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AMERICA JUDGE OF HER OBLIGATIONS UNDER THE LEAGUE

President Points Out To Senator Harding How This Is Possible

SEEKING INFORMATION CANDIDATE GETS IT

Wilson Cleared Up Situation in Regard to "Moral Obligations" in Colloquy With Republican Candidate When Latter Attended Conference at White House.

Washington, D. C., Oct. 17.—Here is a remarkable colloquy between President Wilson and Senator Harding in which the President shows America to be the sole judge of her moral obligations if she becomes a member of the League of Nations. The President clearly points out that this country does not surrender her right in deciding what is and what is not her duty as a member of the League. He also shows what the great value of the league would be to us and to the world.

This colloquy too place on August 19, 1919, when the Senate Foreign Relations committee of which Senator Harding is a member went to the White House to confer with the President on the League.

Senator Harding—The President expressed a while surprise that I raised a question as to the value of this compact because of the moral obligation feature. Let me promise by the statement that I look upon a moral obligation as that which the conscience of the contracting party impels. The conscience of any nation in Europe, for example, may be warped by its prejudices, racial, geographical and otherwise. If it be true that any nation may put aside or exercise its judgment as to the moral obligation in accepting any recommendation of League, really what do we get out of this international compact in the enforcement of any degree?

The President—We get the centering upon it of the definite opinion of the world expressed in the authoritative organs of the responsible government.

Senator Harding—Another question: That is surrendering the suggestion of a moral obligation for this Republic to the prejudices or necessities of the nations of the Old World, is it not?

The President—I do not understand that we make such a surrender.

Senator Harding—Would you not understand a decree by the council to be a suggestion of this moral obligation?

The President—Certainly I would, but we would have to concur in that before it had any force of any kind.

Senator Harding—Would it not be quite as moral for this Republic itself to determine its moral obligations?

The President — Undoubtedly Senator: But in the meantime the world would not have the knowledge before it that there will be concerted action by all the responsible governments of the world in the protection of the peace. The minute you do away with that assurance to the world you have reached the situation which produced the German war.

Senator Harding — What becomes of our standing among nations if the council fixes a moral obligation upon us and we reject the judgment of the council as to the moral obligation?

The President—Pardon me if I remind you that we always have to concur in that.

Senator Harding—Precisely, but the council states what constitutes the moral obligation, if agreed. But if we do not agree, then, in the eyes of the world we have rejected its judgment as to a moral obligation.

The President—Certainly; And I hold that we are at liberty to do that, if our moral judgment differs from the moral judgment of the world.

Senator Harding—Then, let us go back to the original inquiry. What permanent value is there, then, to this council.

The President—The greatest permanent value is the point that I have raised. We are assuming that the United States will not concur in the general moral judgment of the world. In my opinion she generally will. If it had been known that this war was coming on her moral judgment would have concurred with that of the other governments of the world, with that of the other peoples of the world and if Germany had known that there was a possibility of that sort of concurrence she would never have dared to do what she did. Without such notice served on the powers that may wish to repeat the folly that Germany commenced, there is no assurance to the world that there will be peace for a generation, whereas if they know beforehand that there will be that concert of judgment, there is the most tremendous guaranty.

Senator Harding—But, Mr. President, nobody expressed for us our moral obligation to enter into this war. But it was our own expression, was it not?

The President—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 compact for this republic to fulfill its obligations to civilization.

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

Senator Harding—I quite agree with that.

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

Canadian Prices Take Big Plunge Downward

Montreal, Oct. 18.—The retail price of Canadian woolen yarn made a sensational drop this week when the price of the cheapest grade came down from $3.25 a pound to $1.85. This is the first manufactured article to reflect the very low values of raw wool, although it is thought by woolen manufacturers here that goods by the yard will soon be brought down also by the action of American manufacturers.

Drugs are also following the downward trend. Camphor, which during the war cost $5 a pound, can now be bought for $1.25. Turpentine has dropped $1.25 a gallon wholesale, while cocaine is now only $5 an ounce.

"COW-BELL" BOY IS NOW CARED FOR

After Many Years Wandering Boy Will Receive Attention

Atlanta, Ga., Oct. 18.—The "cow-bell boy" of Marion at last has found some one to care for him, some one to help him in his trouble, some one to see he wanders no more all day with the bell clanging about his neck like any beast of the field.

For long the cow-bell boy has been at once the pity and the terror of his neighborhood, the outcastes of the South Carolina town where his mother, a few years ago, was left a widow with himself and several other children to support.

