

Harding Acceptance Pledges Party Rule

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to be the best paid in the world, the candidate emphasized the responsibility of such service and added:

"The government might well stamp railway employment and guarantee to the public service and justice which voices the American conception of righteousness on the one hand and assure continuity of service on the other."

Would Enforce Dry Laws

In his reference to prohibition and law enforcement he said:

"People ever will differ about the wisdom of the enactment of a law—there is divided opinion as to whether it is to be made operative, but there can be no difference of opinion about law enforcement. Modification or repeal is the right of a free people, but the deliberate and intelligent public sentiment commands, and perversion and evasion mark the paths to the failure of government."

With the notification ceremony and the keynote which will give tone to the arguments of Republican workers throughout the nation in the season of political battle, the republican campaign attained full speed ahead.

Parade in Solid Rank

and of a long program which great enthusiasm marked the day as the Harding residence in unbroken succession to be received by the candidate and to pay their respects in the coin of continuous political emotionality.

At 7 o'clock in the morning a noisy aggregation of Marion citizens that looked like half the town led off with a demonstration that set a mark for the out-of-town folks to shoot at.

After their howling acclaim the senator played the leading part in a flag raising, the calling of the roll, the reading of the weather-beaten McKinley flagpole sent here a few days ago from Canton.

Delegation after delegation, with bands blaring and colors flying, followed up to the Harding front porch as thirty special trains and thousands of automobiles unloaded their contributions to the notification crowd.

Not content with showing themselves to the nominee, they reformed and marched and counter-marched through the city in a riot of noise and color.

Harding Thanks Home Folks

The Marion booster cheered the senator until he consented to make a short talk, thanking them for their show of "neighborly interest" and enthusiasm.

"I am going to make my speech later in the day," he said, "but I cannot let you go without saying how deeply I am touched by this tribute from the home folks."

Members of the Hamilton Club, of Chicago, came up singing "Good Morning, Mr. Harding," fashioned after the army marching song, "Good Morning, Mr. Zip," and presented the candidate with a resolution giving him honorary membership in the club. In response he declared there ought to be a similar republican organization in every great city.

"We do not give enough attention to our politics," he added, "for good government ought to be the first business of every citizen. And I think we do not pay enough attention to party; in this country we have had too much of the rule of the individual and not enough of the rule of the great masses. I am especially proud to be a member of your club because it bears the name of the man who in my mind was the greatest constructive American statesman that ever lived."

Long before noon the delegations began to tramp on one another's heels, and the candidate had to abandon hope of shaking hands with all of those who came. He took his position on the steps of his porch and smilingly waved acknowledgments as the howling waved from the street.

He got an extra round of applause from one delegation when he led Mrs. Harding down the steps and presented her as "the head of the nation."

One of the show spots of the procession was the American Republican Club, of Pittsburgh, who marched in flowing black capes and high gray stovepipes and carried star spangled parasols.

Marion Bubbles Over

Marion was dressed within an inch of its life for its debut in the great affairs of the nation, and was bubbling over with eagerness to make the big day a smashing success. Patriotic frills and flourishes draped the city from tip to tip. Business was adjourned and partisanship was forgotten as Republicans and Democrats joined in acknowledging the honor that had come to one of their nominees.

From the senator's home down to the heart of the business section a lane of tall white flags formed a spotless court of honor which marked the route of the parades, and along the way scarcely a window was without its portrait of the Republican candidate. Flags and hunting were displayed in carnival profusion in every street.

Painstaking arrangements were made to provide a luncheon for the crowd, and improvised stands were everywhere. All profiteers were put under the ban by agreement of the city's business men, and many housewives held in an extra supply of food to make sure that no one went hungry. Most of the public courtesies were under supervision of the churches.

Nominee's Boyhood Band Played

One of the delegations which Senator Harding especially welcomed was a brass band from Casdonia, his boyhood home. It had been joined together by his old associates of the days when he heard the trombone and had been practicing ever since the Chicago convention on old favorites to stir the memory of the nominee.

The purple, white and gold of the woman suffrage cause early made its appearance in the gatherings crowds, but a plan of the women to picket the notification ceremonies was abandoned.

During the morning the senator received a delegation from the National Woman's Party who wanted him to aid in securing favorable action by the Tennessee Legislature on the suffrage amendment.

Senator Harding told the delegation that he would give his answer to their request that he intercede in Tennessee in his speech of acceptance. "My conception of suffrage contemplates women taking a place fully and equally with men," he said.

Claims of the woman's party were presented by Sue S. White, of New York city. Headed by a band, the home, carrying the suffrage banners and state standards. Senator Harding met them on the steps and stood leaning against a column while the two speakers presented their claims.

Urged Aid for Suffrage

Both urged him to use his influence in having Republican members of the Tennessee Legislature vote for suffrage.

