

Cong. Good Charges Democrats With Levying Assessments on Federal Employees

ASKED CASH OF POSTMASTERS

FRED W. UPHAM, treasurer of the Republican National Committee, has denied the charges made by Governor Cox that the Republican Party was raising \$15,000,000 to buy the Presidency. Mr. Upham characterized Governor Cox's charges as "dream money."

Lawmaker Claims Secretary of Agriculture Has Violated Corrupt Practices Act.

CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Cong. James W. Good, Republican, chairman of the House Appropriation Committee, on the eve of the opening of the inquiry by the Senate subcommittee into the fast-growing scandal of Presidential campaign contributions, came forward last night with a sensational charge that Democratic office-holders had violated the Corrupt Practices Act by levying political assessments on Federal employees.

He charged that Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith and Wilbur Marsh, treasurer of the Democratic National Committee, became directors in an Iowa club, which was organized to obtain money from Federal employees in secret.

He demanded that the Senate subcommittee make a sweeping investigation of his charge that an Iowa woman postmaster, among others, had been directed to contribute 3 per cent of her salary.

LEVIED ON POSTMASTERS.
Representative Good said: "Governor Cox knows, or ought to know, that it is a violation of the corrupt practices act to solicit campaign contributions from a Federal officer or employe."

"Notwithstanding this illegal club organized by Mr. Marsh and Mr. Meredith, you Secretary of Agriculture, wrote letters to postmasters soliciting campaign contributions. Here is a quotation from one of their own letters: 'The original of which will be furnished the Senate committee, written on stationery bearing their names as directors: "People who owe us excuse the debt by saying they can't make one meet on account of the war. They don't get by with this tax their grocer, and inasmuch as the game of politics is one of the largest businesses in the United States, and inasmuch as we are running politics in Iowa on a business basis, they should not try that line of argument on us. But they do, and it keeps us going night and day in order to get the funds to run on."

"Besides this we have a great many other things to look after. We are looking after your interest in Washington. We are gathering information here in our own great State that will be of great value in years to come. Besides this, we are paying the national committee about \$15,000 this year. All of this stuff is making us gray-headed."

"OWE \$33 FOR YEAR."
"You owe us \$33 for this year. I am sure you understand this proposition, because our representative, Mr. Stum, explained it to you when he called on you April 4."

"I have not written you sooner in regard to this matter because I wanted to give you all the time possible, and I knew that as soon as we needed the money you would send it in."

"This letter was written to a postmaster—a woman. The letter was written in violation of the corrupt practices act. The call on April 4 upon the postmaster at the Bradley building was in violation of the criminal code. Yet these offenses go unpunished. Above all, the amount of the campaign boodle raised in this unlawful way is not made public."

WANTS LIGHT ON EVERYTHING.
"How Mr. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt would roar if the Republican National Committee resorted to such illegal methods! How they whisper now about the party performance! How it shields Democratic law-breakers! It is with such a record of lawlessness by the Democratic party that its nominees for the high office of President and Vice President demand an investigation of their adversaries."

"By all means let the investigation proceed. Because it will take time is no justification for refusing to make it. Let the investigation be thorough; let it be fair; above all, let it be complete."

"Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt have raised an issue that must be fully met. To one familiar with the methods of the Democratic party in collecting campaign funds, their purpose in raising the question is apparent. While they are crying to the Republican party managers, 'stop thief!' their Democratic organization has been getting away with the boodle."

OFFENDERS GO SCOT FREE.
"Let the Senate committee investigate violations of law by high Democratic officials in raising campaign funds, where the offenders have been permitted to go scot free. If the public is to have the truth let it have all the truth. Let the illegal collection of campaign funds by Democrats be investigated as well as Republican budgets."

Mr. Good referred to a report by the United States Civil Service Commission concerning levying of political assessments against Federal officials and employes. He continued: "Let the Civil Service Commission be called. Let postmasters and Government employes be called. The public will be satisfied with nothing short of a full and fair investigation when that investigation is completed. Governor Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt will have a practical application of the soundness of the old adage requiring a person who seeks an investigation to come with clean hands."

