

INDIANA CHEERS HARDING OFFER OF REAL LEAGUE

Denies Issue Is Wilson's Covenant, or Nothing at All, as Rival Says.

REITERATES POSITION Praises 31 Leaguers Who Issued Plea for Peace Pact on G.O.P. Plan.

LAUDS WOMEN VOTERS Disputes McAdoo's Statement That He Favors Cancelling Foreign Nations' Debts.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 15.—Tulking as the basis of his argument the round robin signed in New York yesterday by thirty-one prominent pro-league Republicans, in which they stated that in the election of the Republican national ticket lay the only hope of a practical league to prevent war, Senator Harding carried his campaign into Indiana to-day. The nominee spoke at a dozen towns on his way north from Louisville and wound up at Indianapolis to-night with meetings in which he addressed more than 2,000 persons.

Great crowds met him at the stations where his special train stopped. In two or three places he spoke to throngs of nearly 10,000. Gov. James P. Goodrich, Senator James E. Watson and Senator Harry S. New were with him and it was a red letter day in the political history of the State. These three leaders assured the nominee that he would win the State by a substantial majority. Gov. Goodrich put the figure at 100,000. Senator Watson, who is expected to run behind Mr. Harding, estimates his own majority at 80,000. He does not expect to carry the city of Indianapolis, but depends upon the new women voters and on the people from the hills and small towns.

League Stronghold Invaded.

There is a strong sentiment in the State for the League of Nations, probably greater than in any State in the middle West. This is the basis of the Democratic hopes for victory. The big numbers in this city have been fighting for the Wilson League and this was reflected in the greeting given to Senator Harding here. It was cordial, but lacked the hearty enthusiasm found elsewhere. The smaller towns his reception had more of a heart warming quality in it.

Senator and Mrs. Harding were met by a reception committee of one hundred in this city and escorted to the Severin Hotel. There was little cheering as the nominee passed at the head of the procession through the streets. Mayor and Mrs. Charles W. Jewett greeted the visitors and a reception line was formed at the hotel. The lobby was a big crush for half an hour. Warren McCray, Republican candidate for Governor, and Senator Watson were with the nominee a good deal. Mr. Harding spoke for the State and Congress tickets and then he addressed the people to send "him" back to the Senate.

Wants Nation United on League.

Senator Harding fought hard on the league issue all day. He emphasized the position which he has taken from the start, that the Republican party stands for a workable international association which would have a united America behind it and which would receive the support of the European nations. One of the reasons for stressing this part of his world programme was found in the reaction throughout the State to his Des Moines address last week, in which he emphasized his opposition to Article X, and other parts of the Wilson covenant. This was taken up by the Democrats as rejection of the anti-league ideas which they have been harping upon it ever since, making the issue the Wilson league or no league at all. Mr. Harding denies this and restates the position which he has taken in his speech of acceptance, that with proper qualifications he will take, if necessary, the framework of the present League of Nations.

He began discussion of this subject at Baymour, saying: "I note that a considerable number of the notable and influential friends of an association of nations, the leaders of thought in the world, have pointed out the hopelessness of the Democratic proposal and have frankly said the hope of real accomplishment lies in the Republican success. This is not surprising. It develops no inconsistency. It only emphasizes the correctness of our platform and the growing approval of the construction put upon it through the campaign."

"The league covenant as negotiated and insisted upon by the President and accepted, approved and defended by the Democratic candidate is impossible. We will not have it. The extreme menace in it is now recognized in Europe and denounced by the leading advocates of world peace in America. When we have in comparison the solemn referendum we shall continue to unite America so that we may all support a becoming programme. It will be no programme for supergovernment; it will be no programme of an armed alliance to rule the world by force; it will involve no surrender of American sovereignty; it will not merge our nationality in internationality; it will leave America free and independent."

"These are the things for which our party stands; these are the things I have repeatedly urged the campaign programme which would involve no betrayal of America, and find a way to lead to a better order among nations and exact justice rather than armed force as the effective agency of peace."

