

On the first lap Aitken was leading. He had opened up the comfortable margin between himself and Chevrolet, who was second. Howard Wilcox was third and Hughie Hughes was running in fourth position. The rest were bunched.

Pete Henderson was forced out on the very first lap. The first lap was completed in 1:39.02. The second lap saw Aitken in the lead, running easy. Wilcox had moved into second position. Chevrolet was third. Hughie Hughes fourth and Ralph DePalma fifth. The others were stretched out along the course. The time for the second lap, five miles, was 3:11.85.

The Third Lap.

Coming under the wire in the third in the order of position for the first five cars remained unchanged, with the exception that Dave Lewis, in a Premier, had moved into fifth position and Wilcox was crowding Aitken for the lead. The time for three laps was 4:52.

The Fourth Lap.

On the fourth lap Wilcox and Aitken were staging a great battle. Howdy had swept up to Aitken's rear wheel and was crowding him closely. The time for ten miles was 0:36.53.

The fifth lap saw Aitken still holding a small lead over Wilcox, with Chevrolet 6 yards behind, followed by Hughie Hughes, who trailed.

The positions of the first three cars in the sixth lap remained the same. Wilcox was giving Aitken a great battle, but apparently did not have sufficient speed to overtake his old teammate.

CHRISTIAENS UNABLE TO START BECAUSE OF BROKEN SHAFT

Hughie Hughes Takes Alley's Place at Wheel—Cause of Withdrawal of Cars.

Sunrise at the historic Indianapolis speedway today found many drivers and mechanics working hard over motors that had been damaged in the grueling Cincinnati race last Monday, so as to be able to start in the Harvest auto racing classics in the afternoon. Three races were on the program. The first was for Class "B" nonstock, 300 cubic inches or under at twenty miles, total prize money \$100. The second event was at fifty miles, same classification and worth \$200 in prizes. The third, the main event, was an A. A. championship affair at 100 miles and worth \$100.

Bad news for officials as well as the fans came late in the morning when Josef Christiaens, head of the Sunbeam racing team, announced that he would be unable to start. It was known that Christiaens was working behind closed doors all yesterday afternoon and part of the night. This morning when the "Emperor" came out of his garage, he

prosecutor, as it was under his administration that what are known as "the Marion county frauds" were investigated and several prominent Republican politicians were prosecuted. The prominence of Mr. Hooton in his work and in other cases earned him the regard of the good citizens of the city who wished reform in the administration of the city and county governments.

Became Prosecutor in 1907.

Mr. Hooton became prosecutor in 1907 at a time when the Republicans had been long in control of the Marion county government. The prosecutor's office had been handed down from one to another favored Republican, and soon there was a revolt among the Republicans, which assisted the Democrats in electing Mr. Hooton when it seemed almost impossible for any Democrat to obtain office in the county.

He defeated Charles Benedict, the Republican nominee for prosecutor, who had held the office for a term succeeding John Ruckelshaus. Mr. Hooton held office for two terms, defeating Harry Chamberlain, the Republican nominee the second time he was nominated by the Democrats.

Mr. Hooton played an important part in breaking up what was known as the "courthouse ring" and bringing to light frauds, in which the county had lost much money. It was his activity as a prosecutor in charge of the grand jury that made it possible for much evidence to be obtained against Republican office-holders, county employees, and men who were charged with complicity in seeking to defraud the county. Few prosecutors have done so much hard work for the good of the community, or have had so

Continued on Page Eighteen.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU, Indianapolis, September 9, 1916
Temperature

September 9, 1916.		September 9, 1916.	
		7 a. m.	2 p. m.
7 a. m.	70	70	60
12 m.	81	72	76
3 p. m.	83	72	78

Barometer	
7 a. m.	30.16
12 m.	30.16
3 p. m.	30.12

Local Forecast

Local forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 1 p. m., September 10. Fair tonight and probably Sunday; warmer tonight.

Forecast for Indiana: Probably fair tonight and Sunday; warmer tonight.

Forecast for Illinois: Fair tonight and warmer in west part; Sunday unsettled, with probably showers north and central parts; fresh southerly winds Sunday.

Weather in Other Cities

The following table shows the state of the weather in other cities at 8 a. m.

Station	Bar. Temp.	Weath.
Amarillo, Tex.	29.92	66 Clear
Bismarck, N. D.	29.69	58 S & Cldy
Boston, Mass.	29.38	62 Cloudy

he was "determined that order shall be maintained in the city, the safety of the traveling public insured, and protection given to life and property."

