COX DEALS STRONG VERBAL BLOWS TO FOES IN ADDRESS

Democratic Nominee Mercilessly Belabors Republican Party for Its Stand on League of Nations

(Continued From Page One)

and with which "political expediency dwarfed every consideration either of the public interest or the maintenance of the honor of a great political party."

BIG PUNCHES IN RESERVE

But these were mere love taps compared with the punches he had kept in reserve for his opponent who, in advocating a separate peace with Germany, he accused of formulating a plan that "would not only be a piece of bungling diplomacy, but plain, unadulterated dishonesty."

He characterized Harding's League of Nations attitude as "deserving hte contempt of the world," and declared that the entire new project proposed "would be regarded as arrant madness or attempted international bossism." The Harding claim that the League of Nations would "result in our boys being drawn into military service" Cox denounced as hypocritical, and his preaching of "Americanism" as "an artful appeal to a selfish and provincial spirit."

REFERENCE TO LEAGUE CHEERED

No sentences of the entire speech, which was applauded generously throughout, met with such sweeping and enthusiastic cheers as these, referring to the League of Nations:

"Senator Harding proposes in plain words that we remain out of it. I favor going in.

"The Republican proposal means dishonor, world confusion and delay."

Cox's suggested reservations to the league covenant were stated in the same sort of precision, clearness and force as his denunciations of the Republican candidates' plan. Briefly, they convey merely adherence of the league to the fundamental power of supervising world peace and carrying out of such purpose of strict harmony with the terms and intent of the constitution of the United States.

RESERVATIONS ACCEPTABLE

But he made it clear he would not object to still further reservations of a purely interpretive character, in order that a basis of agreement may speedily be reached. In this respect Cox's position is regarded here as considerably more liberal than that of President Wilson.

Although careful perusal of the speech fails to disclose any utterance to which the president might reasonably take exception, and in general it follows progressive Wilsonian lines, its whole tone indicates the candidate's personal conviction that he is now the real leader of the party and responsible to it alone.

The presence of Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president, among the distinguished guests added considerable interest to the proceedings, but little enlightenment as to Wilson's personal views regarding Cox's speech. Tumulty indicated that he had come merely as a courtesy from the president to the candidate as well as in his capacity of friend and fellow Democrat.

Touching on the nation's duty to the young men who answered the call to arms, Cox said:

GRATITUDE ENDURING

Many elements have made our republic enduring; not the least of which is a sustained gratitude. The richest traditions of our land are woven from historic threads that tell the bravery of our soldiers of every war. They make the first impressions of history upon the minds of our children and bind the hearts of generations together. Never in all time will the performance of our soldiers in the late war be surpassed. From farm, forest and factory they gathered together in the training camps—from countryside and city—men whose hands were calloused by labor, others whose shoulders showed the stoop of office task—the blood of many nations flowing in their veins—and the same impulse ran from the front trench in Europe back to the first day of training. We must not forget that war breaks into the plans of young men, and their first chart of life is in a sense more important than any calculation later on, in college and shop—in every calling, they were building the base of their careers. Thousands of them by the circumstance of injury or the disturbance of domestic conditions which war always brings, were compelled to change their whole course of life. We owe a debt to those who died, and to those the honored dead left dependent. We owe a debt to the wounded; but we must realize that considerable compensation is due those also who lost much by the break in their material hopes and aspirations. The genius of the nation's mind and the sympathy of its heart must inspire intensive thoughtful effort to assist those who saved our all. I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers of the recent war is one of the most vital issues before the people, and I, as a candidate, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in my power to secure for them, without unnecessary delay, the immediate training which is so necessary to fit them to compete in their struggle to overcome that physical handicap incurred while in the service of their government. I believe also that the federal board of vocational rehabilitation as far as possible should employ disabled soldiers themselves to supervise the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, because of their known sympathy and understanding. The board itself and all agencies under it should be burdened with the care of securing for the disabled soldier who has finished his training adequate employment. These men will inspire future generations no less than they have themselves been inspired by the heroes of the past. No greater force for patriotic effort was found when we were drawn into the late conflict than the example and activity of our veterans of previous wars. Under the colors they loved gathered the soldiers of the past, bringing quickly to their support the new army of the republic. Response in the Southland by veterans who wore the gray inspired the youth with a zeal which aided greatly in the quick mobilization of our forces.

