GLYNN IN KEYNOTE LAUDS PRESIDENT ASA REAL PATRIOT

Tells Convention Neutrality Policy Has Kept Mation's Best Traditions

HIS TRADUCERS SHAMED

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—With the assertion that no President since the Civil Warhas had as crucial problems to solve; and no President has diplayed a grasp more sure. a statesmanship more profound, than has President Wilson, Martin H. Glynn, ex-Governor of New York, opened the Democratic National Convention here today. Declaring that "Americanism and peace, preparedness and prosperity are the issues upon which the Democratic party stands, and the heart of Democracy swells with pride that is more than a pride of party as it halls the man who has asserted this Americanism, assured this peace, advocated this preparedness and ST. LOUIS, June 14 .- With the asset this peace, advocated this preparedness and produced this prosperity," he predicted the re-election of President Wilson. He con-

For two years the world has been afire: the civilization that we know has been torn by the mightiest struggle in its history. Sparks from Europe's confiagration have blazed in our own skies, echoes of her strife have sounded at our very doors. That fire still burns, that struggle still con-tinues, but thus far the United States has eld the flame at bay; thus far it has saved ts people from participation in the con-

What the people of the United States must determine through their suffrage is whether the course the country has pursued through this crucial period is to be contin-ued; whether the principles that have been asserted as our national policy shall be indorsed or withdrawn.

This is the paramount issue. No lesser issue must cloud it, no unrelated problems must confuse it.

In the submission of this issue to reselectorate, we, of this convention, hold these truths to be self-evident to every student of America's history, to every friend of America's institutions. First. That the United States is con-

rained by the traditions of its past, by the logic of its present and by the promise of its future to hold itself apart from the Euro-pean warfare, to save its citizens from par-ticipation in the conflict that now devastates the nations across the seas.

That the United States in its relations with the European belligerents must continue the policy that it has pursued since the beginning of the war, the policy of the beginning of the war, the policy of strict neutrality in relation to every war-riag nation, the policy which Thomas Jef-ferson defined as "rendering to all the serv-ices and courtesies of friendship and pray-ing for the re-establishment of peace and

Third. That save where the liberties, the territory or the substantial rights of the United States are invaded and assaulted. is the duty of this nation to avoid war

by every honorable means.

Fourth. That it is the duty of the United States Government to maintain the dignity and the henor of the American nation and in every situation to demand and secure from every belligerent the recogni-tion of the neutral rights of its citizens. Fifth. That because the President of the

United States has asserted these principles and pursued these policies the American people must support him with ardor and with enthusiasm in order that these princi-ples and policies may be known to all the rid, not as the opinion of an individual out as the doctrine and faith of a loyal and In emphasis of these self-evident prop-

ositions we assert that the policy of neu-trality is as truly American as the Amer-For 200 years neutrality was a theory;

America made it a fact.

The first President of the United States was the first man to pronounce neutrality

Neutrality is America's contribution to the stimulation of American industry, the laws of the world. Sir Henry Maine says so, Charles Francis Adams says so, Henry Clay says so, Daniel Webster says so, and upon the evidence of these witnesses force to the laws restraining big business a rule of international conduct.

we rest our Americanism against the sput-terings of pepper-pot politicians or the fabri-cations of those with whom a false issue is a good issue until its falsity is shown, its maliciousness exposed. HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

For enforcing this policy of neutrality eorge Washington was hooted by a howling mob of 10,000 war fanatics who threat-ened to pull him from the presidential chair and start a revolution. But haif a century later Charles Sumner said that "Washington holding the peaceful neutrality of this untry, while he met unmoved the clamor the people wickedly crying for war, is greater man than Washington crossing

the Delaware or taking Cornwallis' sword at Yorktown." For supporting this policy of neutrality a a speech in the city of New York, Alex-nder Hamilton was stoned almost to death, ander Hamilton was stoned almost to death. John Jay burned in effigy, Jefferson called a spineless politroon and Lincoln pictured as a crayen. Today, however, the nation goes to all these man for its very conception of all that is best in American citizenship. The President of the United States stands today where stood the men who made American and states and s ica and who saved America.

NEUTRAL RIGHTS MAINTAINED. No American who knows the facts can mestly oppose or criticise the policy of surrality which the present Democratic sinistration has pursued. Driven from position by the logic of our history and lesson of our prosperity, carpers and mers rush to the opposite extreme and ert that this policy has not been en-

America's doctrine of neutrality never teant that this nation must rush headlong to war at the first invasion of its neutral into war at the first invasion of its neutral rights. Neutrality is not a hair-triggered paley that tax spoids in violence at the first amount. It is a policy that has proved successful because it has always been asserted through negotiation rather than through force, through diplomacy rather than by an appeal to arms. This does not mean that America will not resort to war when all other means of protecting its neitral rights have falled, but it does mean that America will exhaust every peaceful means of protecting those rights before it takes the step from which there is no appeal.

