

WEATHER FORECAST. Fair to-day and probably to-morrow; not much change in temperature. Highest temperature yesterday, 82; lowest, 58. Detailed weather reports will be found on Editorial page.

THE NEW YORK HERALD

THE BEST IN ITS HISTORY. The New York Herald, with all that was best of The Sun intertwined with it, and the whole revitalized, is a bigger and better and sounder newspaper than ever before.

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M'SWINEY LIVES BY MIRACLE, HIS ADHERENTS SAY

Irish Talk of Supernatural, While the British Are Mystified.

DOCTORS UNCERTAIN

Relatives Say Only Medicinal Salts and Water Are Given Lord Mayor.

ROOMS AT BLOOD HEAT

London's Rumors of Feeding Rest Only on Suspicion; Can't Be Proved.

Special Cable Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 14.

The mystery surrounding the unprecedented endurance of Terence MacSwiney, Lord Mayor of Cork, whose hunger strike in Brixton Prison here has reached the sixty-third day, becomes no clearer upon close approach.

Responsible British officials of the Home Office and MacSwiney's relatives and friends all tell the New York Herald correspondent unqualifiedly that the Lord Mayor of Cork is not receiving anything in the shape of nourishment.

From many sources, however, come reports that MacSwiney is drinking slight quantities of fruit juices and heavy, sustaining wines, like port, and that he is being massaged with nutritive oils.

Taken Water and Salts.

His relatives indignantly, and forcefully and categorically deny that anything passes his lips save a dose of salts every morning and small quantities of water throughout the day.

Several independent investigators have been called in to examine MacSwiney, but they all refuse to make public their conclusions.

Sir Norman declined to venture a prediction how long MacSwiney might live, and, like other physicians here, refused to ignore the possibility of the Lord Mayor's fast being bona fide, pointing out that never before in medical history had persons on a long fast been treated as MacSwiney and the hunger strikers in the Cork prison were being treated.

Other Hunger Strikers.

More serious symptoms in the condition of the hunger strikers in Cork again are reported, their fast having started two days before MacSwiney's. Their condition was reported practically unchanged during the first three weeks of their hunger strike, but reports to-day are to the effect that they are showing recurring symptoms of distress.

Strike Would Cause Great British Loss

THESE are a few of the outstanding consequences which would follow a general strike by British coal miners.

More than 3,000,000 additional unemployed in England within four weeks after the miners quit work. A loss to workmen of £100,000,000 in wages if the strike lasts a month, a loss to the nation, apart from that incurred by the stoppage of other industries, of £11,500,000 if it lasts a week, a loss to the miners of £5,040,000 if the strike lasts a week.

BRITISH MINERS VOTE TO STRIKE

Workers 154 to 27 Reject Leader's Plea for Further Negotiations.

PREMIER IS NOTIFIED

All Plants Are Expected to Shut Down To-morrow Night.

Special Cable Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, London, Oct. 14.

It seems practically certain to-night that all British coal mines will close down on Saturday, when 800,000 miners lay down their tools.

The conference followed the announcement of the result of the miners' ballot to decide upon acceptance or rejection of the basic line of production offered by the owners beyond which an increase of wages would be granted.

For acceptance, 151,428. Against acceptance, 655,998. Majority against acceptance, 453,670.

Takes Up Challenge.

The Premier was quick to reply, and he got in his answer to-night—an answer in which he took up the challenge by the miners.

"Don't you know that the Guaranty Trust Company, in its sales to Judson, thought it was selling to you through Judson?"

Some Are Sanguine.

Despite the fears openly expressed here that the strike will mean a catastrophe for the entire imperial commercial structure, which is just emerging successfully from the strain of reconstruction, there is, no doubt, a huge opinion which holds that the country cannot be held up at the point of a gun again and again, and that the battle might as well be fought out now.

Other labor besides the miners are dead against the strike, in view of the depressing reports of growing unemployment in the Midlands and the Black country.

The closure of the mines with all that means in the way of cutting off Great Britain's most valuable single contribution in the scale of international trade, which already is heavily swinging against her, is shown in exchange, and it comes just before the reassembling of Parliament here next Tuesday.

Generally speaking, industry in Great Britain is well entrenched for the fight.

Continued on Fourth Page.

TRAVIS BUYS BONDS AS HE BOUGHT FRUIT

Testifies He Makes Good Bargains Even if Agents Clear Big Sums.