FORGETS TO PAY ALIMONY FOR THIRTY-ONE YEARS
CHICAGO, Aug. 30.—Thirty-one years ago Sarah Wilson was granted a divorce from her husband, William Wilson, and her former husband was ordered to pay alimony of \$7 weekly. A few days ago Mrs. Wilson, now sixty years old, appeared at the court with a request that her husband be ordered to pay her the alimony for the whole thirty-one years, with exception of one \$7 payment. The total due now is \$11,284.

COX'S RECORD AS GOVERNOR.
"Moreover, and as an argument that admits of no qualifying or denial, there is Governor Cox's record as governor of Ohio during which he acted upon fifty-nine measures of interest to labor without acting on a single one adversely to labor."

"This is a record of fidelity to humanity, of understanding of the needs of the great masses of the people that has few equals in American political life."

"The American labor movement asks from no man or woman a pledge of political conduct. It seeks to dictate to none. Its field is limited, and properly so, to furnishing to the rank and file of the great labor movement. But it would be a sad and unforgivable remissness of duty in this crucial hour were the facts not presented with the utmost freedom and completeness."

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HARDING'S SENATE RECORD.
The Senate measures on which Senator Harding was given a "favorable" rating were:

Passage of immigration restriction bill and its repassage over the President's veto; war risk insurance; civil rights bill; woman suffrage; motion to increase appropriation for Bureau of Conciliation, Department of Labor; and his vote on an amendment to the retirement bill prohibiting affiliation of Federal employes with organized labor.

Among his "unfavorable" votes the committee listed as those Governor Cox had acted upon "favorably" while Governor, were bills providing for an eight-hour day on public works; regulating the hours of employment of women; workmen's compensation act prohibiting the employers of



Portrait of a man, likely related to the article.

Organized labor, as represented by the American Federation of Labor, has made its choice between the two candidates for the Presidency.

After a careful survey of the records of Governor Cox and Senator Harding it has pronounced the Democratic nominee the surer friend of the working man, and it is presumed that the weight of labor's influence will be thrown, as heavily as possible, into his campaign.

FIRST REPORT OF KIND.
This became known today when the A. F. of L. non-partisan campaign committee made public its report dealing with a number of candidates together with the complete record of each upon legislation designed to help labor. The report, signed by Samuel Gompers, president; Matthew W. Hale, vice president; and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, is the first ever made on Presidential candidates by a federation committee.

It is an extended document, going back, in the case of Senator Harding, to his service as a member of the Ohio senate in 1902 and 1903 and extending through the last session of the United States Senate. The record of Governor Cox, as reviewed, begins with his service in the House of Representatives in 1912 and concludes with his actions as Governor of Ohio.

Taking up the Senatorial record of Senator Harding, the committee declared that on eighteen measures dealing with labor his score stood: Favorable, 7; unfavorable, 10; paired unfavorably, 1.

The Republican nominee's vote on labor issues during his term in the State senate of Ohio, as reported by the committee, stood: Favorable, 6; unfavorable, 1.

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The aged woman was the daughter of a lawyer, and was born in St. Albans, Vt., 108 years ago, according to her story. From there she moved to Muscadora, Wis., and later to Highgate, Miss., where she was married to Robert W. Orr. She remembers clearly the events of the war, in which her husband served, and has vivid memory of her entire life down to the present.

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A. F. L. Committee Conclusions On Cox and Harding

There can be but one conclusion based upon a careful and impartial survey of the actions and declarations of the candidates. Governor Cox has shown himself possessed of a fuller understanding of the needs of the working people, a readier response to their needs and to their proposals and a broader statesmanship in his public discussions of the problems of the industrial world.

In addition to his superior understanding, Governor Cox is the candidate on a platform which labor has declared "marks a measure of progress not found in the Republican platform," and the planks of which "more nearly approximate the desired declaration of human rights than do the planks found in the Republican platform."

Not only in the specific utterances relating directly to questions held paramount by labor is the comparison favorable to Governor Cox. His progressive and constructive viewpoint holds throughout his declaration of public intentions.