NATIONAL HONGE desperation for a slogan our oppo-

these noisy critics forget that an application of honor is as elemental in every a as the instinct which calls the flush rame to the choek or the blass of anger is eye. When the honor of this country entraged or the glory of its flag is pirched, the man of this arrest, the sr in the fields, the artisan in the shops, man who shoulders his musket and ches away at his country's call will it so such to tell him, no one to show bling duty less and manhood calls. The who will do the fighting will not have advantaged to war—they will auminous assign to bettle with the valor of a control in a straight of ways.

I genlus of this country is for peace would with the blood-uneared pages of the our records are aiment immanding.

I maring of ton other hatton has cone in maring of the other hatton has cone in maring of the other hatton has cone in maring of the other which had cone wealth as it gar account a revision terri-

beat their swords into plowshares, their spears into pruning hooks; but we recognize that the miracle is yet to be performed which perfects human nature and imbues nations with the spirit to do unto others as they would do unto us.

We deprecate the compulsion but we recognize the need of the policeman on the beat, the safe in the bank and the watchdog on the farm,

The war across the seas has brought home to us the fear that so long as men are men and stations nations, wars will

We have been aroused from our dreams of the millennium to the knowledge that nothing that men cherish is safe from assault; that the man who would preserve his rights to life, to liberty and to happiness must stand ready to defend those rights with the last drop of his bloed.

with the last drop of his bloed.

We have been carried too close to the rocks of war during the past two years to believe that those rocks do not exist. And looking into the future we can perceive that if our sovereignty is not challenged, if our peace is not assailed it will only be because the world knows that we are strong enough to defend ourselves from every foe.

For these reasons this Administration has done more for our army and our pavy than any Administration in our history. The Democratic party advocates and seeks preparedness, but it is preparedness for defense, not preparedness for aggres-

We of this convention, representing every ection of the United States, speaking for

every racial strain in America, must send forth a message to all the world that will leave no room for doubt. leave no room for doubt.

A regard for national surety as well as a pride of personal honor will, therefore, bring the American people to the support of their President. Whether their blood is drawn from the banks of the Rhine, or where the River Shannon flows; whether they hall from Alpine valleys or the mead-news of the Pyrapas; whether their descent

ows of the Pyreness; whether their descent be German or French, Irish or English, Austrian or Italian, Russian or Greek, the men who have sworn an oath of fealty to the ideals of America will be true. DOMESTIC POLICIES

It is more than coincidence that an administration which has steadfastly maintained the peace and the honor of the nation, should have sought with equal energy and equal success the internal progress and domestic prosperity which is the natural product of tranquillity and fair dealing.

ing.
To attempt to describe the myriad ways in which this new spirit of government has found expression would necessitate a review of every national activity, a comreview of every national activity, a com-pendium of every department of the Na-tional Government. We must content our-selves here with a brief consideration of the great landmarks which chart the change from government for the fortunate few to an even-handed government in the interest of all.

The first of these is the Federal Reserve-nct which freed the hands.

act which freed the business man and the farmer from the financial domination of the money changers and lifted the menace

of panic from our industrial life.

Five times during the past 30 years, at periods when industry was flourishing and crops were abundant, the purse strings of the country have tightened without apparent reason and the nation has been devastated by panics. vastated by panics. Throwing down the gauntlet to those

who had fattened on the system that made these evils possible, this Democratic ad-ministration passed the Federal Reserve act. The safety, the simplicity, the effective-ness of the Federal Reserve plan constitute a terrible indictment of the Republican ad-ministrations which had permitted panics to continue without adopting it

to continue without adopting it.

In the panic of 1907, under the old system, New York could not lend a country bank \$50,000 with which to meet factory payrolls; in 1915, under the new system, inaugurated by this Democratic Administration, New York loaned Europe five hundred millions, even though the financial centres of the world were disrupted by the world war, and there were still left in New York the largest bank deposits in its his-

BENEFICENT LEGISLATION.

In the same spirit and with the same motive that inspired the Federal Reserve

from stifling competition. It has created a trade commission to afford to business generally a more direct and prompt administration of the laws

It has established Government representa-tives throughout the world, whose sole duty is to foster the expansion of American

relating to business.

commercial and financial interests between the United States and the nations of South

It has declared in language that no court and no employer can misunderstand that "the labor of a human being is not a commodity or article of commerce" and that no employer can compel his men to work for him against their will.

