Cox, a step which gratified the nominee and his personal National Committee. Reed would complete his campaign plans after consulting Gov. James M. Cox, Presidential nominee, and members of the Democratic National Committee. Reed's personal preference is to have the official notification of nomination take place at his home at Hyde Park, New York. However, he said he would bow to the will of the National Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt will stop at Glenwood Springs to-morrow for a twenty-four hour stay with Representative Lathrop of New York and will arrive in Chicago Monday morning. In Chicago he will arrange an appointment with Gov. Cox either at Dayton or Columbus, after which he plans to go direct to Hyde Park for a visit with his family.

The Assistant Secretary of the Navy will see at least one of the yacht club races off Sandy Hook from a destroyer and will then go to Washington. Mr. Roosevelt said he had considerable work to clean up in the Navy Department. After his formal notification of the nomination he expects to take about a week's vacation with his family at Eastport, Me., beginning July 25.

## Louisiana Turns Down Plea From Cox; Refuses to Ratify Suffrage Amendment

BATON ROUGE, July 8.—All possibility of Louisiana enfranchising the women of the nation through ratification of the Federal suffrage amendment was removed to-night, when the biennial session of the State Legislature adjourned sine die.

From the first to the last day of the session suffrage ratification received consideration, either in the committee rooms or on the floors of the two houses. The ratification resolution was defeated by both the House and Senate early in the session, but the suffrage forces worked to bring up another resolution.

Hopes of success were heightened yesterday by the appeal of Gov. Cox for ratification. Attempts to-day to obtain suspension of the rules to bring up a ratification resolution in the House, however, failed, 52 to 46.

## COX CLASH WITH WILSON FEARED

Party Chiefs 'View' With  
Alarm' Coming Conference  
and Fight on League.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Democrats here are beginning to "view with alarm" the coming conference between Gov. Cox and President Wilson. The date of the conference has not been fixed yet. It is presumed here that it will be soon. When it finally materializes the conference beyond doubt will have to do very largely with the extent to which the League of Nations will be made an issue in the campaign. And there the danger lies, from the point of view of the Democratic party.

Gov. Cox has made it fairly plain that he does not believe the salvation of the world and the success of the Democratic party lie in fighting for the league covenant in the form in which the President brought it back from Paris. Mr. Wilson has made it equally plain that he does think so. Gov. Cox has made it plain, too, that he does not intend to look to the White House for guidance and advice in his campaign, and the President is not noted for taking back, or even second row, seats in anything in which he has a hand.

Will Clash Over League.  
The President and the Democratic aspirant for his job will start conferring without the best of feeling existing on both sides. It is no secret that Mr. Wilson and his cohorts of the Administration were bitterly disappointed in the result of the San Francisco convention. As another result of the convention Gov. Cox has shown too friendly a feeling toward the Administration, largely because of the efforts there of Messrs. Burleson and Daniels. The Cox people are extremely far from the fight against the President and that they fully represented the Administration viewpoint.

There is almost a certainty of a clash between Cox and Wilson on the League of Nations issue. For the good of their party they may keep this disagreement as dark as possible. It is doubtful if Wilson wants to carry matters to the point of an actual split, and Cox wants to have the President take some part in the campaign. His part, in all probability, will be confined to writing letters. Because of his condition it is highly certain he will not make any speech.

Politics in Soviet Trade Order.  
The Administration machinery, however, is in a position to make any move of great benefit to the Cox campaign. One of these already has been made in the view of many political observers here. That move is the announcement of the presumable resumption of trade with Russia.

Analysis of the order permitting this trade resumption and of conditions there and here discloses that, as a matter of fact, there probably will be no trade at all between Russia and the United States for a long time to come. The Administration's move in this respect is looked upon here as being at least one-half political.

It is the Washington belief that many who think Russia has been unjustly treated, and many of a naturally radical turn of mind who sympathize with the Soviet idea, will be won to support of the Democratic nominee.