"The full police power of the city government will be used to that end," he said.

Would Tie Up Coal.

John P. Riley, president of the district council of the International Longshoremen's Association, said today he had instructed the 1,800 members of the Tide-water Boatmen's Union not to handle barges laden with coal for the Interborough Rapid Transit Company's power houses. The order, Riley said, also affects coal passers employed by the Interborough, and will cripple, if not entirely stop, the Interborough system, which includes the subways and elevated roads of Manhattan and the Bronx.

WARNING GIVEN PARENTS.

Two More Cases of Infantile Paralysis Reported to Health Board.

Two additional cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the city board of health today, making a total of five new cases that have been recorded during the last forty-eight hours. Nine cases have been reported during the summer, and the appearance of five cases in so short a time is causing the city board of health uneasiness.

The new infantile paralysis patients are: Ethel Neidlinger, four years old, 115 West Twenty-eighth street, and Joseph Miller, one year old, 1322 Doloss street.

The nearest city to Indianapolis where the infantile paralysis epidemic has gained great headway is Toledo, O., where, according to Dr. Herman G. Morgan, secretary of the Indianapolis board of health, more than 100 cases have been reported. The board of health has warned parents to keep their children out of public places as much as possible.

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FRENCHMAN REJECTS \$135,189 HELD BY STATE BANK HEAD.

TRUST CO. SOLD PROPERTY

NEW YORK. September 8.—An application before the supreme court today revealed that Jacques Lebaudy, self-styled "Emperor of the Sahara," has refused to accept \$135,189 all that is left of his em

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Continued on Page Eighteen.

WEATHER INDICATIONS.

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU
Indianapolis, September 9, 1916

Temperature

September 9, 1916.		September 9, 1916.	
7 a. m.	70	7 a. m.	60
12 m.	81	12 m.	78
2 p. m.	82	2 p. m.	78

Barometer

7 a. m.	30.05
12 m.	30.15
2 p. m.	30.12

Local Forecast

Local forecast for Indianapolis and vicinity for the twenty-four hours ending 1 p. m., September 10. Fair tonight and probably Sunday; warmer tonight.

Forecast for Indiana: Probably fair tonight and Sunday; warmer.

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Weather in Other Cities

The following table shows the state of the weather in other cities at 8 a. m.

Station	Bar. Temp.	Weather
Amarillo, Tex.	29.32	66 Clear
Bismarck, N. D.	29.60	58 Cloudy
Boston, Mass.	29.38	62 Cloudy
Chicago, Ill.	30.14	68 Clear
Cincinnati, O.	30.44	68 Clear
Denver, Colo.	29.64	58 Cloudy
Dodge City, Kas.	29.80	68 Clear
Helena, Mont.	29.78	48 Partly
Jacksonville, Fla.	29.75	78 Partly
Kansas City, Mo.	29.24	44 Clear
Little Rock, Ark.	29.22	79 Clear
Los Angeles, Cal.	29.92	60 Cloudy
Mobile, Ala.	29.80	74 Clear
New Orleans, La.	29.30	82 Cloudy
New York, N. Y.	29.92	68 Cloudy
Oklahoma City, Okla.	29.36	68 Clear
Omaha, Neb.	29.38	65 Cloudy
Pittsburg, Pa.	29.12	59 Partly
Portland, Ore.	29.16	50 Clear
Rapid City, S. D.	29.49	56 Cloudy
San Antonio, Tex.	29.94	74 Clear
San Francisco, Cal.	29.56	54 Clear
St. Louis, Mo.	30.10	61 Clear
St. Paul, Minn.	30.05	63 Rain
Washington, D. C.	29.03	65 Clear

J. H. BRUNINGTON, Meteorologist.

The Third Lap.

Coming under the wire in the third lap in the order of position for the first five cars remained unchanged, with the exception that Dave Lewis, in a Premier, had moved into fifth position and Wilcox was crowding Aitken for the lead. The time for three laps was 4:51.

The Fourth Lap.

On the fourth lap Wilcox and Aitken were staging a great battle. Newdy had gone up to Aitken's rear wheel and was crowding him closer. The time for ten miles was 6:28.53.

The fifth lap saw Aitken still holding small lead over Wilcox, with Chevrolet 8 yards behind, followed by Hughes, who trailed.

The positions of the first three cars in the sixth lap remained the same. Wilcox was giving Aitken a great battle, but apparently did not have sufficient speed to overtake his old teammate.

