HARDING'S TOUR SLIGHTLY MARRED

Prominence Given Discredited Leaders May Cost Him Votes in Missouri

RACE ISSUE POPS UP

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Staff Correspondent Evening Public Ledger

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Oklahoma City, Oct. 11.—Senator Harding did not have his usual political good luck here. Two incidents marred his visit, and probably led to the decision to return to the front porch after the southern trip.

They may assure this state to the Democrats and adversely affect the Republican chances in Missouri, where Harding's prospects were good.

When the senator came here the Democrats were preparing to inject the negro issue into the campaign to save the state for themselves.

Oklahoma is a half southern state. It has Jim Crow laws. It is the negro issue which has made it Democratic. The Daily Oklahoman asked Harding a series of questions. This is the fashion of the newspapers in the West. One of the queries addressed to Harding had to do with his attitude on the negro question. Senator Harding, as an old-fashioned Republican, has pronounced views on the race issue. He answered the Oklahoma man with his customary courage.

Brought Issue to Front

What he said did not make so much difference as his talking at all. His mere reference to the negroes brought the race issue to the front, which is what the Democrats have been trying to do not only here, but in all the border states which are this year debatable.

The other incident was the prominence which Colonel Jake Hamon gave to Jake Babbler and Liv. Morse. Babbler and Morse were the two men mixed up in the Lowden campaign fund scandal in Missouri. Their activities cost Lowden the nomination for the presidency. They also led to a reorganization of the Republican party in Missouri. Babbler clung to his membership in the Republican National Committee in spite of requests from the Republicans of his state that he resign. He has been shorn of power by the Republican National Committee, which recognized the state committee and not the national committeeman in Missouri.

Babbler is an intimate of Jake Hamon. He and Morse boarded the Harding train in Missouri, and the Harding party did its best trying to get rid of them. Babbler did quit the train at Kansas City, but Morse stayed aboard, doing his best to capture a badge which would mark him as an official member of the Harding party.

Hamon capped the climax of the whole affair by giving a dinner at the Y. M. C. A. in Oklahoma City at which Jake Babbler, Liv. Morse and a friend of theirs, William Sack, of St. Louis, were guests of honor. Most of the Harding party, when they read Hamon's list of guests of honor, absented themselves from his dinner.

An Oil Millionaire

Hamon is an oil millionaire, a sort of a "betcher-a-million" person, the latest striker of oil to make himself master of the Republican party in Oklahoma. He beat John McGraw in the Republican primaries last spring. He is like all oil millionaires, fabulously wealthy, said to carry no money smaller than a dollar bill, in the power of which he has great faith. He is a picturesque character, rather popular but not yet strong in a political sense.

Fortunately for Mr. Harding, his intimacy with Babbler and Morse and the desire to honor them in connection with Harding's visit to Oklahoma is not of first-class importance in a year when the swing is so strongly to the Republican candidate as it is this year.

That the Democratic majority in Oklahoma will be badly cut this year there is no doubt. One hears all over the northern part of the state of Democrats who this year intend to vote for Harding because of their dissatisfaction with the Wilson administration. In addition there is a considerable German population in Oklahoma of which the majority was formerly Democratic. Virtually all these Germans will this year vote for Harding.

In addition the defeat of Senator Gore for renomination was causing bad factionalism in the Democratic party. Gore's friends are bitter. Gore was defeated because of his attitude on the war and his fight against Wilson in the Senate.

This fight in the Democratic party will affect the senatorship contest rather than the national fight in Missouri. Gore's friends will find it difficult to vote for Scott Ferris, who won the Democratic nomination for the Senate.

The Republican candidate for the Senate, John W. Herrald, counts on Socialist in addition to disgruntled Democratic support. Oklahoma is a state of extremists. A man is either an oil millionaire like Hamon or he is poor. The consequence is that the Socialist vote is large. Herrald has played to the Socialists. In Congress he was one of five who voted against the expulsion of Debs. If a large number of the Socialists support Herrald he may win. A Democratic estimate is that Herrald will be beaten by 10,000 votes, which means that on the senatorship the state is close.