## ROOSEVELT WILL SEE COX AS TO CAMPAIGN

Prefers to Be Notified in  
Hyde Park Home.

By the Associated Press.  
ON BOARD WESTERN PACIFIC STEAMER, WANDOVER, Utah, July 8.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Democratic nominee for Vice-President, said to-day he would complete his campaign plans after consulting Gov. James M. Cox, Presidential nominee, and members of the Democratic National Committee. Reed's personal preference is to have the official notification of nomination take place at his home at Hyde Park, New York. However, he said he would bow to the will of the National Committee.

Mr. Roosevelt will stop at Glenwood Springs to-morrow for a twenty-four hour stay with Representative Lathrop of New York and will arrive in Chicago Monday morning. In Chicago he will arrange an appointment with Gov. Cox either at Dayton or Columbus, after which he plans to go direct to Hyde Park for a visit with his family.

## ANXIETY OVER RESULT NOMINEE AGAINST WHITE HOUSE GUIDANCE—Aid of Admin- istration Is Needed.

Party Chiefs 'View' With  
Alarm' Coming Conference  
and Fight on League.

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## BORAH LOYAL TO TICKET Nominee, Discussing Labor, Pledges His Interest in Workers' Problems.

Senator Watson (Ind.), After  
Tour of State, Gives Most  
Encouraging Report.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—That Senator Warren G. Harding will sweep Ohio into the Republican column in the November elections was confidently predicted here to-day by Senator James E. Watson (Ind.), Republican, who has just returned from Ohio. Incidentally the Indiana Senator, who was chairman of the resolutions committee in the Chicago convention, denied the statement attributed to Senator Reed (Mo.), Democrat, to the effect that Senator Borah (Iowa), Republican, an irreconcilable on the treaty and league fight, had not been permitted to speak on the treaty plank in the platform at Chicago. Furthermore, Senator Watson said he knew Borah would support the ticket, just as Senator Johnson (Cal.) has agreed to do.

"Senator Reed is quoted as saying that he was barred from taking part in the Democratic convention on the treaty, just as Senator Borah was blocked," said Senator Watson. "I realize that Senator Reed was kept out of the convention by the Administration forces in San Francisco, but he is mistaken in saying Senator Borah was not permitted to address the delegates in Chicago."

"Senator Borah is to have made the first speech in answer to the minority report submitted on the treaty plank, and this had been fully agreed to by Senator Borah, Senator Lodge and myself. But the speech on the minority report fell so flat and received such marked disapproval in the convention that Senator Borah, who was sitting beside me on the platform at the time, turned and remarked that 'that is the reply to the minority report, and there will be no need for me to speak.'"

"In this connection I wish to say that I know Senator Borah, like his colleague, Senator Johnson, is going to get into the Republican campaign and support the ticket. I am confident that Senator Johnson's announcement is no surprise to me, for I was confident that he would take that action. If Senator Borah has made no such announcement it is unnecessary for me to think of it. I am confident that he will get into the campaign."

Needless to say, I am much gratified with the announcement from Senator Johnson. I know that it was very pleasing to Senator Harding. I have just come from Ohio after speaking to the Ohio Republican State Convention and discussing politics with State leaders there. Every indication points to a sweeping victory in the State for Harding over his opponent in the Presidential fight, which I am as certain as I could be of anything, going to be duplicated in the national result.

Great satisfaction was expressed here to-day in labor circles over a letter sent by Senator Harding to James L. Feeny, formerly president of a local labor union, replying to one sent by Mr. Feeny to the nominee congratulating him on his nomination and urging his endorsement of the aims of labor.

Harding Interested in Labor.  
Mr. Feeny and Senator Harding campaigned together in behalf of Charles E. Hughes, Republican nominee in 1916.

"I appreciate all you say concerning the handling of the labor question," the Harding letter said. "I do wish to make a strong appeal to the confidence of the thinking American wage earner. I want him to know of the concern which the Republican party feels for the American workingman."