CHRISTIAENS UNABLE TO START BECAUSE OF BROKEN SHAFT

Hughie Hughes Takes Alley's Place at Wheel—Cause of Withdrawal of Cars.

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Bad news to officials as well as the fans came late in the morning when Peter Christiaens, head of the Sunbeam racing team, announced that he would be unable to start. It was known that Christiaens was working behind closed doors all yesterday afternoon and part the night. This morning when the Belgian came out of his garage, his eyes told of an all-night tussle with his motor. "It's no use, I can't start," he thought. "I took my crank shaft yesterday and bent it," was all he said. When asked whether he would take the Sunbeam Chevrolet is named to drive, he said: "I think not, I have not talked to Louis yet but he will start the race unless we decide differential before the race."

Garages Alive Early.

The sound of the hammer and the snort of exhausts began as early as 6 o'clock and by 8 the garages were alive with hustling workers. Ed Rawlings, after sweating over his Duluth Special the greater part of the night, found that the crankshaft was severely damaged and

says what he does and in the way that he does, there is a reason. I'll explain. For three years and more, it has been my fortune or misfortune to hear the speeches made in the Senate of the United States. The Republican candidate is now repeating these speeches in abbreviated form from the stump. It will be remembered that on leaving the bench the candidate began "ringing" members of his party. Cordova notes taken at these conferences constituted campaign material. As his tour progressed, I commenced to recognize speeches I had heard in the Senate, but I detected a soft-pedal tone, which was intended, no doubt, for the ears of the progressive face of the party.

When the candidate announced the infallibility of the protective tariff, I recognized the oft-expressed views of Senator Gillette of New Hampshire. When he declared that we were dwelling in a fool's paradise, I heard an echo of the voice of Reed Smoot of Utah. When he talked about Mexico I could shut my eyes and see before me the figure of Senator Fall. When he condemned pork in connection with rivers and harbors bills, I tasted again in homeopathic doses the speeches weary hours long of former Senator Burton of Ohio who was the chairman of the house committee on rivers and harbors for so many years that he well knew about the "pork" in the bills he had fathered.

Pentose and Civil Service.

"And when the candidate assaulted the civil service record of the administration, I realized that he had heard from that political purist Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania, for when a dynasty goes into exile, as the Republican party did four years ago, it distrusts its crown jewel to the keeping of its most faithful follower; that the loyal may gather around it whenever a hope of return to power again exists. So, when the Republican party passed from power, it intrusted its crown jewel, civil service reform, to Senator Penrose, who locked it up in the safe of a young men's Republican club of Philadelphia, where it remained until the club was sued for an overdue liquor bill, whereupon the senator took it out of the safe to avoid its sale to satisfy the club's debts, and carried it to Washington, where he exhibited it in the United States senate, and around about it there the faithful gathered and wept tears of mingled sorrow and joy.

But in the speeches which have been so recognizable as repeating what had been heard in the United States senate, I have found nothing that ever fell from the lips of such senators as Cummins, Kenyon, La Follette, Clapp, Norris or Gronon. The candidate's inspiration springs from the speeches of Penrose, Gillette, Smoot, Fall—senators of the standpat wing of the party.

The progressive face of the party would not stand much show against the standpat neck under a changed administration, because the rule of seniority would beget all important chairmanships of committees on the senators whose ideas are being forced on the country through the speeches of the presidential candidate. Penrose would become chairman of the powerful finance committee of the senate, and would give his name to the party's new tariff bill. Gillette would head the committee on rules and Smoot that of public lands. The chairmanship of the very important committee on appropriations would fall

injury to the timing was the cause of his trouble. When he pulled the motor down yesterday he discovered the real trouble.

Arthur Klein, well known to local fans, wired last night that he would have to withdraw his Kleinart as he was unable to get the car ready in time. This is another case of where a motor was burned up at Cincinnati.

Hughie Hughes Gets Mount.

A switch was made in the pilot house of the Hoskins Special late last night, and as a result Hughie Hughes will be at the wheel of this car instead of Tom Alley, who drove the machine at Cincinnati. Hoskins, the owner, would not give out a statement explaining his reasons for making the shift. Alley is an Indianapolis boy who is a great favorite.

W. J. Muller withdrew the Dans l'Argent, asserting that he could not get ready in time. The car is equipped with a Hudson motor and showed considerable speed at Cincinnati. Dans l'Argent is French for "in the money."