On the presidency a Republican victory in Oklahoma seems unlikely unless the tidal wave has larger proportions than any one assumes. The senatorship is hard to guess. No one knows what the disgruntled Gore men will do. No one knows how grateful the Socialists will be to Herrald. No one knows just how enthusiastic the oil millionaire end of the Republican party is for a candidate for the Senate who appeals to the Socialists. There is no doubt that Jake Hamon is trying to carry the state for Harding. He has energy and resources if not always discretion.

Wilson Gives Out Reply to Spencer

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by Secretary Tumulty with this comment:

"This letter speaks for itself."

Senator Spencer, in his reply to President Wilson's telegram of October 5, said the statement which he had attributed to the President, "was made upon the floor of the Senate on February 2, 1920, by Senator Reed, and, so far as I have learned, has never been denied until now."

In his speech of February 2 Senator Reed quoted from a copyrighted syndicated article by Frank H. Simonds, which purported to give the text of the President's address at the eighth plenary session and which Senator Johnson, of California, caused to be inserted into the Congressional Record on December 4, 1919.

Along with Mr. Carlson's transcript, the White House issued in parallel columns "for comparison" the version of the President's speech as given in Mr. Simonds's article as it appears in the Congressional Record.

In the opposite column from the official version of the President's words as previously quoted appears the following:

"How could the government of the United States go before the Congress and the people of the United States and pretend that it had assisted in insuring the peace of the world if it believed that the settlement agreed upon here contained unstable or dangerous alignments?

"If the world should be troubled again, if the conditions which we all regard as fundamental are challenged, the guaranties which will be given you will pledge that the United States will send its army and fleet across the ocean. Is it surprising, under such conditions, that it should desire to reach a solution of the various problems which seem to it satisfactory?"

The text of President Wilson's address as supplied to the White House by Mr. Carlson, follows:

"Mr. President, I should be very sorry to see this meeting adjourn with permanent impressions such as it is possible have been created by some of the remarks that our friends have made.

"I should be very sorry to have the impression lodged in your minds that the great powers desire to assume or play any arbitrary role in these great matters, or assume, because of any pride of authority, to exercise an undue influence in these matters, and therefore I want to call your attention to one aspect of these questions which has not been dwelt upon.

Would Eliminate Disturbances

"We are trying a make a peaceful settlement, that is to say, to eliminate those elements of disturbance, so far as possible, which may interfere with the peace of the world, and we are trying to make an equitable distribution of territories according to the races, the ethnographical character of the people inhabiting those territories.

"And back of that lies this fundamentally important fact that when the decisions are made, the allied and associated powers guarantee to maintain them. It is perfectly evident, upon a moment's reflection, that the chief burden of their maintenance will fall upon the greater powers. The chief burden of the war fell upon the greater powers, and if it had not been for their action—their military action—we would not be here to settle these questions.

"And, therefore, we must not close our eyes to the fact that in the last analysis the military and naval strength of the great powers will be the final guarantee of the peace of the world.

"In those circumstances is it unreasonable and unjust that not as dictators, but as friends the great powers should say to their associates: 'We cannot afford to guarantee territorial settlements which we do not believe to be right, and we cannot agree to leave elements of disturbance unremoved, which we believe will disturb the peace of the world?'

Should Safeguard Minorities

"Take the rights of minorities. Nothing, I venture to say, is more likely to disturb the peace of the world than the treatment which might in certain circumstances be meted out to minorities. And, therefore, if the great powers are to guarantee the peace of the world in any sense, is it unjust that they should be satisfied, that the proper and necessary guarantees have been given?

"How can such a power like the United States, for example—for I can speak for no other—after signing this treaty, if it contains elements which they do not believe will be permanent, go 3000 miles away across the sea and report to its people that it has made a settlement of the peace of the world?

"It cannot do so. And yet there underlies all of these transactions the expectation on the part, for example, of Rumania and of Czecho-Slovakia, and of Serbia, that if any covenants of this settlement are not observed the United States will send her armies and her navies to see that they are observed.

"I beg our friends from Rumania and from Serbia to remember that while Rumania and Serbia are ancient sovereignties, the settlements of this conference are greatly adding to their territories. You cannot, in one part of our transactions, treat Serbia alone, and in all of the other parts treat the kingdom of the Serbs, the Croats and the Slovenes as a different entity, for they are seeking the recognition of this conference as a single entity.