"I am not only an employer of union labor myself and have always had the cordial support of the laboring men in our printing office but I have been a wage earner myself and know some of the things about which they think and some of the aspirations which they entertain."

"I want to be able to talk to labor sincerely and appealingly. I think the country needs understanding more than anything else and I think the American workingman needs to understand and be understood."

## HARDING HEARS ROOSEVELT MEN ENDORSE TICKET

Leaders in 1912 Campaign  
So Decided at Harvard  
Club Here July 1.

HAYS AT THE MEETING  
Marion Enthusiastic Over  
Action and Johnson's  
Loyalty to G. O. P.

CUMMINS A GUEST SOON  
Presidential Candidate Gets  
Good News of Outlook in  
Kansas and Missouri.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

MARION, Ohio, July 8.—Senator Harding to-day received formal assurance that the national leaders of the Progressive party of 1912 are convinced of his liberalism and prepared to give unstinted support to his candidacy.

The declaration was taken to Senator Harding by Walter F. Brown of Toledo, who in 1912 was chairman of the Progressive State Committee, and who took a leading part throughout the campaign of that year for Col. Roosevelt. Mr. Brown appeared as the authorized spokesman of a large group of the Progressive party leaders. He talked at length with Senator Harding, and then repeated the substance of his report to the newspaper men.

"On Thursday night of last week," said Mr. Brown, "a private dinner was held at the Harvard Club in New York, to which men who had taken a prominent part in the Roosevelt movement of 1912 were invited. I will not assume to name all of them, but about twenty-five attended, and telegrams of regret, with assurance that the signers would stand by our determination, were received from a number of others."

Liberal Leaders at Meeting.  
Among those present were James R. Garfield of Cleveland, Secretary of the Interior in the Roosevelt Cabinet; Alexander P. Moore of Pittsburg, William Hamlin Childs of New York, Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee; Major C. S. Hooker of New York, John C. Shaffer of Chicago, publisher of a number of important newspapers throughout the West; Porter Emerson Browne, Lawrence Abbott, Elton H. Hooker, Henry L. Stoddard, Thomas H. Chadbourne and Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., of New York.

"Additional to these, the invitation list included a large number of others of like prominence in the movement, for whom letters or telegrams were read expressing regrets at being unable to attend. Among these I recall Irwin Kirkwood, publisher of the Kansas City Star; Gov. Henry Allen and Charles A. White of Ohio; and Senator and former Senator Beveridge of Indiana."

"It was desired to consider the claims of Senator Harding on the liberal element of the party, and I was asked to call on him to tell what I could about him and his record. I did, and closed with the pledge that I personally would be responsible for Senator Harding's record. I gave a complete satisfaction from the liberal point of view; and [here Mr. Brown smiled broadly], you know that's a good deal of an order to give to that group of liberals, but I gave it. I knew Senator Harding and his record, and I know he will justify everything I said for him."

Chairman Hays also spoke. Mr. Brown said, adding his personal assurances along the same lines that had been covered by Mr. Brown's remarks, and at the end of the discussion resolutions were adopted declaring unqualified and enthusiastic support for Senator Harding. There was no dissent to this adoption.

Chadbourne Planned Dinner.  
Mr. Brown said the dinner had been arranged by Mr. Chadbourne. He assured Senator Harding that the Progressive leaders would support Senator Harding and Coolidge ticket and added that he had reports from all sections of the country which made it perfectly clear that the same disposition existed among the rank and file of the old Roosevelt following of 1912.

A complete reconciliation between the extreme wings of the party is seen in the declaration on behalf of the 1912 Progressives. It was regarded to-day as decidedly the most important development of the campaign to this date.

Senator Harding announced that Senator Cummins (Iowa) will be in Marion Saturday to support for Senator Harding. Although the Presidential nominee went no further, it is recognized that this indicated that there will be conferences between the two concerning the railroad and probably other features of the acceptance speech.

Senator Cummins was one of the original Middle Western Liberals, whose active support of Senator Harding will go far to insure his followers in that section that Senator Harding is worthy of the fullest confidence.

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