Ralph DePalma's garage was the center of attraction early. Ralph received a lot of hero worship when it became known that he would take Charley Merz's place at the wheel of the Indianapolis Peugeot. As a teammate of Johnny Aitken, pilot of the other local Peugeot, DePalma, already the idol of American speed fans easily became the hero of the track.

Gable Delayed in Chicago.

The withdrawal of the cars mentioned above, as well as DePalma's original entry, left fifteen of the original twenty cars entered to face Charlie Sedwick, starter. Jack Gable was to drive the Burman Special, but had not arrived at the track and was not expected, as it is known that he arrived in Chicago yesterday, but could not get out in time to get here. Gable telephoned that his car was ready, but that he could not make connections. The Burman Special is being campaigned by Louis Erbs in honor of the dead driver. All of the winnings outside of the actual expenses incurred while racing are turned over to Mrs. Bob Burman. With Gable out the starters' list was cut to fourteen.

Johnnie Aitken, the local boy who uncrowned the great Dario Resta at Cincinnati, Labor day, was a big attraction around the oval. The small boy who managed to beat the gate in some manner or who was permitted to sneak in with a driver had nothing but eyes for Aitken.

Attention for Aitken.

A battery of camera men arrived early and of course Aitken came in for considerable attention.

Another pilot who received considerable attention was Louis Chevrolet, the only surviving member of the old Buick racing team. Chevrolet was at the wheel of the English Sunbeam which Frank Galvin has been driving with great success. Those who know the ability of Chevrolet say that with the great English fly beneath him he will be hard to beat, especially in short races. Chevrolet said in the morning that he would probably sign to drive the Sunbeam for the rest of the racing season, but that

advantage of every opportunity to learn what the Carranza government has been doing or has in prospect for the restoration of the war-torn country to normal conditions. From Mr. Paul, head of the railways which the de facto government has taken over for war purposes, it was learned that approximately three-fourths of the total mileage in the republic is again in operation. Many bridges have been destroyed and replaced with inadequate temporary structures, and much rolling stock has been worn out or burned. Mr. Paul estimated the amount necessary to restore the regular operation. As minister of commerce Bonillas has come to the reconstruction progress.

RAID CAMP

Thirty Mexicans, Thought to Be Followers of Villa, Steal Mule.

EL PASO, Tex., September 9.—Thirty Mexicans, supposed to be Villa followers, raided an engineers' camp of the American punitive expedition and escaped with a mule, according to members of the expeditionary force arriving here yesterday from Mexico by way of Columbus, N. M. This raid, which took place last Wednesday on an isolated part of the camp at Cuauhtemoc, is believed by military authorities here to have been responsible indirectly for the rumor of a clash between the Fifth cavalry and Sixteenth Infantry of regulars and a band of Villa followers south of El Valle, Chihuahua.

Information received at the military headquarters in El Paso confirms the presence of Villa in the Santa Clara canyon. Villa, on his northward march, told the natives he intended to eat dinner at Parral on the Mexican Independence day, September 16, but he later said he would take part in the celebration at Chihuahua City on the evening of September 15, which is carnival night in Mexico.

WOMEN PLEASED BY SPEECH OF WILSON

Continued from Page One.

played the "Star-Spangled Banner," and all the women delegates stood and clapped. Mr. and Mrs. Wilson walked onto the stage between two lines of forty-eight women bearing American and suffrage flags. Secretary and Mrs. Daniels were in a box.

The theater was packed with women, but only a few men were present. Several thousand people were turned away and packed the board walk and streets outside the theater.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the suffrage association, presided, and Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, the honorary president, sat next to her. The speakers

June Caprice, in "Little Miss Happiness," will be seen at the Alhambra theater Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. This is Miss Caprice's second picture under the management of William Fox. She plays the role of the same type of quiet girl she was in "Caprice of the Mountains." The cast includes Harry Hillard, Sarah Alexander, Zena Keefe, Lee Kennedy, Sydney Brace, Robert Vivian and Lucia Moore. Cartoon comedies of "Mutt and Jeff" and the Universal animated weekly will complete the light at Dusk," a photo of the rise of a man from Russian peasant to the American steel king, will be Friday and Saturday. is the leading role in the st's weekly news film picture.

Johnny Aitken, Ralph De Palma, Hughie Hughes, Charley Merz, Peugeot, Louis Chevrolet, Dario Resta,

Circle.