The cow-bell boy is only a little negro, his mother only one of those many black toilers of the south who eke out a slender existence on corn-pones and turnip greens from the little money they can pick up washing, cooking, doing general housework for the white folks.

He, her eldest, was born an epileptic, an idiot. Yet she loved him. And, because she must work all day and had no one to look after him, who was incapable of looking after himself, she "tolled" him every morning, before she left for work, she tied the bell around his neck. Every night, after she came home, she took to the streets, the woods and fields, listening for the bell. Always she found him there where the bell had brought him home who could not find the way alone. It was the only way she knew how to keep him.

But the trouble of the cow-bell boy grew upon him—that and his loneliness, his wanderings. He frightened the other children in the neighborhood. He became no longer regarded. People like with the bell, they said, was growing into the beast he imitated.

There might have come a night when the mother, listening for the bell, could not hear it anywhere; when she could not take home her little boy. But kind hearts discovered the thing in time. It was the secretary of the Marion chapter of the Red Cross, Miss Jessie Rose, who came upon the cow-bell boy and reported his case.

There was no precedent for it in the law of county or state. The Red Cross had never known a case like it. But is it is the business of the Red Cross to help the helpless everywhere. The Marion chapter has taken the care of the cow-bell boy into its charge. Whether he can be cured, whether he can be placed in an institution for such persons, is not known; but one thing is sure, the chapter will see to it that the bell is no longer necessary, that some one cares for the boy, that the mother does not have to search for him nightly any more.

HUNGER STRIKER IS DEAD AT CORK

First of 11 Strikers in Cork Jail Dies After Going Over 2 Months Without Food

Cork, Oct. 18.—The death last night of Michael Fitzgerald, first of the eleven hunger strikers in the Cork jail to succumb to the results of their fast of more than two months probably will have an extremely bad effect upon the other hunger strikers, according to the jail doctors today. Although the men occupy separate cells, it is difficult to keep news of what is happening from reaching them.

Joseph Murray, Zane Hennesy and several of the other fasting prisoners are now so low that the end is expected shortly.

Hennessy's father was visiting the prison yesterday said he and a number of other relatives on learning that Fitzgerald was dying began reciting the Rosary, but before they had finished Fitzgerald was dead.

SOFT COAL BRODUCTION IS NOW 12,000,000 TONS WEEKLY

Washington, Oct. 18.—Bituminous coal production has reached the 12,000,000 ton weekly total which the National Coal association recently declared was necessary to insure against any shortage of the winter supply.

The geological survey announced today that the output during the week ended October 9, was 12,075,000 tons, an increase of 700,000 tons over production the week before. The average weekly output for the four weeks ended October 9 was placed at 11,[illegible] compared with an average weekly production before that of approximately 10,500,000 tons.

GREAT STATE FAIR WILL OPEN TODAY

Large And Representative Crowd Filling Raleigh Hotels

Raleigh, Oct. 19.—The largest and most representative crowd of North Carolinians that ever assembles at the State Capitol once each year is gathering in Raleigh this week in attendance on the State Fair. This week the crowd is more representative than usual because it is the year of a general election when the big politics campaign is waged. Scores of prominent men can be picked out on the fair grounds and in the hotel lobbies, and they are taking advantage of the fair occasion and opportunity to meet their personal friends from all over North Carolina. Many arrived Saturday and Sunday.

The occasion presents a fine opportunity also to newspaper men to learn the humor of the people of the various districts and counties with regard to the political parties and their candidates. It is being embraced by your correspondent and he has been struck with the repeated statements by visitors from all sections of the State who emphasize the assertion that the prospects of the national Democratic candidates have been vastly improved within the last two or three weeks. That the league of nations is close to the hearts of the great majority of North Carolina people, and that Candidate Harding has alienated many voters from his party by his more recent attitude of open hostility to the league and opposition to the ratification of a peace treaty, even with reservations.

As to Morrison and the State ticket, they all, with one accord, acclaim their admiration for the Democratic candidate for governor, who most of them have come to know better than they did in the days preceding the State primary. It is the concensus of opinion that the Democratic majority will be, proportionately, the largest ever polled for the State ticket. There is but one qualification to this impression and that is that it depends, of course, largely on the registration of the white women, especially in the eastern and central counties. The women of the west are largely registered already.

Get Familiar With Amendments

Every voter as a patriotic citizen should familiarize himself (and herself) with the merits of the five proposed amendments to the constitution and vote for their adoption. The first three "go together," and are absolutely necessary to the revaluation act provisions. The other two can be voted on separately if ratified and above address.

