"Republicans on Verge of Naming Hughes, Gosh, How They Dread It!" Says Samuel G. Blythe

'HARD TO TEACH OLD GUARD NEW TRICKS'-BLYTHE

If Republicans Win With Justice Hughes, They Lose, He Says

ROOSEVELT "BOGEY MAN"

Candidates Cling to Moldering Chances and "Night Was Dark and Dreary"

By SAMUEL G. BLYTHE

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CHICAGO, June 8.—The Republican Platform Committee last night fought bitterly over the results that are expected to bring peace and harmony to a sadly jangled party. The shattered remnants of the veteran Old Guard sobbed softly in their sheltered retreats in the big hotels along Michigan Boulevard; the Progressives sought eagerly to convince each other that the yapping and yampering of twelve hundred extremists confined within four walls meant one clear call for an adoring people for their hero, T. Roosevelt; the favorite sons made their final floppings and flappings; the rumormongers came forth with fresh juicy rumors every hour.

The strategists extolled their own strategies and depreciated the activities of all others except the Hughes men, who were jubilant in a decorous and dignified manner, as befitted the austerity of their candidate. The ultimatums came fluttering from the mileographs in stern and uncompromising multitude. The claimants made their irrevocable claims, and it rained.

It rained and the press agents were very, very weary. The candidates clung to their moldering polls and the night was dark and dreary. Moreover, last night was the end of a dreadful day, and today is just as unpromising. For, to tell the truth, the Republicans are on the verge of nominating for President Mr. Justice Hughes, of Washington, D. C., and gosh, how they dread it.

COLONEL'S ROLE.

The versatilities of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt are so many that the mere catalogue of them would take a hand's breadth of space, but never in his varied career has he appeared in a more adroitly conceived, ingeniously developed or impressively executed character than that he is displaying now of "bogie man" for the shattered and shivering Old Guard of the Republican party.

He has frightened them into a panic of self-sacrifice for what he has made them do, and none knows it better than they do, as it will get them nothing, save the slight satisfaction of retaining sufficient control of a convention they were three years in putting together to refuse the Colonel a nomination.

This will be a Pyrrhic victory that will linger long in our political annals. They have sternly set their faces against the nomination of the Colonel, but in order to defeat that nomination they have acquiesced in the nomination of Hughes. If they win they lose. They do not intend to allow themselves to be humiliated by taking Roosevelt, which would be a very great humiliation, indeed, from their viewpoint, and in order to escape that they expect to put themselves at the mercy of a man whose record as a humiliator of machine politicians is surpassed by few.

NO FAITH IN MACHINE.

They are doing it because they are scared, frightened over the possibility of a Roosevelt movement they might not be able to stem. They are doing it because they have no faith in the lasting qualities of their elaborately constructed machine. They are doing it because they feel they have no other recourse. They are doing it because of all the candidates for this nomination there have been only two who have been of calibre great enough to warrant consideration. They have two evils to choose from, and they took a desperate chance.

They were in a panic all day yesterday and are in a panic this morning. They think they must hurry, else Roosevelt will undo them. The sentiment for Hughes that will enable them to get their men together in sufficient number for the Justice gives them their chance to escape the "Bogie man." And they have wavered into line behind the Justice. There is no use wasting words over it. The Republican leaders in this convention were scared into consenting to the nomination of Hughes. And Roosevelt was the medium of their scare.

NOTHING FURTHER TO TRY.

There is talk here and there this morning that the Old Guard may pluck up enough courage to hold off a bit and try for a combination on some other, but the talk does not amount to much. It is hard to teach an Old Guard new tricks. They exhausted their little bag full in getting this convention together, and now they have nothing further to try. It was a beautiful machine they built, on paper, but they never have been sure that it would work when the power was turned on, and they cannot escape the feeling that as soon as it is running, Roosevelt will throw a monkey wrench into it. So they intend to hurry, use the machine for Hughes and await results, hoping for the best, but expecting the deplorable worst.

They do not know whether the Colonel will indorse Hughes or not. They are afraid he will not; they are afraid the Progressive convention will nominate Roosevelt, and this fear is well grounded. They are afraid of a dozen other things, and one of the chief of these is that Mr. Hughes himself may step in and refuse what they have planned to offer him, unless they can make it appear spontaneous and verging on the unanimous.