"And if this conference is going to recognize these various powers as new sovereignties within definite territories, the chief guarantors are entitled to be satisfied, that the territorial settlements are of a character to be permanent and that the guarantees given are of a character to insure the peace of the world.

"It is not, therefore, the interventions of those who would interfere, but the action of those who would help. I beg that our friends will take that view of it, because I see no escape from that view of it.

Answers Premier Bratiano

"In those circumstances is it reasonable [illegible] insist upon being satisfied that the settle- [illegible] and I speak of his suggestions with the utmost respect—suggested that we could not, so to say, invade the sovereignty of Rumania, an ancient sovereignty, and make certain prescriptions with regard to the rights of minorities.

"But I beg him to observe that he is overlooking the fact that he is asking the sanction of the Allied and associated powers for great additions of territory which come to Rumania by the common victory of arms, and that, therefore, we are entitled to say, **'If we agree to these additions of territory we have the right to insist upon certain guarantees of peace.'**

"I beg my friend, Mr. Kramar, and my friend, Mr. Trumbic, and my friend, Mr. Bratiano, to believe that if we should feel that it is best to leave the words which they have wished to omit in the treaty, it is not because we want to insist upon unreasonable conditions, but that we want the treaty to accord to the right of judgment as to whether those are things which we can afford to guarantee.

"Therefore, the impressions with which we should disperse ought to be these, that we are all friends—of course that goes without saying—but that we must all be associates in a common effort, and there can be no frank and earnest association in the common effort unless there is a common agreement as to what the rights and settlements are.

United States Not Aggressive

"Now, if the agreement is a separate agreement among groups of us, that does not meet the object. If you should adopt the language suggested by the Czecho-Slovakian delegates and the Serbian delegation—the Jugo-Slovak delegation—that it should be left to negotiation between the principal allied and associated powers and their several delegates, that would mean that after this whole conference is adjourned groups of them would determine what is to be the basis of the peace of the world.

"It seems to me that that would be a most dangerous idea to entertain, and, therefore, I beg that we may part with a sense, not of interference with each other, but of hearty and friendly cooperation upon the only possible basis of guarantee. Where the great force lies there must be the sanction of peace.

"I sometimes wish, in hearing an argument like this, that I were the representative of a small power so that what I said might be robbed of any mistaken significance, but I think you will agree with me that the United States has never shown any temper of aggression anywhere, and it lies in the heart of the people of the United States, as I am sure it lies in the hearts of the peoples of the other great powers, to form a common partnership of right, and to do service to our associates and no kind of disservice."

LEAGUE CASE UP TO JURY, SAYS COX

Nominee Asserts Taft Has Repudiated Harding Plan for World Association

FOUR CURATIVES FOR WAR

By the Associated Press

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 11. — The League of Nations "case is about ready for the jury," Governor Cox declared here today in an address launching his Illinois campaign.

Senator Harding, his Republican opponent, Governor Cox said, has given what appears to be an "ultimatum" against the league, and the American electorate, the Democratic nominee said, has an unequalled opportunity of "making a contribution to the civilized world."

Following up his publication of correspondence between President Wilson and former President Taft, in which the latter appeared as the President's adviser in the league drafting, Governor Cox quoted Mr. Taft in an effort to show that the former President had repudiated Senator Harding's plan for a new world association. The governor also reiterated charges that Chairman Hays, of the Republican National Committee, was behind a "conspiracy of silence" to stifle the Democratic campaign in the Republican press and otherwise.

Four League "Curatives"

Governor Cox, championing the league, gave concisely what he said were the four great causes of war and the four league "curatives."

"If anything were needed to clarify the present situation with respect to the League of Nations," said the governor, "it has been amply provided in the last few days. Senator Harding, in what would appear to be his ultimatum, compelled under the threat of Senators Borah and Johnson, says that he is against the league without or with reservations.

"So far as he is concerned, the matter is disposed of, and, to use his own words, he turns his back on the whole thing. He offers no alternative, but holds out the hope that a new association of nations may be formed.