1. Give authority to the State to tax net income from all sources above exemption of not less than $2,000 for married man or widow or widower having dependent minor child or children and to all other persons not less than $1.00.

2 To limit poll tax to not exceeding $2 for State, and for municipalities, $1.00.

3. To reduce rate of tax on property for general expenses of State and counties from 66 2/3 cents to a maximum of 15 cents on each $100 worth of property.

4. To substitute a rule of one instead of two years residence in State and four months in precinct, as qualification for voting.

5. To abolish payment of poll tax as qualification for voting.

Parker and Negro Woman Circular

Candidate Parker, Republican nominee for governor, had a good size crowd to hear him in Raleigh, about half of them Democrats, but he disappointed them. Aside from his discussion of the taxation subject, in which he exalted the income tax and belittled the rest of the Democratic revaluation program, there was little real meat in his speech. He did not fulfill the hopes of many present by even referring to Joseph William Bailey's declaration that Parker was "the most densely ignorant man in public life in North Carolina on the taxation subject." But he has quit quoting Josiah's utterances on the subject some months back in an attempt to bolster up his own argument.

Candidate Parker, with much gusto, repeated that old threat which he has been making in every speech since the episode of the circulation of the letter to the negro, women occurred, in the hope that he could behead the issue of negro women votes in this election.

"I have not located the scoundrel yet," he declared, "but I have evidence, and as soon as I can fasten it on him I will brand the writer of that circular for what he is," etc. Parker knows as well as the people whom he speaks to on the subject, that no "white Democrat" had anything to do with it. He knows that he will NEVER be able to FASTEN IT on any such man. He knows perfectly well that he is making this kind of threat in the hope of fooling disgusted white Republicans, who refused to applaud his threat. Parker will make the same statement in the last speech of the campaign, the day before the election—for the same unworthy purpose. And he will still be compelled to say he has NOT YET fastened it on any white Democrat. Another display of cheap politics which Parker is still indulging, is his fine words for Gardner and Page, and denunciation of Morrison. Any half-wit knows why he does that [illegible] insult to his audience.

Anonymous Republican Slanders

One of the certain signs of the waning chances of the Republicans is the fact that numerous anonymous slanders against prominent Democrats in the form of "letters" have recently been received by voters of both sexes. The cowards who attempt to spill this kind of slow poison around will not even risk a postmark on their envelopes, mailing them on the trains, so that the recipients cannot tell where they were mailed. The slanderers will not influence any votes, but it is to be hoped they will break into the penitentiary ere long.

Absentee Voters Law Upheld

In upholding the constitutionality of the absentee voters' law, the State, Supreme Court was unanimous. The argument of the counsel for the Republican candidate for State treasurer who brought the suit, was that the soldiers had returned and there was no longer need of the law. Chief justice Clark, in his opinion, knocked it cold when he showed that forty-three states now have continued the statute in existence to protect citizens necessarily absent from their home precincts on election. He stated that the fact that only seventy per cent of the white men of this State had been voting of late years, was partly due to the failure of the authorities to provide an absentee voters' law sooner. None of the other states has repealed the law, and the court saw no reason why North Carolina should do so. It is fair in its operation and provisions to every party.

Morrison Back on The Stump

Everybody will be glad to learn that the temporary throat trouble from which Governor Morrison suffered a few days early last week, was not serious, and that he will be as thick in the fray as ever from now until November 2. He has proved one of the most effective campaigners in the history of the State, and the trouble with his throat was due to overexertion in responding to appeals to speak at places in addition to those on his regular itinerary, as made for him by the State chairman. People from the section recently covered by Governor Morrison say 'there has been nothing like it on the stump since the days of Bob Vance." They add that the people, women included, have not turned out in such large numbers in a generation.

W. D. LEWXAM.

Blames Senators For Instability Of World

Secretary Daniels Holds the Senate Majority Responsible For Post War Bloodshed

Springfield, Mo., Oct. 18.—Responsibility for the "blood of every man killed because of world instability" following the war "lies upon the head" of those senators who have sought to "scrap the immortal document of Versailles," Secretary Daniels declared in an address here tonight. The world today would be "stable and prosperous" if the senate majority "had measured up to its duty," as did American soldiers in the trenches, he added.

A "fundamental antagonism of spirit" underlay the positions of the two presidential candidates on the league of nations issue, Mr. Daniels declared Governor Cox, he said, stood for "devotion to principle" as against Senator Harding's "57 varieties of compromise."