Imaginative persons are rushing about preaching and pointing out where combinations may be made to stop this. There is a rumor of adhesions between favorite sons. There are candidates proposed who are sure, their backers say, to have the genial indorsement of Roosevelt. The most fantastic of these is General Leonard Wood.

But the Old Guard is through. This morning they are disconsolately admitting that Hughes is likely to be nominated. They may think up and try to turn another trick, but as this is written they are sadly preparing to respond to the popular demand.

C. P. TAFT DENIES REPORT HE IS SUPPORTING HUGHES

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Charles P. Taft, publisher of the Cincinnati Times-Star, whose millions were used in the campaign of his brother, William Howard Taft, states that neither he nor his bankroll is backing Justice Hughes for President.

"There is absolutely no truth in the rumor," said Mr. Taft. "I am at a loss to know how the report started. I am out of politics and what money I have is out. The rumor goes to show, however, [illegible] the people all over the country want Hughes for President.

"How about me? Well, here in Ohio, [illegible]"

Hughes' Maximum 360, Roosevelt Men Contend

CHICAGO, Ill., June 8.—From sources closest to Theodore Roosevelt it was learned late last night that the following is the result of their canvass of Republican delegates:

Hughes, according to the estimate of the Roosevelt manager, will have 230 votes on the first ballot. His maximum strength on any subsequent ballot will be 360. This vote cannot be increased unless he should obtain the support of Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, which Hughes lacks at present.

LEADERS ADMIT PEACE OUTLOOK GIVES NO HOPE

Two Conventions Heading Toward Break—Hold Harmony Conference Today

PENROSE ON COMMITTEE

Hughes Looks Like Republican Winner—Bull Moose May Name Governor Johnson

By EDMUND C. TAYLOR

Evening Ledger Staff Correspondent

CHICAGO, June 8.—Another split between the Progressive and the Old Guard Republicans is inevitable. The two conventions are heading toward another break that, while it will probably not equal that of four years ago in bitterness of feeling, will divide the two elements and strengthen the candidacy of Woodrow Wilson.

Leaders of both parties frankly admit that they see no way out of the dilemma that is confronting them in their efforts to bring about harmony.

Frantic last-hour efforts are being made today to stave off the open break that became imminent at the Progressive convention yesterday following the action taken by the Pennsylvania Progressives at their caucus Tuesday night, at which they unqualifiedly indorsed Roosevelt, and went on record as favoring no one but Roosevelt.

A conference of the leaders of both parties has been arranged for late this afternoon. The result of this conference will show whether or not there is any chance of harmony.

The conference was called last night by Senator Penrose after he had been able to work the steam roller in the opening session of the Republican National Convention and head off the naming of a conference committee. George W. Perkins, who is handling Colonel Roosevelt's campaign, was able to force a postponement of the proposed conference committee in the Progressive Convention.

PLAN TO GET TOGETHER.

Senator Penrose, Senator Smoot, William Barnes, of New York, and Theodore Burton, of Ohio, will be among the leaders who will look after the affairs of the Old Guard Republicans at the conference. Perkins will head the Roosevelt men at the conference. Others who will attend in the interest of the Bull Moosers are Gifford Pinchot, E. A. Van Valkenburg, Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Frank H. Hitchcock and representatives of the Oregon delegation, which, pledged to Hughes, has taken charge of the Hughes campaign from Hitchcock in a last-hour move to make the Hughes boom appear to be more than a "one-man boom."

These men will get together, with the possible addition of one or two others, after the morning session of the Republican convention. The fate of two conventions will rest upon their conclusions.

The Republicans already are on record as opposing the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by their convention and for the last 24 hours his defeat in the Republican convention has been almost a foregone conclusion.

The wiseacres and political leaders, who have weathered many national conventions, predict today that if Roosevelt is not nominated by the Republicans he will not accept a nomination from the Progressives.

The Progressives, according to their leaders today, are considering nominating Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, if they can hold the Roosevelt delegates in line at their convention.

The situation, in other words, is as follows:

The Republicans will not nominate Theodore Roosevelt.

A conference will be held late this afternoon between the leaders of the two parties in an effort to decide upon a harmony candidate who will be acceptable to both parties.