Only Against Wilson's Plan.

"There is no issue drawn between the President's league and no league," Senator Harding said in his address to-night. "There never has been. But we are against the league which was negotiated

HARDING CORNERED WILSON ON LEAGUE

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obligation to enter into this war. That was our own expression, was it not?" This Congressman—certainly; it was our concurrence in the judgment of the world."

SENATOR HARDING—"One of the points I am getting at, if I can make it clear, is the necessity of a written compact for this Republic to fulfill its moral obligations to civilization."

"The President—"Senator, this Republic, if I interpret it rightly, does not need suggestion from any quarter to fulfill its moral obligations."

SENATOR HARDING—"I quite agree with that."

"The President—"But it stands the whole world by its promise beforehand that it will stand with other nations of similar judgment to maintain right in the world."

COOLIDGE LAUNCHES QUAKER CITY FIGHT

Women Lead Cheers at Remarkable Reception to G. O. P. Nominee.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 15.—Philadelphia turned out to-night to see and hear the actual opening guns of the Republican Presidential campaign, and for the first time this re-elected Republican stronghold was lifted into real enthusiasm at the sight and voice of the man who is running for the Vice-Presidency of the United States, Gov. Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts.

In the spacious Academy of Music evidence of the interest that Philadelphia's womanhood is taking in the coming election was furnished by the number of women who were seen in the crowd. The cheering lasted several minutes while he stood at the fore part of the stage, calmly smiling and waiting for it to subside. Then when he began to talk of American ideals and aims it broke out anew.

And the same sort of reception, though not nearly as great in volume, was accorded to Govs. Allen of Kansas and Sprull of Pennsylvania.

"I want the friends of society and civilization, the friends and patriotic supporters of American institutions, to realize as well as their enemies the importance of economic peace and success," said Gov. Coolidge. "It was our great source of American independence, our great source of our form of constitution. Their enemies know this well. There is no industrial disorder that their enemies are not on hand to increase the industrial and economic disorder. These enemies know that so long as the people follow Franklin they cannot follow them. We must make our choice, we Americans, whether we will follow Franklin, and supporting the institutions of Washington, continue to enjoy the blessings that have almost miraculously flowed therefrom or whether we will follow the sinister figures of discontent and become overwhelmed in the ruin and death which we have seen so unhappily exemplified in Europe."

"This choice lies with the people and with you alone, the Government cannot make it for them. If only they are instructed there is no doubt as to their choice. The heart of the people is sound. Raise up the standard of good government and defense of our institutions and the people will always gather to its support."

"What then can the Government do to relieve industrial and economic disorder? We may as well be candid and say very little. The law can provide certain machinery for counsel, investigation and mediation, which can be put in place by the Government. But public opinion is not easily aroused until the public is affected to its own detriment. The more we investigate the plainer it becomes that not by Government action but by their own choice the people must themselves resort to the practice of the virtues of the commonplace. There is no other salvation. Industrial peace which is voluntary is the peace that endures."

In his speech Gov. Allen charged the Administration with inefficiency, and as an example said that when he was in Washington two months ago "there were more civilian employees in the War Department than soldiers in the army." The Administration, he said, had applied business policies during the war "that had created the idea of the part of labor that the thing to arrive at was not perfection in production, but more pay for less hours."

Gov. Sprull said the Republican party had gone into the national campaign with clean hands. No opposition party, he said, in the history of this or any other nation ever passed through a great national crisis with more credit. "Republican success in the Congressional and Senatorial elections of 1920 was providential," the Governor said. "But for the Republican curb upon Democratic irresponsibility and incompetence the fate of the Republic would be in doubt to-day."

"I take it for granted, therefore, that these debts will sooner or later be funded and paid. I feel sure our Allies, as soon as they are able, will want to pay them. In the meantime it makes for future misunderstandings to have this matter in present unsettled form. I shall regard it as one of the first duties of the incoming Administration to take up the subject of adjusting these great debts and putting them in a form where we shall know exactly what to expect and how and when to expect it, and our Allies will know exactly what they are to meet and how and when they are to meet it."