"President Wilson," the secretary said, "had been attacked by opponents of the league simply because he is not a compromiser, and would not 'surrender his constitutional duty to senators and be a dupe too.'"

In their utterances on the "supreme issue of the campaign," it has been clearly presented to the American people, the secretary concluded, that "Harding stands for compromise, world unrest and senatorial supergovernment, whereas Cox stands for principle, world peace and constitutional government."

Will Organize An Odd Fellow Lodge

The writer of this article is a young man who was raised at the Odd Fellows' Orphan Home in Goldsboro, North Carolina, and who knows the benefits to the children of Odd Fellows of North Carolina, who are receiving training at this Home.

I am particularly desirous of interesting a number of the best men in this community in organizing a Lodge here. If there are any who are interested in this, please drop me a postal card in care of Parrish-Driver Company, signifying your willingness to meet me and we will have a speaker here who will explain in an address the fundamental workings of the order and will aid in the efforts to organize.

A special efficient Seven Man Degree Team from Goldsboro promises to help in any initiation work that we might have after the Lodge was organized, and continue this aid until we are able ourselves to do our own work.

I hope that there are quite a number who will be interested in this movement for a lodge of humanity.

Yours very truly,
L. C. THOMAS

Five Men Are Killed By Boiler Explosion

Two White Men, Indian and Two Negroes the Victims of Accident In Robeson County

Lumberton, Oct. 15.—Five Men, Henry and Jesse Bracy, white, Aren Oxendine, Indian, and two negroes, male and one horse, were killed at Bracy, Robeson county, early this morning when a boiler exploded at a cotton gin.

The explosion broke a plate glass door and a number of glass windows in Rowland three miles away. The boiler had been repaired the day before and it is supposed was left in an unsafe condition. The white men were all well known citizens.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

Changes In The Organic Law As Proposed By General Assembly

Chapter 5, Public Laws, Extra Session of the North Carolina General Assembly, 1920.

An Act to Amend Chapter 129 of the Public Laws of 1919, and to further amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact:

Section 1. That chapter one hundred and twenty-nine of the Public Laws of nineteen hundred and nineteen be and the same is hereby amended so as hereafter to read as follows.

Section 2. That the Constitution of the State of North Carolina be, and the same is hereby, amended in manner and form as follows:

I. Amend article five, section three by repealing the provision in said section, "that no income shall be taxed when property is taxed," and substituting in lieu thereof the following: 'Provided the rate of tax on incomes shall not in any case exceed six per cent and there shall be allowed the following exemptions to be deducted from the amount of annual incomes to wit: for a married man with a wife living with him or to a widower having minor child or children, natural or adopted, not less than $2,000; to all other persons not less than $1,000 and there may be allowed other deductions (not including living expenses) so that only net incomes are taxed."

II. By striking out section one of article five and substituting therefor the following:

"Section 1. The General Assembly levy a capitation tax on every male inhabitant of the State over twenty one and under fifty years of age, which said tax shall not exceed two dollars and cities and towns may levy a capitation tax which shall not exceed one dollar. No other capitation tax shall be levied. The commissioners of the several counties and of the cities and towns may exempt from the capitation tax any special cases on account of poverty or infirmity."

III. By striking out section six of article five and substituting therefor the following: "The total of the State and county on property shall not exceed fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars value of property, except when the county property tax is levied for a special purpose, and when the special approval of the General Assembly, which may be done by special or [illegible] the schools of the State for the term required by article nine, section three of the Constitution: Provided further, the State tax shall not exceed five cents on the one hundred dollars value of property."

IV. By striking out that part of the first sentence of section two, of article six ending with the word "election" before the word "provided," and substituting therefor the following: "He shall reside in the State of North Carolina for one year and in the precinct, ward or other election district in which he offers to vote four months next preceding the election."

V. By abrogating the following requirement of section four of article V: "And before he shall be entitled to vote have on or before the first day of May of the year in which he proposes to vote, his poll tax for the previous year as prescribed by article V, section 1, of the Constitution" and by abrogating the following proviso at the end of section 4 of article VI: "Provided such person shall have paid his poll tax as above required."

Section 3. That amendments I, II and III to the Constitution shall be considered as one amendment and amendments IV and V shall be considered as one amendment, and shall be submitted to the qualified voters of the whole State at the next general election.