"Now comes ex-President Taft's statement, in which he says that Senator Harding's suggestion is impracticable, that the league is now functioning, has been in existence for eight months, and that the rest of the world cannot be expected to undo a plan into which forty-one nations have entered.

"Happily, the cause which must now go to the voters of America has been simplified, and every voter that is desirous of America's participation in the greatest enterprise in the history of the world knows precisely what his vote for or against Senator Harding means.

Charges Suppression by Hays

"It has been an easy matter to sense the temper of the people in the last week. They resent the deliberate plot of the senatorial oligarchy and its political agent, William H. Hays, head of the reactionary forces in America, to keep the facts joined to the greatest issue of the century from becoming public.

"I have found it an easy matter to present the basic principles of the league. It is based upon the primary objective of preventing war. The profound international authorities who perfected it discerned the symptoms of disorder in the world and applied the remedy along commonsense lines. Reduced to few words, the plan is this: The causes of war in the past have been:

"First. The seizing of territory by one nation from another by force.

"Second. The practice of secret treaties under which the local controversy is apt to involve a dozen nations.

"Third. The immense national armament.

"Fourth. Power of monarchies or their diplomats to precipitate war over night.

Upholds Article X

"The curative measures are these:

"First. Article X of the league is nothing except the eighth commandment, 'Thou shalt not steal.'

"Second. All treaties made between nations in the future must be filed as public documents with the League of Nations.

"Third. A systematic process of disarmament is provided.

"Fourth. Differences between nations which in the past led to war are to be submitted to discussion and arbitration for a period not less than nine months. [illegible] peoples of the world want protection against war. It cannot be given except by a concerted action on the part of nations of the world. A method entered into now by forty-one nations has been devised. No one has proposed a substitute.

"Even Senator Harding admits that, in his talk of a new association of nations, he has not a single constructive idea as to how it is to be done. The case is about ready for the jury. To no electoral body has ever fallen the opportunity of making such a contribution to the civilization of the world as that which now comes to the men and women of America."

Visits Lincoln's Tomb

Governor Cox spoke here at an open-air mass-meeting on the courthouse square. The candidate's appearance was the occasion for a rally on southern Illinois Democrats. Events on the program prior to the speaking were a hotel reception and automobile parade.

A patriotic feature of the governor's visit here was a pilgrimage to the tomb of former President Lincoln for the laying of a wreath at the bier. Leaving here at 2:30 p. m., Governor Cox was to speak late this afternoon at East St. Louis, Ill., and tonight at St. Louis, with another day's campaigning tomorrow in Illinois arranged prior to a fourth visit to Indiana on Wednesday.

HARDING ARRIVES HOME FROM TOUR

Special Train Makes Up Five Hours, Giving Nominee Time to Prepare for Tennessee

MAY CANCEL EASTERN TRIP

By the Associated Press

Marion, O., Oct. 11.—Senator Harding returned to Marion today from his midwestern speaking trip and began a busy program of work at his office, clearing away odds and ends of campaign business preparatory to leaving tomorrow to speak in Tennessee.

In the last stretch of the trip here from Oklahoma City the senator's special train was put on a fast schedule, and it reached Marion five hours sooner than was originally planned. The change, it was said, was to give the nominee more time at his desk here before he leaves for the South.

Except fo the short stops and a layover of three-quarters of an hour in St. Louis, the Harding train was routed for a continuous run from Oklahoma City, Okla., where he spoke Saturday night, to Marion, where he will arrive this afternoon. He will leave again twenty-four hours later for a swing through the political border states.

With his political advisers on the train the candidate discussed again today the question of an eastern speaking trip in late October. An address at Buffalo on October 21 already has been announced, but it was indicated that the whole plan to go into the East might be given up.

Despite his three days of whirlwind campaigning, in which he made more than forty speeches in Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Missouri and Oklahoma, Senator Harding was up early yesterday and smilingly greeted a crowd of Coffeyville, Kansas. In all he shook hands with hundreds, coming out on the rear platform at nearly every station and leaving his car in St. Louis for a public reception for a great crowd which packed the Union Station plaza.

The mayor of Nevada, Mo., was in the crowd about the nominee's car at that station and he reminded Mr. Harding that it was the old home of the late Senator Stone, who was a Democratic chairman of the foreign relations committee.