TAKES ONUS FOR SALES

Comptroller Says It Would Be Unwise for Him to Discard Brokers.

CANNOT BUY SMALL LOTS

Denies State Is Fleeced, Although Such Charges Started Back in 1916.

Special Cable Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.

Though it has been shown that diverse persons made profits totalling \$1,000,000 in selling bonds to the State Comptroller for sinking fund purposes in the five years that Eugene M. Travis has held that office, Mr. Travis is still of the opinion that he made a mighty good buy every time he accepted in behalf of the State a lot offered by those persons.

Mr. Travis assumed full responsibility for every sale of bonds to the State since January 1, 1915, when he assumed office, but declared he often consulted his bureau heads and deputies, particularly Wendell and Carney.

In purchasing bonds through brokers instead of going into the market himself, Comptroller Travis testified he followed his predecessors.

Drawbacks to Market Buying.

"The Comptroller has no facilities to go into the market himself," he declared. "There is no appropriation to employ men of the type of bond salesmen, who watch the market closely, keep in touch with various buyers, know where bonds are obtainable, who holds them and all that. And I don't think it wise to employ such a man if there were funds.

"But don't you know that Judson has done just what you say would be inadvisable for the Comptroller's man to do, namely, he has gone into the open market and bought bonds in large quantities that everybody understood were being bought for the State?"

"He went there as Mr. Judson," Comptroller Travis replied. "If I went there as Comptroller things would be very different."

"No one was authorized to say he was an agent of the Comptroller's office," Mr. Travis replied.

At numerous points Comptroller Travis insisted on drawing a distinction between the market value of bonds in small quantities and bonds in large quantities. The quotations appearing in the daily press and in financial papers, he said, represent only transactions in small lots.

Mr. Peora sought to find out how the Comptroller got his knowledge of the bond market. Mr. Travis explained that he read closely the financial pages of several newspapers and financial periodicals and was in the habit of seeking all possible information in a quiet way from various securities salesmen who called on him, as well as by consultation with his assistants.

Why Small Lots Are Not Bought.

Justice Kernochan wanted to know why the Comptroller's office did not buy bonds in small quantities, so as to obtain advantage of what the Comptroller admitted was a lower price. It would be too difficult to accumulate in that fashion the millions of dollars' worth of bonds that the State requires as investments for its sinking funds, Mr. Travis explained.

Mr. Peora here reminded the witness of the \$850,000 profit Albert L. Judson made in his transactions with the State and asked him categorically about each transaction, beginning back in 1915, when Mr. Travis assumed office.

Continued on Eighth Page.

Labor No Longer Spurns Order, Says Contractor

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—Increased willingness of labor to do a full day's work was picturesquely described by an Italian contractor to John N. Cole, State Commissioner of Public Works, Mr. Cole told the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce to-day at a conference on highways.

QUESTION RIGHT TO INVADE HAITI

Wilson's Programme of 'Extermination' to Be Attacked in Congress.

DEMOCRATS JOIN CRITICS

Capital Believes True Story of Island Happenings Has Just Begun.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.

A Congressional investigation of the Administration's course in Haiti is regarded as inevitable immediately after the session opens in December, following the disclosures made by Brig.-Gen. Barnett, former commandant of the Marine Corps, that approximately one out of every four hundred inhabitants has been exterminated in order to bring about peace.

Details of what has happened in Haiti, it is believed, are only commencing to be revealed. Returning marines tell stories of the unerring marksmanship which pacified the island and of the high handed manner in which the programme was carried out. Stories of uncounted wounded natives who crawled into the brush, where they probably died, are features of these narratives.

It is not only the details of manner in which the island was "pacified" that is awakening attention, but the authority or lack of it which justified American intervention will be investigated.

Critics of the Administration's course, and they are found among Democrats as well as among Republicans, say the issue dwells on the point which Senator Harding has been making relative to alleged usurpations of Presidential authority.

The investigation which is being discussed is expected to deal with such questions as the President's habit of dealing with foreign countries through personal representatives rather than through ambassadors and regularly confirmed representatives, the private war which the President conducted in Mexico on at least two occasions, the nullification of the Merchant Marine law by Presidential fiat, and many other instances.

Those who are urging the necessity of the investigation say that after the election it cannot be charged with having political purpose and that it will have the salutary effect of restraining the tendency of Executives to act on their own initiative rather than through the regular machinery of the Constitution.