No matter what Perkins and the other Roosevelt-Progressive leaders decide, they cannot prevent the nomination of Roosevelt or another man whom Roosevelt might designate by the Progressives "at the earliest possible moment."

Governor Hiram Johnson, of California, has been selected as the second choice of the Roosevelt idolaters among the Progressives. He is expected to be the Progressive nominee, since Perkins has been unable to stifle the strongly pro-Roosevelt sentiment in the Progressive Convention, and force the Bull Moosers to wait until after the Republicans act before they make any nominations. Justice Hughes is acceptable to some, but not to a majority of the bolters.

It looks like Hughes will be the Republican nominee. If he is nominated by the Republicans there will be three tickets in the field. Hughes will be at the head of one, Johnson the second, and Wilson the third.

Senator Penrose, while he was at the apartments of Perkins in the Blackstone Hotel, accompanied by Senator Lodge, served notice upon Roosevelt over the long-distance telephone to Oyster Bay yesterday that the Republicans will not give the Colonel the nomination.

A report reached Chicago soon afterwards that Roosevelt had left Oyster Bay and given up his $9 a minute telephone and was on his way to Chicago to break into the two conventions. This could not be verified.

No matter what action is taken by the Republicans, however, outside of the actual nomination of Roosevelt, a majority of the Progressives, led by William Flynn, of Pittsburgh, and the entire Pennsylvania delegation, will "bolt" and will place their own nominee in the field against both Wilson and the nominee of the Republicans.

PENROSE PRAISES KEYNOTE.

Senator Penrose has made it plain that the Old Guard Republicans are unalterably opposed to the nomination of Roosevelt. He pointed to Roosevelt's utterances against the Germans to support the attitude of himself and his associates. In the course of an interview on Senator Harding's keynote speech, he said:

"I think Senator Harding's speech met with universal approval, and I have not heard a single criticism of any part of it. It was a judicious and well-balanced statement of Republican principles.

"The most discussed feature of the speech was when he spoke on Americanism and referred to the Germans. The applause showed that thousands of American people have no sympathy with a crusade against any element of our great population.

"The situation today is exactly the same as I described it the other day when I said that the delegates are here for the most

WOMEN URGE EQUAL SUFFRAGE AT CHICAGO CONVENTION

Left to right are Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association; Mrs. James Morgan, Miss Hannah Patterson, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. William Miller and Mrs. H. W. Rogers, who compose the National Board, which has be en urging the Republican delegates to put a suffrage plank in their platform.

Harmony Committee Holds Key to Peace Possibilities

CHICAGO, June 8.—A joint harmony committee, agreed upon by the leaders of both party conventions, will confer on the possibility of a peaceful solution of the political tangle in which Republicans and Progressive find themselves. On the result of this committee's deliberations depend the only chances for an amicable settlement and an amalgamation of the two parties.

The personnel of the committee is as follows:

REPUBLICANS.

Boies Penrose, of Pennsylvania.
Henry Cabot Lodge, of Massachusetts.
William E. Borah, of Idaho.
W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts.
S. A. Perkins, of Washington.

PROGRESSIVES.

George W. Perkins, of New York.
Victor Murdock, of Kansas.
Wm. H. Childs, of New York.
Wm. Allen White, of Kansas.
E. A. Van Valkenburg, of Philadelphia, or Walter Brown, of Ohio.

part unpledged and uninstructed and desirous of doing the best possible thing for the party and the nation.

"The remarkable situation is that with 1000 men gathered here they are in conference without factional bitterness, and the conditions undoubtedly present a most fertile ground for producing a good crop."

"Has there been any 'crystallization of sentiment' as to a candidate?" the Senator was asked.

"No, not up to the present time. A thorough canvass of the individual delegates is being made to ascertain their views and feelings. It is my opinion that no candidate will get much over 200 votes on the first ballot."

"Well, Senator, it is claimed by Mr. Hitchcock that here are more than 300 delegates who have expressed their determination to vote for Hughes on the first ballot," he was told.

"Oh, I guess those are Borah's figures, and those claims are ridiculous," he said.