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108-Year-Old Woman Will Cast First Vote For President In Fall

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 30.—Mrs. Sophia Orr, who will celebrate her 108th birthday on September 22, is eagerly looking forward to casting her first vote for President in November.

"I voted the Republican ticket," she stated proudly, "and that's why they won."

The aged woman was the daughter of a lawyer, and was born in St. Albans, Vt., 108 years ago, according to her story. From there she moved to Muscadora, Wis., and later to Highgate, Miss., where she was married to Robert W. Orr. She remembers clearly the events of the war, in which her husband served, and has vivid memory of her entire life down to the present.

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HARDING WILL QUIT COX TO BE ISSUE PORCH IN OCTOBER

Speeches in Several Cities Planned by Senator as Whirlwind Finish.

MARION, Ohio, Aug. 30.—Senator Warren G. Harding will leave his shady porch here, starting about October 1, and will speak at the following places during the closing four weeks of the campaign.

It was learned today that plans are nearing completion for a series of engagements which will take the Senator on a whirlwind tour of the country during October. Nearly all the engagements are tentative, but it has been settled that he will speak in New York, Chicago, and Indianapolis. The New York tour probably will be October 16 or 23.

Whether the Senator will make a trip to the Pacific Coast has not been definitely decided, although it is regarded as probable that he will go at least as far west as Denver.

It is not the intention of the Harding managers to undertake anything smacking of a "barnstorming campaign." They are emphatically opposed to speechmaking from the rear end of a train, and the customary short talks in various cities through which the candidate would pass. It is planned simply to fill one engagement at a time, returning to the Marion porch, after each stop.

Senator Harding will leave Marion on a special train the night of September 6 and spend the next day in Chicago. The following day, September 8, he will arrive in Minneapolis at 9 a. m., and will speak at the Minnesota State fair in the afternoon, leaving that night to return to Ohio.

Senator Harding has a comparatively easy program this week. He will make but two speeches. One will be to a group of State governors, and will deal with reclamation problems. The other will be Saturday to State chairmen of the ways and means committee of the National Tax conferences are scheduled for other days.

Messages of congratulation on the League of Nations speech continued to pour into Harding headquarters from many parts of the country.

One of these was from Senator Brandegee of Connecticut, and said: "Glory Hallelujah! God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives."

labor from interfering with political activities of their employes; relating to safety appliances upon railway locomotives and cars; providing for the prevention of occupational diseases, and providing for the creation of an industrial commission to have supervision over all State departments relating to labor.

BRITISH TRADE HOPE'S IN COX

Work Here for His Election to Hold Market Supremacy in South America.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—The British government, whose great propaganda machine says Representative Fred A. Britten of Illinois, is trying to compass the election of Governor Cox in order to bring America into the British-controlled League of Nations, still maintains at least four great war agencies in New York.

Despite the fact that Great Britain has signed and ratified the treaty of Versailles, and in peace with Germany, she still maintains her ministry of munitions, her ministry of food, her ministry of shipping and her naval intelligence bureau in America's greatest port.

In addition, she still maintains in their "strategic propaganda positions" certain British subjects who were exempted from military duty at home because the positions enabled them to assist the cause "by" retaining their places on New York publications. It was remarked yesterday that these publications were strong for Cox and for the League of Nations.

FRIEND OF THE BRITISH.
Prominent on the staff of Cox at the Grand Central Palace headquarters of the Democratic National Committee is a former Presidential nominee, Franklin D. Roosevelt. This naval officer has close personal and professional connections with British naval officers in this port.

He was learned yesterday that among the American naval officers stationed at this port during the war were two former employes of a now defunct newspaper.

This newspaper also employed a British subject, who was sent abroad to learn the British censorship and propaganda game after America entered the war. He returned with a commission in the British navy, and was prominent in the British naval intelligence bureau which the admiralty maintained in this port.

He was permitted to go down the bay to meet incoming steamships on revenue cutters by permission of Collector Newton. This was said, by the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. A. D. S. in-law of President Wilson. This privilege was extended to other members of his bureau. It is understood that British naval intelligence officers searched the cabins and baggage of incoming passengers.