"We need the thirty-sixth state and it seems as if it is impossible for us to attain it as it was for the children of Israel to enter the promised land," Mrs. Haveneyer said.

Last night he saw a similar delegation from the National American Woman's Suffrage Association and afterward sent a telegram to Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, head of the association, declaring that if any Republican member of the Legislature asked his opinion he would advise that the amendment be ratified at once.

A feature of the day was a luncheon given by Dr. C. E. Sawyer at his farm on the outskirts of Marion to the members of the National National Committee and of the notification committee appointed by the Chicago convention.

Both arrived on a special train from Columbus, where the national committee held a meeting yesterday, and a string of automobiles was provided to take them to the Sawyer farm and afterward to the Ohio Statehouse where the notification ceremonies took place.

Will H. Hays, the national chairman, was the main attraction from the program for which the city had arranged its Chautauque pavilion. The program included an invocation by Bishop Williams of Oldtown, a prayer by Methodist Episcopal Church, the formal notification speech by Senator Lodge, Senator Harding's response and a benediction by Father Joseph M. Denning, pastor of St. Mary's Catholic Church here. A glee club came from Columbus to lead the assemblage in singing the "Star Spangled Banner" and "America."

Columbus, O., July 22.—(By A. P.)—Headquarters of the National Woman's party were received word from Marion headquarters that Dr. G. T. Harding, father of the Republican presidential nominee, has promised to go to Tennessee, if necessary, to help bring about adoption of the suffrage amendment by that state.

Doctor Harding was said to have telephoned this promise to the Marion headquarters, at the same time expressing great interest in the suffrage cause.

ADDRESS BY LODGE NOTIFYING HARDING

By the Associated Press

Marion, O., July 22.—Senator Lodge, in his address today notifying Senator Harding of his nomination for President, said:

"Senator Harding is a committee representing the states, territories and possessions of the United States to make to you formal announcement of your nomination for the office of President of the Republic on July 12 last, at Chicago, by the Republican National Convention."

"Here today you will chart the course to be followed by the Republican party in the great electoral contest which lies before us and will declare your purposes and those of the party you lead when the authority of government is once more committed to our keeping."

"We are assembled here as a committee with your character and career, and most especially those who have taken part with you in public service, know beyond a peradventure that you are a patriotic American, imbued with the spirit of the great leaders of the past, of Washington, Lincoln and Roosevelt, whose services to the American people have become forever memorable in our history."

"You will always, and instinctively, meeting the difficult questions and weighty responsibilities which confront

you, think with complete unselfishness of your country and your country's interests first, a high qualification for us to late and therefore peculiarly necessary at this moment. You will, we are certain, be ever faithful to the finest traditions of the Republican party."

"Your public life has shown to us and all your fellow citizens that you believe in the system of government designed by the framers of the constitution and that you have established a representative democracy and had no sympathy with any scheme which would turn the government of the United States into an autocracy based upon a plebiscite and with all the intervening representative features disregarded or effaced."

"You have abundantly shown your unwavering conviction that the government of the United States should be one of laws and not of men, and that three branches of that government should all work together in the exercise of the powers conferred upon them severally by the constitution, for the common purpose of advancing the general welfare of the people."

Questions of Complexity

"Domestic and economic questions of extreme complexity and difficulty must be met in the near future, and it is our duty to meet the needs of the time. Our immediate duty and that of all Republicans and all true Americans who are thinking of the problems that perplex the present and of the future is to give you such generous and complete support that when you take up the duties of the office for which you have been nominated you will find the House and Senate in full sympathy with your purposes and ready to aid you in every way in carrying them to fulfillment."

"The present situation, however, brings with it far-reaching questions of foreign policy to a degree never known in our previous history. At our present time we have Mexico in a state of disorder and disintegration to which our government has, unhappily, most liberally responded. Here is a grave responsibility not to be evaded or escaped. We rightly insist upon the supremacy in the American hemisphere of the Monroe Doctrine, which was declared by us in order to guard the safety of the United States and save the New World so far as possible from the wars and misfortunes of the Old."

Protection for Americans

"We justly demand the abstention of Europe from any interference with American questions, but this guarantee of ours brings with it not only its benefits, but its duties. The condition of Mexico, owing in large measure to the shortcomings of our government, could not well be worse, and we must make up our minds that we not only owe it to ourselves to protect there, as all over the world, American rights and interests so long neglected, but to reach out a helping hand to the Mexican people to the end that law and order may be established in that country which has been plunged into anarchy and cursed with continuous civil war."

"In defense of freedom and civilization and to vindicate our own invaded rights we entered upon the war with Germany, and although we were tardy in taking part in that great conflict, we came upon the field of action in time to turn the scale for right and liberty. Not content with aiding Europe to bring to pass the peace which all desired after victory was won, Mr. Wilson undertook to make us members of an alliance with foreign powers indefinite in extent and containing provisions which threatened the independence, the sovereignty and the safety of the United States."