TRIBUTE TO WOMEN

The women of America, in emotion and constructive service, measured up during the war to every requirement, and emergency exacted much of them. Their initiative, their enthusiasm and their sustained industry, which carried many of them to the heavy burdens of toil, form an undying page in the annals of the time, while the touch of the mother heart in camp and hospital gave a sacred color to the tragic picture that feeble words should not even attempt to portray. They demonstrated not only willingness but capacity. They helped win the war, and they are entitled to a voice in the readjustment now at hand. Their intuition, their sense of the humanitarian in government, their unquestioned progressive spirit will be helpful in problems that require public judgment. Therefore, they are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right and because they will be helpful in maintaining wholesome and patriot policy. It requires but one more state to ratify the national amendment and thus bring a long delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses, that some one of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action.

OPPOSES HARDING'S THEORY

Senator Harding's theory of the great office to which he aspires, putting a thoroughly fair interpretation on his own words, is that the government of this country, so far as it is embodied in the executive, should be what he is pleased to call "government by party," as in contrast with the exercise by the president of his own best final judgment under the responsibility assumed by his solemn oath of office, taking into consideration the views of others, of course, in arriving at that final judgment, but recognizing no group of any kind, not sworn, as he is, to the faithful performance of the particular duties in question, and not subject to impeachment, as he is, in case of serious malfeasance in the performance of those duties. The latter is the conception of the presidency held by Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in initiating our great experiment in political and personal freedom under the constitution. It is the conception held by Lincoln and Roosevelt, by Cleveland and Wilson, and all other presidents of the past to whom history has assigned a significant place in the normal growth of our free institutions. It is the conception of the presidency to which, in case of success of the Democratic party in the coming election, my own best efforts shall be dedicated, with a solemn sense of responsibility to the Power above, to the people of the United States as a whole, and to the sacred oath of allegiance to the constitution and the laws. There is, and always will be, a useful place for parties in the conduct of a free government; but any theory of a "government by party," which must weaken this solemn sense of personal responsibility, or alter its traditional direction and turn it toward party or faction, can only accentuate the possible evils of party and thwart its possible advantages. I am sincerely grateful to the Democraitc party for the opportunity of public service which it has brought to me in the past, and for the willingness which it has shown to extend those opportunities to a still greater field; but I am glad to say that it has always recognised that my official duties were to the people as a whole, and has in no case attempted to interfere, under pretext of party responsibility, with my right of personal judgment, under oath, in the performance of those duties.

EDUCATION LAGGING

There must be an awakened interest in education. The assumption that things are all right is an error. There is more or less of a general idea that because our school system generally is satisfactory, and in most instances excellent, that sufficient progress is being made. The plain fact reveals two startling things, one, a growing decimation in the ranks of teachers, and the other, the existence of 5,500,000 illiterates. It is true that 1,600,000 of these are foreign born. The army of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptation from other activities which pay much better. We owe too much to the next generation to be remiss in this matter. Very satisfactory progress is being made in several states in the teaching of native born illiterates. The moonlight school in Kentucky has, in fact, become a historic institution. The practice has spread into other commonwealths, and bands of noble men and women are rendering great service. There should be no encroachment by the federal government on local control. It is the healthful reasonable individualism of American national life that has enabled the citizens of this republic to think for themselves, and, besides, state and community initiative would be impaired by anything approaching dependence. The central government, however, can inventory the possibilities of progressive education, and in helpful manner create an enlarged public interest in this subject.

Vice President Marshall Sees Highway Enthusiastic Over Scenic Panorama

Thomas Riley Marshall and Mrs. Marshall at Rotary club fountain on highway

Constant exclamations of pleasure over the inspiring scenery disclosed along the Columbia river highway were heard from Vice President Thomas R. Marshall and Mrs. Marshall and their guests when the party was taken over this famous drive Friday afternoon. It was not Vice President Marshall's first trip over the Columbia river highway, but he appeared to enjoy it as hugely as though it was his premier experience, and freely made comment on the various grand vistas that opened before the party on the journey.

At Crown Point the party was especially enthusiastic. Vice President Marshall declared the trip to this point is worth a journey from any part of the United States, and that the "See America First" propaganda certainly must give a decidedly prominent place to the Columbia river gorge.

Stops on this trip were made at Crown Point, Wahkeena falls, Multnomah falls, Horsetail falls and at Oneonta gorge.

"I was determined that Mrs. Marshall should have the pleasure of seeing this magnificent highway, and I wanted to enjoy it again myself, although I have been over it before. It is one of the grand trips of America," said Marshall, as he stood at the Rotary Wheel at Wahkeena.

With Mrs. Marshall were Mrs. John Allan Dougherty and Mrs. Thomas F. Walsh, and Marshall was accompanied by a party of Portland men, headed by John Dougal and Will Moore, collector of customs.

Returning from the highway the members of the visiting party went direct to the Multnomah hotel, which was their headquarters during their visit.