NATIONAL COMMITTEEMEN ELECTED BY REPUBLICANS

CHICAGO, June 8.—Following is the list of Republican national committeemen so far selected:

Alabama—O. D. Street.
Arizona—Postponed.
Arkansas—H. L. Remmel.
California—W. H. Crocker.
Colorado—Hubert Work.
Florida—Henry S. Chubb.
Georgia—Henry S. Jackson.
Idaho—John W. Hart.
Illinois—William Hale Thompson.
Indiana—James A. Hemenway.
Iowa—John T. Adams.
Kansas—Fred E. Stanley.
Kentucky—A. T. Hart.
Louisiana—Armand Romain.
Maine—Frederick Hale.
Maryland—William P. Jackson.
Massachusetts—W. Murray Crane.
Michigan—Charles B. Warren.
Mississippi—L. B. Moseley.
Missouri—J. A. Babler.
Nebraska—R. B. Howell.
Nevada—H. G. Humphreys.
New Hampshire—F. W. Estabrook.
New Jersey—Franklin Murphy.
New Mexico—Thomas B. Catron.
North Carolina—John M. Morehead.
North Dakota—Gunder Olson.
Ohio—R. K. Hynicka.
Oklahoma—J. J. McGraw.
Oregon—Ralph E. Williams.
Pennsylvania—Boies Penrose.
Rhode Island—William P. Sheffield.
South Dakota—Willis C. Cook.
Tennessee—Jesse M. Littleton.
Texas—H. F. MacGregor.
Utah—Reed Smoot.
Vermont—Earl Kinsley.
Virginia—Alvah H. Martin.
Washington—S. A. Perkins.
Wisconsin—Alfred T. Rogers.
Wyoming—George E. Pexton.
Alaska—W. G. Gilmore.

HUMAN INTEREST FEATURES AND ODD INCIDENTS OF BIG CONVENTIONS

Glimpses of the Men and Methods That Are Holding Centre of Stage in Coliseum and Auditorium

CHICAGO, June 8.—Official Parliamentarian William S. Bennet, of the Republican convention, has a fine job. He and his strappers worked far into the early hours of Wednesday morning and far into the hours of this morning typewriting everything the chairman of the convention had to say and the replies of the delegates he was to say it to. Then, during the proceedings, Bennet stands at the chairman's elbow and prompts him on what to say, points out the delegates he is to recognize and checks up on all of them with his copy of the proceedings to see that they all say the right thing.

When Assistant Republican Committee Secretary Colonel Lafe Gleason came to the name of the Hawaiian delegate in the list, he was bawling at the convention, he balked at J. K. Kalanianaole, stuttered, muttered "J. K. Spaghetti" and passed quickly to "Mr. Collins."

Fred Steckman, publicity man for the Democratic National Committee, has arrived to get some first-hand impressions of the Progressive and Republican situation.

Jumbo Junior is not a suffragist. He marched in the parade, but he is not a suffragist. He kept his trainer busy from one end of Michigan avenue to the other with a hay hook seeing that he didn't tear the "votes for women" banner off his sides.

"What seems to be the sentiment?" asked one inquisitive delegate to another today. "Sentiment?" rasped the jostled and weary other one, "there's no sentiment whatever about this affair!"

A fresh keg of buttermilk was tapped at Fairbanks' headquarters today.

A strong bull market on bandana handkerchiefs was apparent immediately following the big T. R. demonstration. During the evening street venders reaped a rich harvest of dimes selling them about the lobby of the Auditorium.

M. J. Hapgood, of Peru, Vermont, a delegate to the Progressive Convention, presented the Resolutions Committee with the shortest resolution offered. It consisted of 20 words indorsing the principle of direct vote on President and Vice President.

Hundreds of women went wild at the Progressive Convention's first session, when President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, made his plea for a child labor and eight-hour day law and votes for women. The women stamped and yelled, waving umbrellas and would not be quite until they had whooped themselves out.

The famous suffrage bell of the Pennsylvania women, a replica of the Liberty Bell, which has toured the entire country several times and is not to be rung until Pennsylvania votes for suffrage, is rolling silently around Chicago on a truck.

A favorite trick of bass drummers in Chicago convention bands is to mount their boom-boomers on baby carriages and whack them while they trundle them along.

Dancing girls in the cabarets are aiding T. R. with a campaign song.