"This effort on the part of the President was arrested by the action of the Republicans of the Senate, who pro-

posed protecting reservations which he defeated, together with the treaty itself. In that work, you, sir, took a conspicuous part, and we know that you were in full accord with the belief of your Republican colleagues that the League of Nations as proposed by Mr. Wilson and upon which he and his party still insist ought never to be accepted by the American people."

"We have been and are quite ready to join in agreement with other nations for the extension of the Hague conventions, for the upbuilding and codification of international law and the establishment of a world court of justice, for international conferences in regard to nonjudicial questions and for arrangements to bring about a general reduction of armaments."

"All these constructive measures are in accord with the traditional policy of the Republican party. But when we are called upon to become an integral part of a permanent alliance of foreign powers, to put ourselves in a position where the youth of the country can be summoned by foreign nations to fight and die in quarrels not their own, to entangle ourselves in all the conflicts and disputes of Europe where we have no interest, to permit foreign interference with our domestic questions and with the Monroe Doctrine and to sit in an assembly where our vote is not the equal of that of every other country, we absolutely decline the proposition."

Opposed to Internationalism

"We stand for the policies of Washington and the doctrine of Monroe and the internationalism and the permanent alliance with foreign nations proposed by the President. If the world needs us as they needed us in 1917, we shall not be the first to refuse, but we can help other nations far better and do not permit our strength and our resources to be wasted and worn away and the lives of our largest men to be sacrificed in needless hostilities with which we have no concern."

"No national campaign for the presidency has ever involved graver issues than this one, which now lies before us. Upon you, sir, will rest the great duty and heavy burden of executive authority to lead us and the people of our beloved country out from the darkness and confusion which the war has brought upon mankind into the light which shines upon a nation where peace reigns and the laws of justice, of law and of order rule in the hearts of the people."

"Then we can again take up the work of advancing the United States along the broad road that leads to the peace and the prosperity which we have followed for more than a century. Then, indeed, we shall not only rise to still loftier heights of achievement for ourselves, but be enabled to render the largest and finest service to humanity."

Dry Quote Interviews

These acts of the governor's may only mean independence of character, a refusal to be ruled by the Anti-Saloon League and a strong belief that laws should be made by the Legislature and the people, after they have the referendum, and enforced by the governor. One has to look further for any sign of sympathy with the wets. To prove that sympathy the drys quote two interviews of the governor's while he was seeking nomination for the presidency. One was published in Chicago on March 29, just at the primary campaign began. In this statement he declared himself in favor of the rule of the people. The constitutional amendment in the law of the land. But, he said, there was nothing sacred about the Volstead act. While it remained the law it should be enforced, but if the majority of the people wanted it changed they could change it. A dry, according to Anti-Saloon League standards, is a man who won't permit any one to lay a finger on the Volstead act.

Again on May 25, in the New York Times, he repeated and indicated sympathy with the favorite argument of the wets:

"Government must be something to inspire reverence—not fear. Its works must reflect not only justice and impartiality, but at all times obvious good faith. When representatives of any cause use it artfully to accomplish even a worthy result, the mere fact of trickery breeds distrust and resentment. The changing of our charter of government when 2,000,000 American patriots were in Europe fighting for the preservation

Cox Will Sanction Liberal Liquor Law

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It shows how hard it is to get something on Cox. He is the kind of man that it is hard to get things on. Great causes do not betray him into extravagant language.

Closed Saloons on Sunday

If you are going back to 1912 it is only fair to include on the other side of the ledger the closing of the saloons on Sunday in Cincinnati, which occurred in that ancient period, and the governor's dramatic threat to send the militia to close them if the local authorities did not, and his advice to those who didn't like it to move into Kentucky. Bryan is said to have come into Ohio as a result of this Sunday closing and to have shed tears in Governor Cox's behalf, and to have declared that the young governor had given to the state its first real Sabbath.

This story of Bryan's tears may be apocryphal; it is not told by the drys, saying out this early advocacy of licensing, the sins of Cox, alleged by the drys here, are rather of omission than commission. The Anti-Saloon League is fanatic in its opposition to what it is against it, and Governor Cox has not been with it. As governor he refused to do its bidding. When the prohibition constitution amendment was passed in 1918 an enforcement act was needed. One was passed, the Crabb act. Under the Ohio constitution a law may be held up and referred to the people for their approval. Only by making a law an emergency measure can it be put beyond the reach of the referendum. The governor declined to use his influence to have it made one. The governor committed another fault when he signed the Crabb act. He attached to it a memorandum saying that it probably exceeded the authority of the constitution.

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