Franklin D. Roosevelt, Vice Presidential nominee, is understood to be a British naval and military officer stationed at New York, and their praises are being re-echoed by the British civilian press. He is regarded as having been the active head of the Navy during the war, and the British are grateful to him for all the favors they received.

HATES THE REPUBLICANS.
A British naval officer stationed here said yesterday: "The Republicans are rotters. I don't see how any gentleman can be a Republican, really. The Republicans want to quit on the fighting, while it took you three years to wake up to the fact that it was really you and your wealth that the Germans were after. We have them back and forth out on that it really was quite easy in the end."

"We really can't help wanting to see Cox elected. He stands for the League of Nations, and that's what the British and the Englishmen would rather have him than Harding."

Another reason for the British desire to continue the present Democratic Administration, he explained yesterday, was a recent way the Democrats respected British commercial interests in the war—real team work, we call it."

It was said there was more than one kind of cooperation between the Democrats for which the British interests were grateful to the Wilson Administration.

The South American trade was kept secure for British shipping, South American goods for the British, and goods carried first to Great Britain in British ships and then brought over here in otherwise empty troop and supply carriers, giving the British full control of the longer routes.

There was no danger that American goods would gain a foothold in the former German markets, since no service from American ports to South America was provided, and that British ships sailing for England and other ships from American ports for England and France had no run for such cargoes. For this arrangement the British were grateful to the Wilson and the Wilson Shipping Board.

ADOPTED BRITISH BLACKLIST.
Another method by which American exports to South America were kept at a minimum was the adoption of the British blacklist by the Wilson Administration. One informant said: "There were two classes of firms in South and Central America before the war—one which handled British goods and one which handled German goods. All firms which handled German goods were put on the British blacklist, supplied to the American Alien Property Custodian and the Departments of Justice and Commerce. Firms which handled British goods would not represent American exporters, even if they got over the shipping barrier, kindly erected with the co-operation of the Shipping Board and Assistant Secretary Roosevelt."

"The other South American firms which had formerly handled German goods and which wanted to get American goods to take their place could not get American goods, because the Wilson Administration had kindly adopted the British blacklist. This blacklist, however, did not take these firms from getting British goods by signing satisfactory contracts not to handle German goods for a certain number of years after the signing of the Treaty of Peace."

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BRITISH 'UNSEEN HAND' AT WORK, SAYS GEDDES

The operation of the "unseen hand" of the British propaganda service was openly discussed by Sir Auckland Geddes, the British ambassador to the United States, in speaking Saturday at Toronto at the opening of the Canadian National Exhibition. He said to the Canadians:

"Work for Canada, that Canada may prosper mightily, and, working for Canada, remember that you are working for that still greater thing, the British family of nations, whose existence, in UNSEEN WAYS, in a manner that only the archives of the Chancelleries of the world capitals could reveal, serves, watches, and protects your interests."

present Wilson regime, with Cox and Roosevelt at its head. Although much publicity material about American trade lines to these countries has been sent out by the Shipping Board the British are satisfied with the actual failure to do anything which would effectively challenge the hold Great Britain got on these markets during the war.

It was impossible to learn yesterday how many persons are actively employed by the various British agencies in this city which are circulating propaganda in favor of Cox and Roosevelt. Some time ago, when it was suggested that these employes form an association, their number was given as 5,000. They are all listed in the League of Nations and urgent in their denunciation of the "provincialism and ignorance" of the advocates of the traditional American policy of non-interference in foreign affairs.

ENGLISH LABOR REBELLIOUS.
One of these men demanded yesterday: "Where is the League of Nations going to get its soldiers and munitions to stop the Bolshevik nonsense and bring the Germans to respect the treaty? France and Italy are all shot to pieces. If we tried to get an army from them for enforcing the terms of the treaty, there would be anarchy in those countries."

"We have borne the burden long enough. Our labor element is getting restless, and if we started what was necessary we would have a lot of strikers. You are rich and you hardly suffered from the war at all. We thought you had sympathy with the Americans and other Eastern European peoples and you could supply the troops without any of the disturbances we would have to face."