"We should do this for another reason. Whatever our Allies are finally to pay should be put in the form of definite obligations bearing a reasonable rate of interest, so they may be negotiated and the proceeds used to reduce our own burdensome debt and thereby decrease the intolerable load of taxation which the American people are now obliged to bear, and, quite as important, to pay off our enormous floating debt, relieve our banking system from carrying it and relieving funds for the use of legitimate business and bringing interest charges back to a normal rate."

"Protection is the single question of safe and profitable trade relations with the rest of the world," Senator Harding added. "Under a protective tariff Europe could work out its debt to us and without upsetting American industry and lowering wages."

COX FLAYS ROUND ROBIN ON LEAGUE

Governor Picks Flaws in the Root-Hoover-Lowell Statement.

FIXES PLAN OF BATTLE Will Fight to End on Ground That Harding Flatly Opposes League.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. DETROIT, Oct. 15.—Gov. Cox, following an invasion of Senator Harding's home city of Marion, came to Detroit to-night with the assertion that the round robin statement just issued by Ellhu Root, Herbert Hoover, A. Lawrence Lowell, Charles E. Hughes and others is not justified by the facts. He picked a flaw in the statement denying President Wilson was unbending in his demand for ratification without a change, citing the Hitchcock reservations as evidence.

"These gentlemen," Gov. Cox declared, "must realize upon reflection, that this is not justified by the facts," and he quoted the now famous letter of February 7, 1920, written a year after the League of Nations had become an acute issue, in which Mr. Wilson gave approval to the proposals of Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska, the Administration leader in charge of the treaty fight.

Gov. Cox furthermore declared that he intends to fight out the campaign with the declaration that Senator Harding is flatly opposed to the League of Nations, favoring its rejection with or without reservations, as stated in his speech in Des Moines. He professed to see a reaction against the Republican nominee because of his declaration against the covenant.

Sees a Frantic Effort.

"If things continue to go as they have for the last ten days," he continued, "it will be a difficult matter to determine whether the people are more amazed at Senator Harding himself or at the desperation of his sponsors. A frantic effort is being made to stem the tide of resentment."

"The Senatorial oligarchy has apparently drawn on its last reserves, and yet Mr. Root, prominent and distinguished as he is, is unable to bolster up these men who are willing to rest our backs on their hands."

In the answer to the Republican leaders who signed the statement pledging their support to Senator Harding, Gov. Cox described their position as "astounding." He denied that the issue of the campaign is whether we shall join an agreement containing the exact provision negotiated by President Wilson, or an agreement which omits or modifies some of its provisions. He quoted Senator Harding's Des Moines speech, favoring rejection of the covenant.

In Republican Territory.

Gov. Cox reached Detroit late this evening, his train very much behind time after visits to six towns in northern Ohio—Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Carey, Fostoria and Bowling Green. This territory is heavily Republican, and the Democratic nominee tried hard to win votes with a non-partisan appeal for the League of Nations. The crowd ranged from 1,000 to 3,000, and the greatest enthusiasm of the day, surprisingly, came at Marion, Senator Harding's home city.

Marion, naturally, is in fever heat, in a political way, and the Republicans here have been having their inning there all summer. So the Democrats for miles around had a field day of their own, and there was a crowd, estimated at 2,000, at the station to greet Gov. Cox on his arrival. A group of 600 railroad workers, employed at the Erie shops, marched down to the station in a body after their foreman had insisted that they should not leave their posts.

"Marion" called William Henry Finckley, one of the campaign train porters, who has been particularly interested in the League of Nations.

"The Pro-League Independents hereby offer a prize of \$25,000 to whomever shall first prove to the satisfaction of a qualified jury of twelve citizens that our soldiers could be sent abroad by order of the league to fight in a foreign war without the consent of our Congress and of our representatives on the council of the league."