New Mexico has the biggest percentage of United States Senators and the biggest percentage of millionaires. In its membership of six are two Senators—Thomas B. Catron and Albert B. Fall, both millionaires.

Lewis P. Shackleford, Republican delegate of Juneau, Alaska, speaks of San Francisco as back east, and W. A. Gilmore, of Nome, Alaska, who lives 1000 miles or so northwest of Juneau, thinks the southern representation—such as farthest south Juneau has—ought to be cut down.

POLITICAL BETTORS SCARED OFF BY DOUBTFUL SITUATION

Keep Under Cover—Roosevelt Adherents Willing to Bet Even Money

Political betting lagged so much today at the Bellevue-Stratford and most of the large hotels that it could not be found with a microscope. In the lobbies and stock-broking offices betting was extremely noticeable by the lack of it. During most national conventions men of a certain type who can always be found around hotels are the leaders in the betting movement, but if there were any today they kept their "plunges" strictly under cover.

The explanation of those who say they know is that the uncertainty of the situation has scared the bettors off. They say there is a noticeable lack of "sure tips," and everybody seems up in the air. Then, too, it is said that the few Hughes backers want 2 to 1 and the Roosevelt adherents are willing only to bet even money, so there is difficulty in their getting together.

"You see, most of the wealthy men who are interested enough in the convention to risk their 'kale' are in Chicago," said a well-known man at the Bellevue, who is in touch with local politics. "Those who come here to get reports and talk over the situation see that there is such uncertainty in Chicago that they do not care to wager large sums here. But the betting may pick up in a day or so, when the interest gets to the fever-heat point all over the country—that is if it does."

City Treasury Receipts $3,835,505.53

The receipts of the Department of Receiver of Taxes, during the month of May, according to the statement of Receiver of Taxes W. Freeland Kendrick, amounted to $3,835,505.53. Of this sum, $2,806,901.68 was paid on account of water rents, $465,340.95 on city taxes, $239,560.75 on school taxes for the current year, and $129,547.64 for delinquent taxes.

FAVORITE SONS FILLED WITH ABUNDANT HOPE OF WINNING THE PRIZE

Allies Take Heart Under Impression That Hughes and Roosevelt Are Impossible Contenders

ROOMS GROW OVERNIGHT

By C. D. GROAT

CHICAGO, June 8.—The liveliest Republican spot in Chicago was along favorite sons' row. Firm belief was expressed that a compromise candidate must eventually be chosen by the convention and the stock of every favorite son candidate was boosted over night after renewed conferences among the campaign managers.

Fairbanks' managers are today making their final drive for delegates. With Harry S. New and Jim Watson, Indiana's two Republican candidates for the Senate, heading the van, this is one argument that is being used:

Republican control for the next four years depends upon much more than the election of a Republican President. A Republican President with a Democratic Senate would be powerless to put through the program of rehabilitation our national honor demands.

Indiana must elect two United States Senators this year. With Marshall again the vice presidential candidate on the Democratic ticket, the leadership of Fairbanks is needed to assure the election of the Republican Senatorial candidates. In addition, Fairbanks is a candidate upon whom all the factions can unite in the presidential fight.

Burton boomers today declared the Ohio candidate to be in a better position than at any time in the last several weeks.

Little evidence is shown of increasing Cummins' strength, but the Iowa delegation is apparently well satisfied.

All favorite-son managers are convinced the Hughes boom has been stopped and that Roosevelt cannot be named.

"There is nothing to it but a 'horse race' now," Congressman McKinley, Sherman's campaign manager, told his followers.

The Sherman crowd immediately jumped up with a couple of bands, literature and enthusiasm. Until late at night the Fairbanks band also blared away, rocking the Congress with "On the Banks of the Wabash."

The feeling prevailed in the camp of the Allies that Hughes has reached his limit. It is also contended that the Old Guard has offered T. R. all it can—the opportunity to name a man other than himself—and that his refusal will increase the tension to the point where it will be any one's race.

Of the original starters, only Fairbanks, Sherman, Root, Weeks, Burton and Cummins are considered real contenders among the favorite sons today.

"EVERYBODY TRUE TO ONE FLAG," SAYS PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICANS

Larger navy that will protect America's interests anywhere throughout the world.