It has freed the farmer from the chains of a financial system which was devised for business and not for farming and has enabled him to sell his produce at prices that compensate him for the sweat of the harvest, the tilling of the soil.

THE TARIFF. The Underwood tartff enacted by this administration has banished greed from the gates of our ports and written justice into our tariff schedules.

Of all the tariffs we ever enacted this

is the fairest and the best.

By the Underwood law this Administration has taken the tariff out of politics; by and of loom, lifting the mortgage from the the new Tariff Commission it proposes to

take politics out of the tariff.

Today Prosperity shines from blazing furnaces and glowing forges. It echoes from busy docks and from thronged emportums of trade. Its message of plenty fills the land with the chant of the spindle poor man's home and promising his children a future that assend temporable here. dren a future that seemed impossible be-

The prosperity of today is a true prosper-ity, for it is founded on a true balance bety, for it is founded on a true balance be-tween agriculture, manufacturing and com-merce. Ask the first man you meet how many of his friends are employed in muni-tion factories! Ask the bankers you know how many of their accounts are munition makers' accounts! Their answer will show what a trivial figure war orders play in our business teday.

THE MAN.

Americanism and peace, preparedness and prespecity—these are the issues upon which the Democratic party stands, and the heart of Democracy swells with pride that is more than a pride of party as it halls the man who has asserted this Americanism, assured this peace, advocated this preparedness and produced this prosperity.

The man who is President of the United States today has measured up to the best traditions of a great office.

No President since the Civil War has

No President since the Civil War has been as crucial problems to solve, and no President has displayed a greep more sure, a statemannable more profound.

Assalied by the wolves of privilege, he has pulled their claws and drawn their teeth.

And when the history of these days comes And when the history of these days comes to be written, and the children of tomorrow read their nation's story, when time 'shall have dispelled all misconception, and the years shall have rendored their impartial misconception, and the years while has one man will thine in golden apleador upon the page that is blackened with the laboration of histories was the friumph of American principles were the husts of darkness and of death.

That same will be the name of the great the principles was the friumph of an exceeding the laboration was the process of the principles when the principles was the content of the principles was the principles was the principles was the principles was the principles and the principles was the principles was the principles was the principles was the principles and the principles was the principles and the principles was the princi

KEYNOTER AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION DEMOCRATS WANT



MARTIN H. GLYNN, FORMER GOVERNOR OF NEW YORK

GLYNN IN KEYNOTE EULOGIZES WILSON AND APPLAUDS NEUTRALITY

The United States is constrained by the traditions of its past, by the logic of its present and by the promise of its future to hold itself apart from the European warfare, to save its citizens from participation in the conflict that now devastates the nations across the scas.

In its relation with the European belligerents, the United States must continue the policy that it has pursued since the beginning of the war, the policy of strict neutrality in relation to every warring nation, the policy h Thomas Jefferson defined as "rendering to all the services and courtesies of friendship and praying for the re-establishment of peace and right!"
Save where the liberties, the territory or the substantial rights of the

United States are invaded and assaulted, it is the duty of this nation to avoid war by every honorable means. It is the duty of the United States Government to maintain the dignity and the honor of the American nation and in every situation to demand and secure from every belligerent the recognition of the neutral rights of its

Because the President of the United States has asserted these principles and pursued these policies the American people must support him in order that these policies may be known to all the world, not as the opinion of an individual, but as the doctrine and faith of a loyal and united nation.

Because of his policy of neutrality, Washington was hooted by 10,000 persons. Alexander Hamilton was stoned almost to death. John Jay was burned in effigy, Thomas Jefferson was called a spineless poltroon and Lin coln pictured as a craven.

lighting for every degree of injury would mean perpetual war and this is the policy of our opponents. It would not allow the United States to keep the sword out of the scabbard as long as there remains an unrighted wrong or an unsatisfied hope between the snowy wastes of Siberia and the jungled hills of Borneo. This policy of our opponents would make the United

States the policeman of the world. If our navy and army are not now strong enough, the Republican party is 80 per cent. to blame, for the Republican party has been in control of this nation 80 per cent, of the time during the last 50 years.

We deprecate compulsion, but we recognize the need of the policeman on the beat, the safe in the bank, the watchdog on the farm.

The Democratic party advocates and seeks preparedness, but it is pre-paredness for defense, not preparedness for aggression. This administration has done more for our army and navy than any administration in our history.

The man who would preserve his rights to life, to liberty and to happiness must stand ready to defend those rights with the last drop of his blood.