As train departing time neared the guests were hurried to waiting cars. Dr. George A. Lovejoy, chairman of the committee in charge of the local reception, had cars awaiting the visitors, but so flattering were the proffers of service from W. T. Turner that the vice president entered his car to enjoy the company of a new found friend. Other waiting cars whirled women of the party to the station and several cars full of admirers followed to wish Marshall a safe journey.

NO WOBBLING IN COX SPEECH, SAYS DAVID LAWRENCE

Governor Tackled Country's Problems With Directness and Proffers Solution, Is His View.

By David Lawrence

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Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 7.—Governor Cox, in his speech accepting the Democratic nomination for the presidency, took his stand squarely on the Democratic platform with respect to the League of Nations, but he went further, and interpreting that platform, specified the reservations, which, if elected president, he would accept.

He named first, one that gave America an absolutely free hand and legally notified the other nations that nothing in the treaty or league could interfere with the right of congress to declare war, or with the constitution itself, which, he pointed out, could not be contravened by any treaty, but was the supreme law of the land.

In his second reservation, the Ohio governor would insist that America state at the outset that she was entering the league only with the understanding that it was to maintain peace and comity. This, Mr. Cox believes, would enable America to remain aloof from any military alliance or other war making controversies.

CRITICIZES CHANGE ON LEAGUE

Governor Cox endeavors in his speech to show that Senator Johnson and Senator Harding are in absolute accord in opposing the League of Nations, and he takes the Republicans to task for abandoning the position they were in when they favored ratification of the peace treaty with reservations.

The difference between President Wilson and Governor Cox—and there is a substantial difference—lies in the willingness of the Democratic nominee to accept an all embracing reservation that would reassure the American people concerning the fears of super government and loss of sovereignty which Republican orators have successfully spread in the last year. Mr. Wilson used to brush those fears aside as nonsensical and would make an academic or legal argument supporting his contention. He never did give formal or outspoken approval to any set of reservations and, although he often said he would accept interpretative reservations, the impression which opposition speakers implanted was that he wanted the treaty ratified without the crossing of a "T" or the dotting on an "I."

READY FOR RESERVATIONS

Governor Cox senses this weakness in the Wilson defense of the treaty and says that, although the language of the covenant is clear and although "any high school boy" knows that the constitution cannot be swept aside by any treaty, nevertheless he is ready to include reservations which would absolutely prevent misunderstanding abroad and would carry reassurance at home.

Governor Cox tackles the many problems before the country with directness and, although some people may disagree with the conclusions he reaches, nevertheless, in almost every instance, he goes at questions with some solution.

"This is no time for wobbling," exclaimed the governor as he made his position clear on the League of Nations, on strikes and labor, on prohibition, on the transportation difficulties of the country.

WILL ENFORCE THE LAW

With respect to prohibition, Governor Cox called attention to the oath of office which a president takes on being inaugurated, namely "To preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States." He added that the "public official who failed to enforce the law is an enemy both to the constitution and to the American principle of majority rules."

He plainly left the inference that as long as there was an eighteenth amendment forbidding the manufacture of intoxicating beverages he would enforce the constitution. Of course the whole wet and dry argument rages about the question about how much alcohol is intoxicating and if congress passed a law specifying 4 per cent as the limit, it would take a decision by the supreme court to say the law was unconstitutional, and in the interval before the decision was rendered the executive branch of the government would simply be guided by the action of congress.

VETO NOT PROMISED

So Mr. Cox showed how he, as an executive, could neither nullify nor modify the constitution or the laws of congress. He didn't say, of course, that if congress should pass a law permitting light wines and beer he would veto that law. This still gives the so-called liberalization elements an opportunity to agitate for a law permitting light wines and beer for home consumption.

Perhaps the most interesting part of Governor Cox's speech was his proposal to reduce to a minimum all war taxes on the incomes of wage earners, salaried and professional people, agricultural producers and small tradesmen.

He suggested that instead of an excess profits tax there be placed a small tax of about 1½ per cent on the total business of every going concern, inasmuch as practically all other taxes would be removed. Governor Cox believes the small tax on gross business would scarcely be felt, especially by big business, which has been accused of transferring as much as 10 per cent to the consumer because of the inequality of the excess profits tax.

Senator Harding considered seriously the same suggestion of a sales tax but was dissuaded from putting it in his speech of acceptance by some of his advisors, who contended that the same tax in other countries had not proven sound economy.

BUSINESS MEN FAVOR TAX

It is true, however, that for the last year a steady campaign has been carried on by business men to have the sales tax substituted for the excess profits tax, and that sentiment in the Republican congress was favorable to the idea, but certain of the political leaders feared it might be a mistake to revise the tax laws on the eve of a presidential election. For this same forbearance, Governor Cox takes the Republican party to task, arguing that although the Republicans have had control of both houses of congress since the war, they have done nothing to modify the irksome tax laws.