"A Trip Through the Indiana State Fair," a picture of local interest, will be shown at the Circle theater, Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday. The principal photoplay attraction for the first part of the week will be "The Thoroughbred," a picture of Kentucky life, with Frank Keehan and Margaret Thompson in the leading roles. A Keysone comedy with DeWolf Hopper in the leading role will be shown. H. P. Stothart, of New York, who has been directing the Hammerstein light opera, "Katinka," will take charge of the Circle orchestra next week. Norma Talmadge will appear in the Fine Arts production of "The Social Secretary" Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

Crystal

"Friday, the Thirteenth," a Brady-made World production, will be shown at the Crystal Monday and Tuesday. Robert Warwick has the leading role in the picture of the Stock Exchange. An issue of the Pathé news will be shown. "The Smugglers," a Famous Players production, with Donald Brian, will be the attraction Wednesday and Thursday. It is a farce-comedy with a new version of the "smuggler play." A travelelopement will complete the program. "The Selfish Woman," a Lasky-Paramount production, with Wallace Reid and Cleo Ridgely, will be on the screen Friday and Saturday. It is a melodrama of do-

dent somewhere in a rotating system. And the whole thing is a calculation of power and an adjustment of parts.

Rapidity of Its Growth.

"The astonishing thing about the movement which you represent is not that it has grown so slowly, but that it has grown so rapidly. No doubt for those who have been a long time in the struggle, like your honored president, it seems a long and arduous path that has been trodden, but when you think of the cumulating force of this movement in recent decades you must agree with me that it is one of the most astonishing tides in modern history. Two generations ago, no doubt Madam President will agree with me in saying it was a handful of women who were fighting for this cause. Now it is a great multitude of women who are fighting for it.

In deciding how we shall vote this year, the voter must decide whether he wants to turn all the important committees of the Senate—the committee which control an administration and through which the administration must legislate—over to men who were brought up in the Aborigine school of statesmanship and are wedded to its policies.

"Up to this time, reasons why Democrats should be put out of power are left to the imagination. The main reason seems to be that the Republicans just want control again. The country is satisfied with trade conditions and with business, which is unprecedentedly large; the people are satisfied with the record of achievements, which includes more remedial legislation than ever was written by any two administrations; our opponents fail in their speeches and in their platform to promise anything in the way of repeal or substitution. Then, what would be the effect of a change of administration? The effect would come in the failure of the Republicans to enforce the remedial legislation, which the Democrats have enacted.

Many good people are beguiled by the idea that once a statute is on the books, enforcement of it naturally follows. This idea is a mistaken one. We are a law-abiding people, that is true, and once a decree is entered by a court there is with us all a people a sense of obedience to law, which finds expression in the quiet and peaceful enforcement of that decree, however unjust it may be, but in the practical workings of statutory enactments, enforcement must be left to the friends of the enactments, or the enactments will become absolutely valueless. In our attitude toward statutory law, we are a Spartan people. Crime consists, not in violating a law but in being detected in its violation. The Republicans were opposed to the remedial legislation enacted by the Democrats. They opposed it as much as they dared to oppose it. They might not repeal it, if returned to power, but they would not enforce it. The Democratic record of achievements would fall of its own weight.

People Desired the Legislation.

"The people wanted this remedial legislation and they continue to want it and they want it enforced honestly, intelligently, aggressively. Their intelligence and sense of justice will urge them to see to it that the President of the United States shall be commissioned to administer what he has caused to be created. They care nothing for the game of 'now you see it and now you don't.' What is 'social justice' to the Progressives is unwise legislation, which shall never be enforced to the standpatter. This pretense is too flimsy to be consummated even by appeals to blood and race and creed or by the arraying of citizens against each

and Christians, in some very fast clocked unofficially in some very fast workouts.

A number of the bands that competed in the band contest arrived early, and the members made a short visit to the garages. Their various and gay colored uniforms lent a gay foreground to the black and dirty background of the garages and workers therein.

OLD SOL DOES HIS BEST.

Many Early Birds at the Speedway—Guards Well Trained.

With an early autumn sun training all its heavy artillery on the speedway, the day for the harvest autumn racing classic dawned clear and bright. Even in the first salute of old Sol there was a promise of fair weather. A gentle breeze sprang up from the east at an early hour and continued to dispense its comfort-giving properties to the tired men in the sheltering garages.

The gates to the big oval were thrown open at 8:30, but long before that time many began knocking for admittance at the entrances. The early arrivals were composed mostly of guests from the rural districts who visited the state fair, and who remained over to witness the great speed struggle.

As early as 11 o'clock the infield was alive with several hundred fans who lined the fences separating them from the garages, and watched the drivers and mechanics working over their iron steeds. Ambitious youths and camp followers, who spent the early morning hours in the open in order to cheat the gatekeeper, found that even though the old guards were doing duty on the Mexican border, there was an efficient and well-trained organization under Captain A. J. Parry.