"The eminent men who signed the statement," said Herbert Parsons, "will not have the influence with Senator Harding after election that the opponents of the league will. It may be difficult for admirers of these eminent men to believe, but it is true. The 'Irreconcilables' will be in the Senate. They will be needed for party control. The signers of the petition are not and will not be."

The Democratic National Committee gave out a statement from Gov. J. B. Robinson of Oklahoma saying he would proclaim Sunday, October 24, as League of Nations Day in that State and denouncing the refusal of Gov. Coolidge to do the same in Massachusetts as "partisan hypocrisy."

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Ex-Ambassador Sharp, Democrat, Bolts Cox

IT was learned last night that William Graves Sharp of Elyria, Ohio, former Ambassador to France by appointment of President Wilson and lifelong Democrat, had told friends when in this city recently that he could not vote for Gov. James M. Cox, the candidate of his party for President.

Mr. Sharp said he had not altogether made up his mind to vote for Senator Harding, but his friends got the impression that he would probably do so.

In politics and who has missed only a few of the Democratic nominee's speeches, when the train pulled in to the station. "Marion—all out for the Old Road!" Everybody laughed.

Gov. Cox was escorted to a stand a short distance from the station and his address consumed an hour. It must be said, in frankness, that there was a dignified presentation of the Democratic arguments and that Marlon gave the Democratic nominee a respectful hearing.

Gov. Cox did not mention Senator Harding by name. He referred but once to him, merely calling him the "Opposition candidate." His speech covered the League of Nations and a part of it related to progressive labor laws enacted in Ohio, addressed particularly to the workmen in the crowd, including those from the Erie Railroad shops.

There were one or two trivial incidents at Marion. An elderly woman haled when Gov. Cox mounted the speaker's stand, but she was silenced in a jiffy by those around her. There was a scolder there, too, who wanted to know about the six British votes to one American.

"What are the objections to the League of Nations?" Gov. Cox asked. "Six votes to one," said somebody in the crowd.

"All right," said Gov. Cox, "we will crack that nut first. Who has six votes?"

"England," responded the nominee. "Eh, my boy," responded the nominee, "England has one vote. Each of the colonies of Great Britain have one vote apiece. I believe the service men will agree that Canada fought well and is entitled to a vote. But that is in the assembly, the least important branch of the league. The assembly makes rules and regulations, passes on the admittance of new members and revises international law."

At the end of the Detroit meeting Gov. Cox left for Ohio for a further series of speeches, to wind up to-morrow night in Cleveland.

DEMOCRATS SCORN 31 G. O. P. LEAGUERS

Fisher Offers \$25,000 for Proof Boys Must Go to War.

Democratic campaign managers and rabid pro-leaguers took a rap yesterday at the thirty-one well-known Republicans who declared on Thursday they thought the surest way to get some association for peace which would not imperil the sovereignty of the nation was to vote for Senator Harding.

"The Democratic party is not concerned with the attempt of various politicians to save their faces," said Chairman George White of the Democratic National Committee.

"The eminent men who signed the statement," said Herbert Parsons, "will not have the influence with Senator Harding after election that the opponents of the league will. It may be difficult for admirers of these eminent men to believe, but it is true. The 'Irreconcilables' will be in the Senate. They will be needed for party control. The signers of the petition are not and will not be."

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END SPENDING RIOT, MILLER DEMANDS

Terrific Burden Placed on New York by Washington, Says G. O. P. Candidate.

WOULD ENCOURAGE TRADE Must Be Profits if Labor Is to Get Proper Return for Toil, He Points Out.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. BINGHAMTON, Oct. 15.—Nathan L. Miller in an address before 3,000 persons here to-night declared that the "American people are sick and tired of being fooled by technicalities and they are done with one man government." The big crowd jamming the Auditorium gave a tremendous ovation to him, Theodore Roosevelt and to Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman.