Governor Cox discussed free speech and labor and employment with the same sort of directness, contending for instance, that too many employers want to see the government use the bayonet to put down strikes.

The Democratic nominee did not have the fine weather for the notification ceremonies that his Republican rival had three weeks ago as it began raining early. This gave the day a "wetness" that some of the Democratic wags from 13 Pacific Coast states.

Cox Headquarters Opened Saturday In San Francisco

San Francisco, Aug. 7.—(U. P.)—Cox headquarters were opened in San Francisco today immediately after the announcement was made that Senator Key Pittman of Nevada had been named by the Democratic national committee as Western regional director for the Cox campaign.

Pittman said tonight that his organization thus far is incomplete, but that it will include Governor Stewart of Montana, Senator Chamberlain of Oregon and Senator King of Utah as prominent workers.

Pittman will direct the campaign in Pacific Coast states.

New Jersey thought appropriate for the occasion.

The mysterious paragraph which Governor Cox intended to insert in his speech at the last moment was withheld. The governor was persuaded that it might detract from his speech in distracting attention from the many important issues discussed therein.

It could be better handled in a separate speech without injury to the purpose which the governor has in mind. Curiosity as to what the paragraph would be, reached an intense point and the fear of the governor's advisors was that it would be given an emphasis out of all proportion to the things already in the Democratic platform, and the speech of acceptance.

All Dayton Sings Famous Cox-Ohio Song for Campaign

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 7.—(U. P.)—Everyone of the numerous bands here today seemed to be playing just one tune; it was the Cox Ohio song, which reached a pinnacle of fame by its almost continuous use at San Francisco. It promises to be a big campaign song, and groups here and there were singing these improvised words:

Ohio! Ohio!
The hills send back the cry—
We're here to do or die,
Ohio! Ohio
We'll elect Jim Cox or know the reason why!

The original of the song was "Didn't He Ramble," and in another modified form was the battle-cry of the Buckeye Thirty-seventh division in France.

Opens Headquarters

Regina, Saskatchewan, Aug. 7.—The Great West Bank of Canada has been incorporated with headquarters here. The capital is fixed at $5,000,000, of which $250,000 must be paid up before business can be undertaken. American capital is interested and local men are named as provisional directors.

COX DECLARATIONS BRING HUGE CROWD TO ITS FEET

By Herbert W. Walker

Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 7.—(U. P.)—Governor James M. Cox tonight stands out as the new leader of the nation's democracy, having formally accepted the presidential nomination of his party here today with a militant speech full of direct campaign challenges to the Republicans.

Before one of the greatest crowds ever assembled for a notification ceremony, the nominee emphatically declared that he favors going into the League of Nations and pledged ratification of the treaty with non-destructive interpretations, if these are necessary to reach an agreement, as "the first duty" of the new administration. Both declarations caused the huge assemblage to jump to its feet with shouts and cheers.

Prominent Democrats joined with the crowd in approving the acceptance speech.

"It was an admirable speech," said Joseph P. Tumulty, secretary to the president. "Governor Cox has struck the note of true leadership."

"Governor Cox's address is a most forceful and courageous discussion of the most important issues of the day," said Senator Joseph T. Robinson, who delivered the notification address.

Norman E. Mack, New York, praised the address, but Senator Reed of Missouri declined to comment, saying he had not read the speech carefully.

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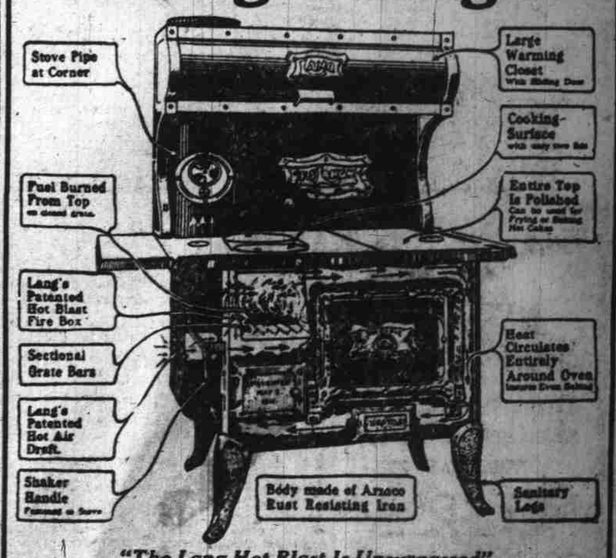

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