At 1 o'clock the crowd began to arrive in every style of conveyance invented since Adam. Many there were that used the old reliable shoe line. They arrived tired and dust-covered but happy and excited in anticipation of the speed battle between America's premier race drivers.

After 12 o'clock the Ben Hur line was running cars at frequent intervals, and each train was carrying a fairly large crowd. The jam at the speedway gates of autos was not nearly so great as the annual Decoration day race, but the attendants found that they had a job on their hands in distributing the autos throughout the grounds.

The infield crowd was heaviest directly behind the pits and surrounding the press and judges stands. Old race followers estimated that not more than 3,000 were in the grounds at 1 o'clock.

An hour before the race there was not more than 5,000 people in the grounds, but they were coming fast.

that suffrage should come through action by the states.

At the time the United States was formed, Mr. Wilson said, only a lawyer knew enough to run the nation, but since the civil war the country has been faced more and more by social questions, and women have more and more taken an interest in public affairs.

"The whole nature of our political questions has been altered," he said.

Speaking of the future of the movement, Mr. Wilson declared that the tide was rising and would come to its flood.

The President talked for fifteen minutes, just the time occupied by the other speakers. At the conclusion of his address he went to his hotel.

Following is the text of President Wilson's address:

Madam President, Ladies of the Association—I have found it a real privilege to be here tonight and to listen to the addresses which you have heard. Though you may not all of you believe, I would a great deal rather hear somebody else speak than spew myself, but I should feel that I was omitting a duty if I did not address you tonight and say some of the things that have been in my thoughts as I realized the approach of this evening and the duty that would fall upon me.

Women's Part Larger.

And there are some interesting historical connections which I would like to attempt to point out to you. One of the most striking facts about the history of the United States is that at the outset it was a lawyer's history. Almost all of the questions to which America addressed itself, say a hundred years ago, were legal questions, were questions of method, not questions of what you were going to do with your government, but questions of how you were going to constitute your government—how you were going to balance the powers of the states and the federal government, how you were going to balance the claims of property against the processes of liberty, how you were going to make your government up so as to balance the parts against each other so that the legislature would check the executive, and the executive the legislature, and the courts both of them put together. The whole conception of government when the United States became a nation was a mechanical conception of government, and the mechanical conception of government which underlay it was the Newtonian theory of the universe.

If you pick up the Federalist, some parts of it read like a treatise on astronomy instead of a treatise on government. They speak of the centrifugal and the centripetal forces and locate the Presi-

Constitution that it had been successfully operated, because the Americans could run any constitution. But there have been a great many technical difficulties in running it.

"And then something happened. A great question arose in this country which, though complicated with legal elements, was at the bottom a human question, and nothing but a question of humanity. That was the slavery question, and is it not significant that it was then, and then for the first time, that women became prominent in politics in America? Not many women. Those prominent in that day are so few that you can almost name them over in a brief catalogue, but nevertheless they then began to play a part in writing, not only but in public speech, which was a very novel part for women to play in America; and after the civil war had settled some of what seemed to be the most difficult legal questions of our system, the life of the nation began not only to unfold, but to accumulate.

"Life in the United States was a comparatively simple matter at the time of the civil war. There was none of that underground struggle which is now so manifest to those who look only a little way beneath the surface. Stories such as Dr. Davis has told were uncommon in those simpler days. The pressure of low wages, the agony of obscure and unremunerated toil did not exist in America in anything like the same proportion that they exist now. And as our life has unfolded and accumulated, as the contacts of it have become hot, as the populations have assembled in the cities and the cool spaces of the country have been supplemented by the feverish urban areas, the whole nature of our political questions has been altered. They have ceased to be legal questions. They have more and more become social questions, questions with regard to the relations of human beings to one another—not merely their legal relations, but their moral and spiritual relations to one another.

Gathers in Force.

"And this has been most characteristic of American life in the last few decades. And, as these questions have assumed greater and greater prominence, the movement which this association represents has gathered cumulative force. So that if anybody asks himself, 'What does this gathering force mean?' if he knows anything about the history of the country he knows that it means something that has not only come to stay, but has come with conquering power.

"I get a little impatient sometimes about the discussion of the channels and methods by which it is to prevail. It is going to prevail and that is a very superficial and ignorant view of it which attributes it to mere social unrest. It is not merely because the women are dis-