Domestic policy of the administration, especially the Federal Reserve Bank act, and Underwood tariff praised and prosperity of the nation attributed to be presented and prosperity of the nation attributed to be presented. uted to the Democratic Administration.

One name will shine in golden splendor upon the page that is blackened with the tale of Europe's war, one name will represent the triumph of American principles over the hosts of darkness and of death—the name that carried the torch of progress to victory again; the name of Woodrow Wilson

ROGER SULLIVAN'S EXPANSION HAS HALTED EXCEPT AROUND WAIST

of Illinois, who has quit growing on both ends and begun to bulge in the middle, wears his hat turned down and his nose turned up while following his vice presi-dential boom from one hotel to the other. The back of Sullivan's neck overflows his

Chairman William F. McCombs, of the democratic National Committee, today Democratic presented Colonel William J. Bryan and Mrs. Bryan with a box at the convention.

Delegate W. M. Farman, of Punxsutaw-

to a frazzle. The Republicans had pompous and elab-

make arrangements to have that blamed old

Justice of the Peace with whiskers licked

orate bronze badges for their convention, but the Democratic insignia is such a cute little old gold and pink ribbon affair that it really should be perfumed. Meredith Nicholson, the gentleman from

Indiana, and about the only writer who isn't here to do some writing, arrived in a cream gray suit and a very salty hat. Secretary of War Baker is the man of

ney, Pa., a tall, patriarchal old man with flowing hair and conversation, came storming into the Jefferson lobby today, bellowing at the top of his voice that he was "here to find out what's doing.

HIGH HAT'S PURPOSE DISCOVERED: IT IS TO TALK THROUGH, OF COURSE

By GEORGE MARTIN

ST. LOUIS. June 14.—The reporter went out among the Democrats today to find career of 15 years. The high hat is part of Mr. Sapp. The rest of him is divided undreds of statesmen and the answer in-

A nigh hat is to talk through."

Among others approached was National Committeeman William Fauntieroy Sapp, of Galena, Kansas, perhaps the most able and distinguished high-hatter that the world has ever known. As a high-hatter of parts, Mr. Sapp has all his high-hatted competitors faded to a sweathand.

First off, Mr. Samp halfores and high-hatted off. Mr. Samp halfores and high-hatted competitors faded to a sweathand.

First off, Mr. Sapp believes no high hat s complete without a frockcoat and a houghtful countenance. He wears them

It is said by persons in a position to know that Mr. Sapp has worn his high hat to talk through.

career of 35 years. The high hat is part of Mr. Sapp. The rest of him is divided into equal parts of dignity, frockcoat and national committeeman.

national committeeman.

All this attention is due Mr. Sapp, because while the convention crowd is just full of high-hatters like Colonel Bryan. Secretary McAdoo, Secretary Daniels, Secretary Houston and others, Mr. Sapp is about the only personage who is wearing his on this occasion. Mr. Sapp takes his hat and proceedings here very seriously. He conveys the impression that everything is a mystery.

is a mystery.

Something—his hat or something weighs very heavily on Mr. Sapp's mi He it was who brought the suggest from all the others that a high hat is

SLEEP QUOTED AT TWO DOLLARS A WINK BY HOTELS IN ST. LOUIS

In the head and light in the pocketbook.

To ile down on an uncertain cot among a duplay of women's new apring suits unquestionably gives one the appearance of them an arrived down from \$10 flat to \$9.95; and to recline bithely on a bianket and kid yourself into believing you re acieep when in fact you're nothing but a living corridor trade will bear.

The Convention Bureau pledged the hetel management not to make any charges more than normal times, but, fortunately for the bear man in the ball and these are weighted down with tired mean and all the tariff the trade will bear.

The hotel and these are weighted down with tired mean and all the tariff the trade will bear.

The hotel and these are weighted down with tired mean and all the tariff the trade will bear.

The hotel and to get back the \$100,000 they are for the getresites and there is no they are for the getresites and there is no they are for the getresites and there is no they are for the getresites and there is no they are for the getresites and there is no they are for the getresites and they are for the getresites and they are for the property of the pro

ST. LOUIS. June 14.—Sleep is selling on the Democratic convention hotel market bere at about \$1 a wink. Sans room, sans hath, caus privacy and sans quiet, hundred of delegates and visitors today sross from thair troubled cots in sample rooms, hallways, lobbias and like spots, feeling heavy in the head and light in the pocketbook.

Further hundred outs have been placed denying they are after it.