The report of James L. McInerney, who has had charge of the finances of the island, is also looked forward to with keen interest. It has been said that certain banking interests are charging the islanders for caring for their funds upon which they derive an interest charge after having obtained them.

Mr. McInerney will report to the State Department. It is expected that public interest in the Haitian affair developed by the partial disclosures already made will compel the publication of a full report from the Government's financial representative rather than an excerpt, as was done in the case of the report of Gen. Barnett.

MAN HANGS BY GLOVE 150 FEET UP; RESCUED

Foreman Climbs Mast to Get Unconscious Workman.

TORONTO, Oct. 14.—In the sight of hundreds Joseph Moulday, construction foreman, to-day climbed the 150 foot mast of a derrick and rescued Frank Carvell, a fellow worker, hanging unconscious from the peak after his left hand had been crushed under the steel hoisting cable.

Reaching the swinging figure, held at the masthead only by a glove caught between cable and pulley wheel, Moulday slipped down the steel spar with Carvell, still unconscious, over his right shoulder. Moulday will be recommended for the Humane Society's life saving medal.

Ship by phone. See "Telephone Directory of Home and Office Needs." "Want" Ad. HERALD every day.—Ad.

10,000 FARMERS PLAN TO MARCH ON WASHINGTON

Would Picket Capitol in Move to Coerce Treasury to Extend Credits.

GET NO ASSURANCE

Houston Says Storing of Foodstuffs Would Force Prices Higher.

HOKE SMITH ANSWERS

Urges Another Popular Loan if Necessary to Meet Farmers' Demands.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Washington, D. C., Oct. 14.

The farming interests represented by the National Board of Farm Organizations made another appeal to the Treasury to-day for particular credit aid to the agrarians that would permit them to store their crops.

They had a lengthy and lively conference with Secretary Houston this morning, and another with the full membership of the Federal Reserve Board this afternoon. To-night they conferred with Secretary Meredith of the Department of Agriculture. They received no encouragement or assurance of direct Government aid, however.

After the two conferences with Treasury officials the farmer representatives went to session again, and there was much talk of declaring war on the Treasury, the Reserve Board and the Administration if something is not done to remedy what they assert is an acutely serious situation facing their livelihood and welfare.

It even was suggested that an appeal be taken to Congress for impeachment of the Treasury officers and Reserve Board members who have remained steadfast in the position that nothing could be done by the Department or the Reserve system by way of direct aid to the farmers.

Huge Army of Pickets.

Before the session was over this talk resolved itself into a plan already afoot to march an army of 10,000 farmers on Washington, encamp them on the outskirts of the city and begin a new line of picketing and harassment of Congress and Government officials such as never has been seen. Coxey's army, famous for a similar offence, numbered a scant few hundred. It was announced at the farm headquarters to-night that a committee had been appointed to stay in Washington and receive Saturday the statement of the Reserve Board. If this is not satisfactory they will set afoot the proposed agitation to force their demands.

Secretary Houston at the morning conference asserted that the Treasury would not be a party to the withholding of foodstuffs or other commodities from the markets of the country artificially to maintain high prices.

The Secretary was taken to task for his statement that prices had begun to recede and that he believed they would continue the downward trend. He replied that his statement with regard to price recessions represented actual conditions.

The farm representatives urged before him and before the Reserve Board that the War Finance Corporation be revived to loan money for export of foodstuffs, cotton and such commodities. The Secretary said the exports already showed a tremendous total and were evidently moving.

Georgia Senator Takes Up Issue.

There was a sharp colloquy between the Secretary and Senator Hoke Smith (Ga.) over the financing of Germany's needs. The Secretary asked if the delegation was prepared to accept German paper, and the Senator declared that Germany should be supported, as Germany must not go down.

When Mr. Houston explained that the War Finance Corporation could not furnish money for any purpose unless this money was drawn from the Treasury, and that the Treasury could not furnish it without a new loan from the people, Senator Smith declared for another great popular loan if it were necessary to meet the farmers' needs.

The Reserve Board this afternoon reiterated that it was giving careful consideration to the problems presented and that a statement would be made to-morrow night following the conference of the advisory council and bank governors with the board.

Ship by phone. See "Telephone Directory of Home and Office Needs." "Want" Ad. HERALD every day.—Ad.