"We propose to put an end to the riotous expenditure of public moneys now going on in Washington," Judge Miller said. "This is costing the State of New York the sum of more than \$1,000,000 annually, more than \$150 for each man, woman and child in the State. And yet my opponent goes up and down the State prating about prison reform and charitable institutions. Well, I didn't know that those presented the issue at stake in this campaign."

Then Judge Miller answered the charges that Gov. Smith made in this city only two nights ago. He spoke of his own plans for welfare, the principal subject on which the Governor spoke.

"There is no limit to which I would not go in the protection of childhood and motherhood," he said. "I believe that the State cannot go too far in the promotion of means for guarding the health of our mothers and children and all of our people."

"Also, there is no limit to which I would not go in assuring proper conditions of labor, and after these things had been attended to or while I was attending to them I think it would be wise, instead of putting the burdens of industry, to do whatever could be done to promote, encourage and develop industry in order that there might be profits of industry to divide with those who toil."

Mr. Roosevelt spoke against the League of Nations, which he called a league not for peace, but for war.

GOV. SMITH POINTS TO HEALTH RECORD

Blames Defeat of Measures on Partisan Group.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD. PITTSBURGH, Oct. 15.—Gov. Alfred E. Smith took cognizance to-night of the fact that "under the force of public opinion Judge Miller has conceded for a short period to run for Governor of the State of New York," and replied to his opponent's statements in his address at Utica last night. The Governor spoke at a meeting at the Lyceum Theatre at which Prof. Charles K. Burdick of the Cornell College of Law presided. Speaking of Judge Miller's declaration on State issues the Governor said:

"He said that he knows no difference of opinion between the parties on questions of public health. That is because he is unfamiliar with the record of the last year and a half at Albany. I would suggest that he study what happened to the public health bills at the last session of the Legislature and then state whether or not he stands with the reactionary group that defeated the public health bills in order that a Democratic Governor might not get the credit of having them enacted during his term."

"His argument against the welfare bills is the stock argument used in this State for a number of years by the reactionary group that wrote the platform which Judge Miller is running on. He would take away from women and children the incentive to practice industry, frugality and thrift."

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PALMER SPEAKS IN HOBOKEN

Attorney-General Defends Article X of Nations League.

A. Mitchell Palmer, Attorney General, defended the League of Nations in a speech at St. Mary's Hall, Hoboken, last night. The meeting was under the auspices of the Hoboken Democratic City Committee, and about 2,500 men and women attended.

Attorney General Palmer spoke at great length, criticized severely the various charges Senator Harding had made, and said the Harding association would eliminate the spirit and purpose as well as the language of Article X of the League of Nations.

"I believe the American people hold it as a piece of common sense," he said, "that no man shall be allowed to write a third chapter of the Democratic book of injustice. The Democrats, he added, have sought to turn the eyes of the people away from the spectacle of mismanagement at home to a discussion of America's obligations to the rest of the world."

"The Democratic world programme, he said, is not only 'tragically untrue, but from a practical point of view wholly impracticable.'"

"The American people have many times rejected membership in the league 'just as it stands,' said the Senator. 'How many times must we say 'No'?"

Mr. Harding reiterated that his statement that he would summon the best minds of America into conference when elected and consult and advise as to America's relationship to the present association of nations, to modifications of it or substitutes for it. "This course, he said, represented the American spirit. He believes that few people in America are opposed to a new relationship of friendship with other nations such as he suggests. These qualifications he stated as follows:

"First of all, her contribution must actually be something to prevent war. We must not involve ourselves in a form of association which actually creates more dissension and more wars than it suppresses or avoids."

"The second qualification is that America must retain the right to exercise her own conscience."

Would Use Good in Paris League.

After discussing the dangers of the moral obligations in Article X, and quoting the President in support of his view, the Senator repeated that part of his August 23 address in which he said: "If in the failed league of Versailles there can be found machinery which the tribunal can use properly and advantageously by all means that it be appropriated, I would even go further. I would take all that is good and excise all that is bad from both organizations."