A standing army sufficiently large to protect our borders, but in case of war to form a strong nucleus for national defense.

Closer co-operation between the Government and American industries, so they can be used in the nation's defense in time of war.

Stands for a united people true to American ideals, one in thought, one in action, one in loyalty, one in inspiration. Everybody true to one flag.

American industries should be protected by tariff duties that are "reasonable in amount."

Urges the payment of "liberal compensation to mail-carrying ships engaged in ocean trade."

Believes in strict neutrality, but will "insist on all our rights as neutrals without fear or favor."

Calls President Wilson's foreign policy "phrase-making performances in language changing attitude."

Pledges protection for "every American citizen in all his rights on land and sea."

Regulation of transportation and consolidation of corporations.

Legislation to make safer the working conditions of persons in various industries.

G. O. P. PLATFORM FOR AMERICANISM AND LARGER NAVY

Declares for Both Military and Industrial Preparedness by U. S.

TILTS OVER SOME PLANKS

By ROBERT J. BENDER

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Republican platform to be adopted by the National Convention, in addition to taking a strong stand for out-and-out Americanism, will declare for a navy which will fear no other power in the world and for a standing army of sufficient size to form the nucleus of an effective mobile force in case of war.

It has been learned on highest authority that the principal planks of the platform are substantially as follows:

Preparedness

The platform declares for both military and industrial preparedness; a larger navy that will be able to protect America's interests anywhere throughout the world and a standing army sufficiently large not only to protect our borders, but in case of war to form a strong nucleus for national defense; the State militia to be encouraged in the training of a citizen soldiery. (No federalization of militia; no mention of compulsory military service.) Closer co-operation between the Government and American industries so they can be used in the nation's defense in time of war.

Americanism

The Republican party in 1861 stood against secession. It now stands for a united people true to American ideals, one in thought, one in action, one in loyalty, one in aspiration. Everybody true to one flag and to one faith in America.

Mexico

Criticises the present Administration's handling of the Mexican situation, characterizing it as weak and wabbling and declares for a policy that will protect American life and property at all times. The plank does not indicate in any way that the Republican party stands for intervention in Mexico.

Tariff

American industries should be protected by tariff duties that are "reasonable in amount," which is defined to mean that the duty should equalize the differences between the wages in Europe and wages in America, at the same time preventing "undue exaction by monopolies and powerful industrial combinations," but sufficient to put American industries in a position so they would be a real aid in national defense.

The tariff plank characterizes the Underwood law as a complete failure which has not reduced the cost of living, but which has forced the Government to resort to "odious war taxes while the nation is at peace." Its repeal is demanded in strong terms. The party goes on record again in favor of a tariff commission.

Immigration

Immigration will increase enormously at the close of the present European war and therefore for the proper protection of American labor there should be a literacy test applied to all who seek to enter the country, the platform will declare. Exclusion should apply to all "who cannot read in some language."

Labor

The party pledges itself to the enactment of a child-labor law which will protect American childhood against under-age working, long hours and unhealthful conditions.

Merchant Marine

The party will stand for the payment of "liberal compensation to mail-carrying ships engaged in ocean trade." These ships should be such as could be requisitioned by the Government in time of war. The platform strongly opposes Government ownership of vessels.

Foreign Relations

"The Republican party greatly desires peace." It believes in a strict and honest neutrality as between the warring nations in Europe. However, it will "insist on all our rights as neutrals without fear or favor." President Wilson's foreign policy is characterized as one of "phrase-making performances in language changing attitude" and it is declared that he "has destroyed our influence abroad and has humiliated us in our own eyes." The party is declared to stand for a consistent foreign policy in accordance with American traditions, "one which will restore us to our rightful place among the nations of the world."

Protection of the Country

The party is committed to a complete and thorough national defense and stands pledged "to protect every American citizen in all his rights on land and sea."

Business

The strict regulation of transportation and consolidated corporations of the country.

Safety First

Declares for legislation to make safer the working conditions of persons engaged in various industries.

WILL SUBMIT TENTATIVE DRAFT.

Despairing of reaching a complete agreement, the Subcommittee on Platform after an all-night session, early today agreed to abandon efforts to frame a complete platform and to submit a tentative draft to the full Committee on Resolutions.