5 PLANES DROP 200 BOMBS ON BATTLESHIP "INDIANA"

Condemned Vessel Withstands Aerial Bombardment for Two Days.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. New York Herald Bureau, Norfolk, Va., Oct. 14.—Five navy airplanes returned to the Hampton Roads naval base to-day after practically destroying the battleship Indiana, in Chesapeake Bay.

The Indiana was subjected to bombing attacks for two days, but it was not until the second day that the old ship surrendered. Two hundred bombs were used in the aerial attack on the ship and while not all of them struck the Indiana, enough hits were made to render the ship useless for further service. What remains of her will be used as a target for the big guns of other battleships.

Her last resting place will be off Tangiers, in Chesapeake Bay, near the spot where the old battleship Texas, later named the San Marcus, was shot to pieces by shells from American warships.

The Indiana is the first ship ever attacked from the air by the American navy. She was under wireless control during the time she was being attacked by aerial craft. An operator on the battleship Ohio directed the movements of the Indiana, and she was sent in all directions while the attack was being made.

She was still able to move after the first day despite the fact that twenty-five bombs were dropped on her. It was not until late in the afternoon of the second day that the order to cease firing was given.

PHYSICIAN SUES TO SILENCE WIFE

Hancocks Both Practise Medicine and Husband Also Seeks Annulment.

TWO HOTELS INTERESTED

One Is Treating Patients in the Pennsylvania; Other in Le Marquis.

Dr. Charles R. Hancock of the Hotel Pennsylvania wants his wife, Dr. Eugenia Gobell Hancock of the Hotel Le Marquis, to quit talking about him and his practice, so yesterday he appeared before the Supreme Court and asked for an injunction to restrain her from talking so much. Dr. Hancock declared that he had tried everything else under the sun.

In addition Dr. Hancock asked that their marriage be annulled because of alleged misrepresentation, and if the courts will not do this he asks for a separation decree. He wants his wife especially enjoined from "telling false tales" about him, declaring that she has even hinted, and hinted rather strongly, that he is insane.

Dr. Hancock says his wife told him that she was thirty years old when she was married to him in 1909. She told him also, he said, that she had divorced her former husband in Montana and that she had a young child then in the West. Dr. Hancock said that he was entirely overcome when the child came East to visit and turned out to be a grown man, also bald.

SAFELY OUT OF RUSSIA WITH HIS DAUGHTER

Samuel Hopwood Reaches Riga; Another Girl to Come.

RIGA, Oct. 14.—Samuel Hopwood, manager of an American camera company, and his daughter, Miss Dora Hopwood, who had lived seventeen years in Russia, arrived in Riga to-day having obtained permission to leave Moscow after many months of effort. Another daughter, Miss Annie Hopwood, has been detained temporarily on the Russian border because the name on her papers was incorrect, having been confused with the name of her mother, who died recently. It is believed she will be speedily allowed to leave.

MANY KILLED IN ITALY DURING 2 HOUR STRIKE

Workers Protest Arrest of Pro-Russian Officers.

LONDON, Oct. 15 (Friday).—Many persons were killed and others injured at various places in Italy during a two hour nation wide strike Thursday, says a despatch to the London Times from Rome.

CANADA HALTS SUGAR RULING.

Order Fixing Price Suspended for Cabinet Hearing.

OTTAWA, Oct. 14.—The Dominion Government to-day suspended the order issued last night by the Board of Commerce of Canada fixing the price of sugar in the Dominion at not more than 21 cents a pound until a hearing before the Cabinet on October 20.

The Prime Minister, as a result, has postponed his Western trip for one week.

HARDING GAINS LEAGUERS' HELP

31 Noted Friends of Peace Movement to Aid in Electing Him.

ELIHU ROOT AT THE HEAD

Statement Quotes Senator and G. O. P. Platform to Show Cause Will Be Safe.

Thirty-one men of national note joined yesterday in a statement of their belief "that we can most effectively advance the cause of international cooperation to promote peace by supporting Mr. Harding for election to the Presidency."

All of these men subscribe to the principle of a league or association of nations. They hold the issue between the candidates to be not whether the United States shall join such an association but whether we shall enter the league or a league based on an agreement unobjectionable to large numbers of the American people.

They feel that America should call upon the other nations to assent to modifications in the agreement which will obviate vital American objections, especially the objections to Article X.

The statement is as follows: "All Eager to Prevent War. The undersigned, who desire that the United States shall do her full part in association with the other civilized nations to prevent war, have earnestly considered how we may contribute most effectively to that end by our votes in the coming election.