After further discussion of the dangers of the league as it now stands the Senator said: "Europe has admitted the supreme error. Europe has said there can be no effective league without us and has asked that America support the new order and take the lead in making such a plan for proper association and cooperation that we may serve the world and be secure at home. I believe this to be very possible."

"The first task is to reject the impossible, then unite America on a practical plan. The most progressive step must not be one person's creation, instantly urged."

"The force of world opinion may be made more powerful than the force of an armed alliance."

At Scitonsburg the nominee made a special appeal to the women of the State, saying: "I like to think, my countrymen, that nothing can ever go wrong with the United States of America when American women are united to fix the policy of our common country."

"It was my good fortune to have voted for the suffrage amendment, and I do not want ever to have to regret it. The only thing in the world that could make me regret voting for women's suffrage would be for the women to undertake to have a party of their own."

"Let me tell you, women of Indiana, if you do not stand up and actively come into the parties and play it. And don't you believe that politics is a muddy business; it is always clean in the Republican party. I want you to know, and if you are not sure, let me tell you, you ought, you help make us be all that we ought to be."

10,000 in Throng at New Albany.

At New Albany, Jeffersonville and other smaller places the Senator appeared for brief speeches. At New Albany he was taken from the train uptown, where he found 10,000 waiting to hear him. Representative Dunbar presented him. The Senator recalled his last visit at the town, when he was elected, and said that he would like to see the town again. "I want you to send Representative Dunbar back to the House. He is deserving of your suffrages and your confidence. (Applause and a cheer.) All do it." I want you to do something else; I want you to send Senator Watson back to the Senate, because he is a great and useful Senator. (Applause and a cheer.) "We'll do that, too." "We need a Republican Senate."

"Let me tell you, my countrymen, the Republican Senate saved your nationality in the last year. The Republican Senate, exercising its constitutional functions and performing its sworn duty, saved to America its own freedom when the President proposed to put us in an inconspicuous position in a sister government of the world. (Applause.) You owe a lot to the United States Senate. There are a good many people on the public platform to-day who are inveighing against what they term the Senatorial oligarchy." Well, the Senate did thwart the will of the autocratic President, my countrymen. (Applause.) The Senate did save to America the determination of its own course in the world, and the Senate is going to continue to perform its constitutional functions and advise with the President on how to play our part in the world and best serve humanity and promote the peace of the world."

Harding Answers McAdoo.

William G. McAdoo's statement that Senator Harding would rather see the debt owed by European nations cancelled than allow them to work it out, is fully answered by this statement by Senator Harding this evening.

"During the war," said the Senator, "we not only spent billions of dollars on our own account but we loaned many billions more to be expended by our allies, and especially by England. In addition we gave outright by private as well as public subscription, further great sums to relieve the needs of stricken Europe. The latter we gave with a free hand and a free heart, and we desire nothing in return except the good will that will thereby be created."

"I take it for granted, therefore, that these debts will sooner or later be funded and paid. I feel sure our Allies, as soon as they are able, will want to pay them. In the meantime it makes for future misunderstandings to have this matter in present unsettled form. I shall regard it as one of the first duties of the incoming Administration to take up the subject of adjusting these great debts and putting them in a form where we shall know exactly what to expect and how and when to expect it, and our Allies will know exactly what they are to meet and how and when they are to meet it."

"We should do this for another reason. Whatever our Allies are finally to pay should be put in the form of definite obligations bearing a reasonable rate of interest, so they may be negotiated and the proceeds used to reduce our own burdensome debt and thereby decrease the intolerable load of taxation which the American people are now obliged to bear, and, quite as important, to pay off our enormous floating debt, relieve our banking system from carrying it and relieving funds for the use of legitimate business and bringing interest charges back to a normal rate."

"Protection is the single question of safe and profitable trade relations with the rest of