While members of the Platform Committee declined to say what matters were in disagreement and adopted a resolution pledging themselves to secrecy, it was understood that the planks in disagreement included the much-disputed Americanism plank, complicated by the "hyphenated" issue and the proposed declaration of a Mexican policy.

"The subcommittee has completed its work," said Senator Borah, of Idaho, when the all-night session ended, "and the results will be submitted to the full committee. The subcommittee has not reached a complete agreement on all planks, and the disputed points will be laid before the full committee."

A meeting of the full Resolutions Committee was called for today.

A small group of members of the subcommittee insisted upon an American statement that would make clear that the "rights and duties of American citizenship are paramount." Several women members, however, were determined that nothing should go into the platform which would affect any considerable number of foreign-born citizens, and they fought for a mild Americanism plank.

The fight over the Mexican plank was hot and furious. Senator Fall, of New Mexico, presented his demand for a plank that would virtually declare for intervention. Senator Borah, of Idaho, stood out for including in the Mexican plank the statement that "the United States should not interfere with the democratic affairs of Mexico." Senator Fall declared that he would take the fight to the floor of the convention if he was ultimately defeated in the committee.

The committee tentatively agreed on the substance of part of the preparedness plank. This was the statement of administration policy.

Senator Borah, as a means of placating the rebellious Progressives, presented several of the "social justice" planks of the 1912 Bull Moose platform. These included the child labor plank, and a plank demanding a law regulating the hours of labor of women. A series of planks presented by the labor leaders on similar subjects were combined with these Bull Moose planks in a general social justice declaration. A demand for a Federal compensation law and a civil service retirement law were likewise included, in this group.

Another wrangle came over the proposal to include a woman suffrage plank in the platform. While a majority of the committee agreed that the subject should be treated, there was a sharp disagreement over the phraseology of the plank. One faction demanded a flat indorsement of the so-called Susan B. Anthony constitutional amendment with its guarantee of Federal suffrage. Another took the position that the party should make only a general declaration setting forth that women were entitled to the vote.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA LOSES VOTE IN CONVENTION

CHICAGO, June 8.—Three contesting delegations from the District of Columbia were denied seats in the Republican convention by the National Committee last week, and unable to obtain a reversal of that verdict by the Committee on Credentials today and the District will be without representation in the convention. The decision of the National Committee was sustained by a vote of 23 to 20.

The District of Columbia cases were the last of a list involving 34 seats contested. Decisions of the National Committee were sustained in all but two congressional districts—the Ninth of Alabama and the First of Oklahoma, in which three votes in the convention were involved. In the Oklahoma reversal two McGraw delegates were seated over the Harris delegates, who had been placed upon the temporary roll.

Georgia retains five Hughes delegates out of a delegation of 17.

The committee was organized with the election of Senator Reed Smoot over W. F. Morgan, of Kansas, as chairman, and it was in session about seven hours. As a result of the hearings there will be 987 votes in the convention. Hawaii, the Philippines and Porto Rico were granted votes, but Porto Rico did not send a delegation.

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Keeps cuts and wounds from becoming dangerous

In the past, thousands of people have become dangerously ill and even died through not using an antiseptic as soon as hurt.

Don't take chances, fight disease as they do in hospitals. One invisible germ in an open wound may result in a fatal disease.

As soon after the mishap as possible, cleanse the wound with a solution of one teaspoonful of Sylpho-Nathol to a quart of warm water. Then cover with a dry bandage. This will relieve the pain, retard the flow of blood, prevent germ infection and quicken healing.

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For burns use a teaspoonful of Sylpho-Nathol to a quart of water. Apply gauze, cotton or soft linen soaked in this solution. It relieves the terrible pain, and often prevents blistering. Today, get a 16c bottle of

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The U. S. Gov't has pointed out that many so-called antiseptics and disinfectants have no germ-killing value that water. For safety, see that you get Sylpho-Nathol. Endorsed by Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, Director of Good Housekeeping Bureau, Foods, Sanitation and Health, and Prof. L. B. Allyn, Director of the Westfield Laboratories.

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30 Medford St., Boston, Mass.

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CAUTION—NO OTHER DR. REED SHOE STORE IN PHILADELPHIA