"The question before our country shall be whether we shall join an agreement containing the exact provisions negotiated by President Wilson at Paris or under an agreement which omits or modifies some of those provisions that are very objectionable to great numbers of the American people.

"The paper signed by thirty-eight Republican Senators in March, 1919, before the League Covenant was adopted at Paris advised the President that the signers could not approve a treaty in the form then proposed although it was their sincere desire that the nations of the world should unite to promote peace and general disarmament."

"A majority of the Senate voted to ratify the league agreement with modifications which there is good evidence to show would have been accepted by the other nations; but Mr. Wilson refused to accept these modifications, and insisted upon the agreement absolutely unchanged; and Democratic Senators sufficient in number to defeat the treaty as modified followed Mr. Wilson by voting against ratification.

"That is substantially the difference between the parties now. The Democratic platform and candidate stand unqualifiedly for the agreement negotiated at Paris without substantive modification.

Quotes Republican Platform.

"On the other hand the Republican platform says: 'The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.'

"Mr. Harding said in his speech of August 28: 'There are distinctly two types of international relationships. One is an offensive and defensive alliance of great Powers. . . . The other type is a Society of Free Nations, or an Association of Free Nations, or a League of Free Nations animated by considerations of right and justice instead of might and self-interest, and not merely proclaimed an agency in pursuit of peace but so organized and so participated in.

"Nowhere in the course of his campaign East, West, North or South, has Senator Harding received a fiercer greeting. It was, in fact, so extraordinarily respectful, as well as tumultuous, that one is tempted to enlarge unduly upon it. The fact is, Kentucky welcomed the Republican candidate with more enthusiasm than Iowa and Kansas displayed toward him. The least that can be drawn deductively is that his chance of carrying the State is certainly good—good as such.

Backwoodsmen Pour Down to Lowlands With News of G. O. P. Sentiment.

The cheering that rose and fell as Senator Harding made his slow progress from Fourth and G streets to the Seelbach Hotel, and later from the Seelbach out Walnut street to the armory, had been hoped for, at least.

Such manifestations and demonstrations are no longer epoch-making, even in States of Democratic tinge. So that the outstanding feature of Senator Harding's reception here, as one attempts to gauge popular sentiment, is the remarkable attitude of respect taken by the masses of Louisville toward one who is not yet President.

Treated as a President.

The deeply respectful greeting to Senator Harding impressed Kentuckians themselves (knowing their own people) as being of that near reverential tone that Americans anywhere instinctively display to the President himself when he goes among them. For Richard J. Ernst, who is pressing J. C. W. Beckham to the wall for Beckham's Senate seat, the Kentuckians shouted powerfully. For the energetic and popular John W. Langley, Congress Representative from the old Republican stronghold of the mountain country, the Eleven-district, there were wild yells of welcome. For Mrs. Christine Bradley South, a daughter of the late Senator W. O. Bradley, there were cheers enough to make anybody proud, and for Chester Seary, Republican State chairman, Senator Harry S. New of Indiana, Gov. Ed Morrow of the State and other men and women instantly picked out in the parade that swung through the streets of Louisville to-night there were more than the customary tributes of friendliness; but for Senator Harding they had something that seemed much more significant than their numbers and their handsome robes, and this was their singular deference.

"I'll tell you what it is," said Mr. Ernst as the parade of motor cars and marching men fell its way through bursting streets and red fire and into the glow of the rapid incandescents over Walnut street, "they feel that Harding is to be the next President, and in spite of themselves, some of them, they are treating him as they are used to treating Presidents."

HARDING GETS GREAT TRIBUTE IN LOUISVILLE

Kentucky Gives Welcome Unknown by Any Republican in Her History.

SPRINGS A SURPRISE

Intimates Other Nations Look With Favor on Substitute for League.

MOUNTAINS ARE AFLAME

Backwoodsmen Pour Down to Lowlands With News of G. O. P. Sentiment.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE NEW YORK HERALD. Louisville, Ky., Oct. 14.—What does it mean when thousands of Kentuckians welcome a Republican nominee for President with uncovered heads, as they did here to-night? The tremendous crowds that choked the streets had been anticipated. The audience of 15,000 in the Jefferson County Armory, and the overflow meeting of 10,000 more that could not struggle through the doors of the armory, had been looked for.

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Great Mountain Delegation.

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