"I am very glad that you reminded me of that," said the candidate in a short talk to the crowd. "While I differed with the late Senator Stone in politics, he was one of the most lovable men I ever knew, and I was very proud to count him one of my very dear personal friends."

Taft Says Wilson Killed Own League

Continued from Page One

vising the President regarding its presentation to the Senate.

Governor Cox said he published the Taft-Wilson correspondence—a White House memorandum—because of "the equivocal position ex-President Taft and other friends of the league now occupy in their support of the candidate of the league destructionists." The correspondence, Governor Cox said, was "initiated by him (Mr. Taft) as a result of his study of the draft agreement," and quoted Mr. Taft's "own words when sincerity of mind and intelligence were not beclouded by the partisan prejudice of a political campaign."

Followed Taft's Suggestions

The White House memorandum, containing some of the cables exchanged by President Wilson and Mr. Taft, stated that in "every instance" the President followed Mr. Taft's suggestion, and Governor Cox's statement declared that "every suggestion of Mr. Taft was followed literally." The correspondence indicated that Mr. Taft's suggestion dealt principally with protecting the Monroe Doctrine, and dealing with American domestic questions, withdrawal from the league, unanimous league decisions and disarmament. The correspondence made public contained two cablegrams from the President to Mr. Taft and several from Mr. Taft to the Executive, including one in which A. Lawrence Lowell, president of Harvard University, joined.

The White House memorandum quoted at length league amendments to show adoption of Mr. Taft's suggestions.

The final cablegram from Mr. Taft sent to Secretary Tumulty, and forwarded to the President, as given in public correspondence, was dated June 28, 1919, just before the President returned to present the treaty to the Senate. It read:

"I would like to send a return message, and that is that the President argue for the league and its necessity; the impossibility to secure peace without it, the dreadful unrest in Europe, the pressure of our Allies to ratify and secure peace at once, the need of the league with the United States to stabilize and to resist bolshevism, the necessity for renewal of negotiations if an important amendment like striking out Article X is made, the absurdity of a congressional declaration of peace on one side, the giving up of all objects of the war in such a peace if Germany were to make a similar declaration. I hope sincerely he will not attack the Republican senators. His appeal will be much more influential if he pleads his cause and does not attack the opposition."

Taft Cables Wilson Direct

On March 16, 1919, the correspondence showed, Secretary Tumulty sent the President a message stating that Mr. Taft desired to enable the President direct with suggestions not looking to change "of the structure of the league, the plan of action or its real character, but simply removing objections in minds of conscientious Americans * * * which its language does not justify, and whose fears could be removed without any considerable change of language."

The reply given by President Wilson said he would "appreciate Mr. Taft's offer of suggestions and welcome them."

"The sooner they are sent the better," the President's reply added. "You need give yourself no uneasiness about my yielding anything with regard to the embodiment of the proposed convention in the treaty."

On March 18, the correspondence showed, Mr. Taft cabled a reservation for the Monroe Doctrine, stating that it "alone would probably carry the treaty, but others would make it certain." Mr. Taft's detailed suggestions were:

"If you bring back the treaty with the League of Nations in it, make more specific reservations of the Monroe Doctrine, fix a term for duration of the league and the limit of armament, require expressly unanimity of action in executive council and body of delegates, and add to Article XV a provision that where the executive council of the body of delegates finds the difference to grow out of an exclusively domestic policy, it shall recommend the settlement, the ground will be completely cut from under the opponents of the league in the Senate."

The latter, Mr. Taft said, would cover tariff, Japanese immigration and similar domestic questions.

Submitting drafts of proposed amendments and detailed arguments in their behalf, one of Mr. Taft's messages stated:

"The Republican senators are trying to stir up anxiety among Republicans lest this be a limitation upon our tariff. It would help much to meet and remove objections and cut the ground under senatorial obstruction."

Regarding the Monroe Doctrine's protection, Mr. Taft was quoted as follows:

"My impression is that if the one article already sent, on the Monroe Doctrine, be inserted in the treaty sufficient Republicans who signed the round robin would probably retreat from their position and vote for ratification so that it would carry. If the other suggestions were adopted, I feel confident that all but a few who oppose any league at all would be driven to accept them and to stand for the league."