Section 4. That the electors favoring the adoption of amendments I, II, and III shall vote ballots on which shall be written or printed, "For amendments to Limit Rate of State and County Taxes, and Amount of Poll Taxes and to Authorize Income Tax," and those opposed, ballots on which be written or printed, "Against Amendments to Limit Rate of State and County Taxes, and Amount of Poll Tax, and to Authorize Income Tax."

Sec. 5. That the electors favoring the adoption of amendments IV and V shall vote ballots on which shall be pritten or printed, "For Amendments to Change Requirements of Two Years Residence in the State and Payment of Poll Tax as Qualification for Voting," and those opposed, ballots on which shall be written or printed, "Against Amendments to Change Requirement of Two Years Residence in the State and Payment of Poll Tax as Qualification for Voting."

Sec. 6. That the election upon the amendments shall be conducted in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations as provided by the laws governing general elections, and if the majority of the votes cast be in favor of the Amendments, or any of them, it shall be the duty of the Governor of the State to certify the amendments receiving a majority of votes cast under the seal of the State to the Secretary of State, who shall enroll the said amendments so certified among the permanent records of his office, and the same shall be in force, and every part thereof, from and after the date of such certification.

Sec. 7. This act shall be in force from and after its ratification.

Ratified this 20th day of August, A. D., 1920.

Textile Workers To Accept Reduced Pay

Worcester, Mass., Oct 16.—Choosing between an indefinite shut down and a decrease in wages, about 2,000 employes of the S. Slater and Sons, Incorporated South Village woolen and worsted mills, will return to work on full time Monday, accepting a 15 per cent cut in pay. The present scale has been in force since June 1, when a 15 per cent increase was given and when the mills went on half time. The mill was closed Tuesday night because of "slack business" and operatives were told to look for work elsewhere.

Today, however, the new proposition was put up to them individually as they drew their pay and, with few exceptions, they acquiesced.

DROP IN PRICE SOFT COAL PREDICTED

Recent Decline Will Be Followed by More Decided Drop

New York, Oct. 17.—Prediction that the recent decline in the price of bituminous coal is to be followed by a "much more decided drop within a short time," was made here tonight by Charles S. Allen, secretary of the Wholesale Coal Trade association, of New York.

Mr. Allen said that his statement was "based upon a consensus of opinion of members of that association," which, he added, was due to the action this week of Attorney General Palmer in calling upon the coal operators to take steps "to reduce prices and eliminate profiteering."

Making public a telegram sent by Attorney General Palmer to the coal operators of northern West Virginia, urging them to use their influence in other districts to reduce prices and thus "lighten the work of the department of justice by reducing the number of prosecutions to be instituted for violation of the Lever act in charging unreasonable prices," Mr. Allen said:

"Among the New York wholesalers the opinion is general that Mr. Palmer has decided to give the operators an opportunity to remedy conditions at the source of supply, and if this action is not forthcoming they see a veiled suggestion in the last lines of the telegram that prosecution to end high prices at the source of production will follow.

The northern West Virginia operators, at a meeting here this week adopted a set of resolutions which reduced the price of coal at the mines.

Owing to Mr. Allen, asked the national coal association to take similar action, and the association had referred the resolutions to its federal relations committee, and they will probably "soon become a reality."

The national association numbers among its members more than 3,000 operators," said Mr. Allen, "including the biggest producers in the country, and if adoption of the resolutions has an effect similar to that in northern West Virginia, a sharp decline in prices throughout the country will follow."

Seize $30,000 Worth of Morphine

Miami, Fla., Oct. 17.—Morphine valued at more than $30,000 was seized by Federal agents here this morning when M. A. Decastro, a Cuban claiming Key West as his home, was arrested at the local railway station just as he was about to leave for the North with a suitcase full of drugs.

MAYOR McSWINEY IS STILL WITH US

Has Caught Slight Cold, But Doctors Take Every Precaution to Prevent Its Development

London, Oct. 18.—Terence MacSwiney, lord mayor of Cork, passed a very good night at Brixton prison, according to a bulletin issued early today by the Irish Self-Determination League. It is said he slept well but seems to have caught a slight cold. Every precaution however, is being taken to prevent its development.

In a later bulletin the league says a doctor has told MacSwiney that his condition is becoming more precarious. When he becomes unconscious the doctor is said to have declared he would feel bound to do all he could to save the lord mayor's life and would feed him all he could while he was unconscious. MacSwiney is quoted as saying that if any attempt was made to feed him under such conditions he would begin his hunger strike as soon as revived.