"The attitude of the Republicans shocked us greatly. Of course, we expect Cox to win. It has always been your history that you returned to power any party that had fought a successful war, and we expect history to repeat itself this year."

BRITISH CONTROL OF CABLE SERVICE DURING THE WAR. The British government, which has greatly assisted British manufacturers at the expense of American exporters, it was learned yesterday, is planning the holding of cable messages dealing with an important order of steel for Norwegian government account. The American cables were held up for two months and meanwhile a British firm landed the order, being able to make a better price because of more favorable exchange.

The policy of the Wilson State Department has continued this advance practice and is explained yesterday. While British goods have been poured into Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Estonia, Latvia, Courland and other Baltic states, it is still almost as hard to get American goods into those countries, an exporter said yesterday, as it was in the days when the British navy was holding up all ships and taking them into Kyrkwall for a search of their cargoes.

BRIDGES THROTTLED.
Tens of thousands of Brooklynites—shop girls, stenographers, office workers and business men—streamed in an endless throng over Brooklyn and Manhattan bridges today to their work in New York. Every manner of vehicle—bicycles, wagons, automobiles, trucks, and vans—were loaded down with boys and girls, men and women.

The day was hot and those who were forced to walk sweated. "The strike will end immediately if the receiver and court will agree to arbitrate and stand by the award," said Louis M. Fridger, counsel for the strikers.

The last strike of Brooklyn Rapid Transit employes was in August, 1919, when a four days' tie-up resulted in granting all the men's demands.

To Do Better Work take Hovland's Acid Phosphate—increases brain and nerve energy. A wholesome, invigorating tonic.

SHOTS FIRED IN B. R. T. STRIKE

Brooklyn's Bridges Gorged With Foot Passengers When Walk-out Paralyzes Traffic.

NEW YORK, Aug. 30.—Seven shots were fired in the air by Brooklyn police today to frighten off rioting street car strikers of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, who rushed an auto bus containing fifty strikebreakers brought from New Jersey. No one was wounded. Brooklyn surface, elevated, and subway traffic practically was paralyzed this morning by the employe strike.

One hundred surface car employes got word that strike breakers were on their way from New Jersey, and endeavored to prevent the first busload from entering the Halsey street car depot.

Strikebreakers who arrived during Saturday night were quartered at the car barns, strikers declared. This was a lever renewed fight for higher wages. The night shift of B. R. T. workers decided upon the strike at 5 a. m. yesterday.

12,000 MEN OUT.
About 12,000 employes are affected by the strike. The Brooklyn Rapid Transit system planned to concentrate toward providing some sort of elevated and subway service with 1,000 strikebreakers. One of the company's officials said the entire system would be running by Wednesday, though not normally, with a full complement of strikebreakers.

Many temporary bus routes were put into operation today but most of Brooklyn was forced to wait for the B. R. T. employe demand, roughly, 40 per cent increase in wages and an agreement by the operating company to stand by results of arbitration. Motorman and conductors on surface lines now receiving 52 to 62 cents an hour, want 84 to 92 cents; shopmen want a flat increase of 33-3 per cent, conductors and guards on elevated and subway lines, who now receive 49 to 57 cents an hour, want 70 to 90 cents.

The company insists the men are striking for a closed shop. The employe demand, roughly, 40 per cent increase in wages and an agreement by the operating company to stand by results of arbitration. Motorman and conductors on surface lines now receiving 52 to 62 cents an hour, want 84 to 92 cents; shopmen want a flat increase of 33-3 per cent, conductors and guards on elevated and subway lines, who now receive 49 to 57 cents an hour, want 70 to 90 cents.

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Meanwhile Mayor Hylan of New York issued statements charging that the strike was welcomed by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company, as a lever renewed fight for higher fares. B. R. T. officials pointed out that even if increased wages were awarded by an arbitration board, there would be no guarantee that the company could pay it, from its present revenue.

Lindley M. Garrison, former Secretary of War, who is receiver of the Brooklyn Rapid Transit system, said that with the promised police protection, every effort would be made, starting today, to give service and break the strike.

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