Taft's Wording Even Used

Another message by Mr. Taft on March 28, 1919, upon the same subject said:

"Venture to suggest to President that failure to reserve Monroe Doctrine more specifically in face of opposition in conference will give great weight to objection that league as first reported endangers doctrine. It will seriously embarrass advocates of league, it will certainly lead the Senate amendments embodying doctrine and other provisions in form less likely to secure subsequent acquiescence of other nations than proper reservation now. Deem some kind of Monroe Doctrine amendment now to Article X vital to acceptance of league in this country. I say this with full realization that complications in conference are many and not clearly understood here. A strong and successful stand now will carry the league."

Another, on April 13, signed by Mr. Taft and A. Lawrence Lowell, read:

"Friends of the covenant are seriously alarmed over report that no amendment will be made more specifically safeguarding Monroe Doctrine. At full meeting of executive committee of League to Enforce Peace, with thirty members from eighteen states present, unanimous opinion that without such amendment Republican senators will certainly defeat ratification of treaty because public opinion will sustain them. With such amendment treaty will be promptly ratified."

The White House memorandum, made public by Governor Cox, said that the league's reservation of domestic questions was made "as suggested by Mr. Taft and almost in his own words." All of the other suggestions from Mr. Taft, it stated, were followed, as shown by quotations from the league covenant.

In making public the correspondence, Governor Cox's statement said that time had arrived "to bring before the American jury the recorded evidence * * * that the league is the composite thought of the leading statesmen of the world," and that it "incorporated all the suggestions that were honestly offered by leading United States citizens."

HURT IN GAMING ROW

William Staws, twenty-nine years old, 2636 South Iseminger street, was stabbed in the abdomen by a negro after the two disagreed in a crap game today. Staws chased his assailant for a square, after being stabbed. He then collapsed.

Staws and the negro argued about a quarter, the police say. Staws was taken to the Roosevelt Hospital, where he is in a critical condition. The stabbing occurred at the Willow street wharf.

STORM FAMILY IS RIGHT

Eleven Children by Former Marriages in Domestic Quarrel

Magistrate Price was given a recipe for domestic dynamite today.

Take a widower with seven children and a widow with four children, have them marry and then add one more child to their composite family. The result—fireworks.

Nicholas Storm, forty-two years old, and who lives at 5040 North Marvine street, faced the magistrate on a charge of wife-beating.

Storm protested that the present Mrs. Storm frequently beat Storm's children by his first wife. Mrs. Storm countered that her husband often whipped her four children by her first husband.

The twelfth child, an infant, apparently did not figure in the domestic difficulties.

"This is a case for Solomon to decide," remarked Magistrate Price, who sat in the Twenty-second street and Hunting Park avenue station.

"If I send you to prison," he said, addressing Storm, "your wife and the twelve children may not get enough to eat. I will compromise by holding you in $300 bail to keep the peace."

Storm announced his intention of appealing to the domestic relations court for relief.

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"Asco" Blend Teas lb 45c — ¼ lb. pkg 12c; ½ lb. pkg 23c. Four fine blends, Plain Black, Mixed, India Ceylon and Old Country Style, every one worth a dollar per lb. Acorn Evaporated Milk, big can 13c

"Asco" Oleomargarine lb 36c — A butter substitute of recognized merit. Absolutely pure in every respect. On sale in hundreds of our stores.

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Well, that tin roof is there yet—1835 to 1920; that's eighty-five years so far!

Quaker styles in hats and roofs change very slowly, because the stuff they use takes so long to wear out!

Tin makes the best roof—but you want the best tin. Ask any roofer. If he mentions NU-DURA-TIN, you're safe.

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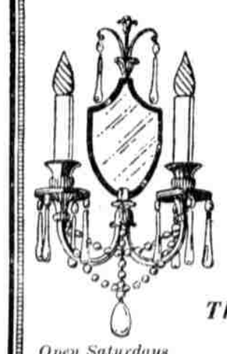

Gloomy Homes

cause unrest in the family. The girls and boys prefer to visit their friends whose homes are more attractive. You personally feel better in a properly lighted room. Get rid of your old-fashioned gloomy lighting fixtures.

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