"In his present excitement of weakness," the bulletin says, the lord mayor naturally feels such action of feeding him would prolong his torture. He wishes it known, however, that he is perfectly happy. If there is any attempt to feed him while he is unconscious he will recommence his hunger strike as soon as revived, and whether life or death for his and his comrade is the outcome of the present struggle, they have won their battle and evacuation of Ireland by the enemy will follow very soon."

PRICES OF PRINTED PERCALES IS REDUCED FIFTY PER CENT

New York, Oct. 18.—A flat 50 per cent, reduction in the prices of printed percales to the cutting and jobbing trades was announced by selling agents of a well known line here today. This was said to be regarded in the trade as even more radical a readjustment of prices than that announced for bleached cottons last week. The slash in printed percales prices is to a basis of 15 cents for 4-4 64x60 goods and 17 cents for 4-4 68x72's.

FRIENDS OF LEAGUE PULL AWAY FROM SENATOR HARDING

Over 100 Men And Women Wont Follow Republican Nominee

MAKE PUBLIC ARTICLE STATING THEIR REASONS

The List of Signers Include Presidents of Oberlin, Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr And Mount Holyoke Colleges Put Patriotism Above Party Affiliations.

New York, Oct. 17.—A joint statement by "over one hundred representative men and women who have usually supported the Republican and Progressive tickets" announcing their intention to vote for Cox and Roosevelt and those Senatorial candidates "who stand honestly and frankly for ratification of the treaty and adherence to the League" was made public here tonight by Hamilton Holt, magazine editor.

This statement set forth that "it is now too late to talk of a new "Association of Nations' to be created under Republican auspices" and, repudiating the present Republican leadership that "has permitted the Republican party to become 'a little America' party," urged all Republicans and Progressives to "put patriotism above party" and add their names to the list of signers.

List Is Increasing

This list, according to Mr. Holt, is increasing daily. An analysis given out with the statement said that it included 15 Republican officers of the League to Enforce Peace; clergymen representing all the principal denominations; the presidents of Oberlin, Vassar, Smith, Bryn Mawr and Mount Holyoke colleges; several veterans of the great war and the former Republican or Progressive party managers and office-holders. In the last classification were listed Charles P. Howland, of New York; Violet M. Leroy, New York; Theodore Marburg, Baltimore; V. H. Nichols, Bennington, Vermont; Herbert Parsons, New York; Elias D. Salesbury, Indianapolis; Edwin E. Slosson, New York, Richard Wheeling, New York and Alice White, Wellesley, Mass.

G. O. P. for Isolation.

The statement declared that the [illegible] emphasizing the international responsibilities of America, from Lincoln to Taft.

Asserting that they held no brief for the present administration and did not insist "on any particular wording of reservations to any articles of the treaty," the signers set forth that they did not desire that "a cause which should have served to unite all parties in the same spirit of common service which was manifested in the great war should be made a basis of party difference in the present campaign."

"Such Republican statesmen as Andrew D. White, Joseph M. Choate, and Elihu Root labored for the development of the international law and for the organization of the world through the Hague conferences," read the statement. "We would continue in the path they indicated."

Not True Republicanism.

The statement then cited as proof that "national isolation has never been a Republican watchword" in President McKinley's attitude toward China; Theodore Roosevelt's intervention in the Russo-Japanese war; the work of William Howard Taft for the League of Nations; the Presidential candidacy of Charles E. Hughes" as protest against what he thought at that time was the indifference of the administration to our international responsibilities" and the Republican approval of abandonment by President Wilson, "of the party's historic policy of narrow nationalism to advocate a League of Nations."

"True Republican statesmanship would have welcomed and supported the covenant," continued the statement. "It would have seen in the league that one practicable means of restoring and increasing the authority of international law and its agencies designed ultimately to supplant war."

Declaring that "during the late war every one agreed that it was imperative to adopt some measures to prevent its recurrence," the statement continued:

Question Before People.

"The question confronting America is whether we shall accept the existing league or insist upon a new international agreement having the same object."

Dismissing the thought of a new "association of nations" the statement said: "The proposal to ask 48 member nations to 'scrap' the existing league, enter another peace conference and agree on some undefined experiment can no longer be taken seriously."

The statement then reviewed the work already under way of various agencies and said:

Vote For Democrats.

In closing, the statement said:

"In the absence of definite assurances that the Republican candidates will use their full influence to bring the United States into the league with such reservations as may be acceptable to the America people, we urge all Republicans and Progressives who put patriotism above party to join with us in working and voting for James M. Cox and Franklin candidates who stand honestly and frankly for ratification of the treaty and adherence to the league."