"PEP AND PUNCH" IN THE PLATFORM

Leaders Criticise President's Mexican and Foreign Relations Planks

MUST BE "LIVENED UP"

By E. R. SARTWELL By E. R. SARTWELL

ST. LOUIS, June 14.—"Put pep and punch in the platform" was the demand voiced today by delegates and leaders who will have the final say in framing the declaration of faith of the Democratic National Convention. The final draft of President Wilson's platform suggestions, brought to St. Louis by Secretary of War Baker, was subjected to close scruttay by members of the Resolutions Committee which will pass on the document. As a which will pass on the document. As a result many delegations prepared to make a vigorous fight for changes in the President's tentative proposals as to planks on foreign relations and the Mexican situa-

"The suggested foreign relations an "The suggested foreign relations Mexican planks," said one member of the committee, "reads altogether too much like a historical review. It needs a punch. It must be livened up. A platform should not be a historical essay."

The draft of the planks on the subjects The draft of the planks on the subjects indicated, delegates declared, did not contain enough affirmative matter. The critics of the President's proposals demanded that the Resolutions Committee so alter them that they carry a real, live message to the people. They argued that a review and defense of the President's course in the European and Mexican situations would not win votes. not win votes.

WILSON'S "SUGGESTIONS" ONLY. WILSON'S "SUGGESTIONS ONLY."
Secretary Baker said the platform matter brought from Washington was in the nature of "auggestions." He said that these suggestions would be submitted to the Resolutions Committee with the statement that they represented the views of the President. He asserted that the committee would be at liberty to make what charges it thought necessary. charges it thought necessary.

with the weight of the White House behind the text, however, critics of the planks believed they had a hard fight ahead of them to obtain any alterations whatever. They were nevertheless prepared to make the fight. Some leaders inclined to the view that what the President said on the two vital planks should prevail no matter how weak or insufficient it might be connow weak or insufficient it might be considered. They argued that the President was responsible for his own record and that he was the man who must make the fight before the people on the platform. Therefore, they said, he should be allowed to dictate such platform planks as he de-

The presidential suggestions outside of the foregoing relations and Mexican planks were not reduced to final form. These suggestions outline the remainder of the platform in a skeleton form. The text of these planks will be framed by the Resolutions Committee, many of whom conferred with the President as to the planks in which they were personally interested before leaving Washington. Secretary Baker will represent the President in passing on final form of such planks as have not been reduced to definite terms.

STERN FIGHT FOR SUFFRAGE PLANK. With the organizations of the Resolutions Committee preparations were made for a stern fight to force into the platform a woman suffrage declaration. Senator Hol-lis, of New Hampshire, one of the Dem-ocratic leaders who participated in the Washington conferences on the platform and who is a member of the committee, came out into the open as the leader of the fight for the suffrage plank. While admit-ting that the suffrage proposal faced a bit-ter struggle, Senator Hollis declared that he "I have proposed and will make every

possible effort to have included in the plat-form," he said, "a plank which will put the party flatly on record as favoring extending full suffrage to women. I know that I will have strong support for the proposal both in the committee and among the rank and file of the delegates."

Senator Hollis conferred with the leaders of the woman suffrage lobby which has or-ganized a systematic fight for the suffrage plank, and arrangements were made for a strenuous attack on the opposition in the

The American Federation of Labor leadheaded by Samuel Gompers, president ers, headed by Samuel Gompers, president of the Federation, submitted their proposals today. The labor leaders joined in the fight for the suffrage plank, submitting a demand that the platform include a plank stating: "We favor the absolute suffrage of wom en co-equal with men."

DEMANDS OF LABOR.

The labor leaders expect to be heard by the Resolutions Committee on their de-mands. Gompers, Frank Morrison and John B. Lennon, will present the arguments of the labor organizations. Among the planks they will demand are the following:

A general declaration that the Federal

Government must protect the rights of la-bor and that the "principles of human wel-fare must be made paramount to any other nsideration."

A pledge to maintain and enforce the Fed-eral laws legalizing labor organizations, limiting the use of the injunction in labor disputes and guaranteeing the right of trial by jury in cases of contempt of court.

A pledge for the liberal interpretation and strict enforcement of the seamen's

A statement favoring Federal legislation to aid schools and colleges in vocational and industrial education. A demand for the enactment of a Fed-eral child labor law.

Demands for a "comprehensive and gen-erous workmen's compensation law." The enforcement and extension of the Federal eight-hour law and legislation excluding

eight-hour law and legislation excluding from interstate commerce the products of convict labor.

A piedge for the creation of a bureau of safety in the Department of Labor to "abolish present preventable and appailing loss of life and maining of human beings in American industries and transportation.

A demand that "all adoptions of speeding-up systems shall be forbidden in all work in which the Government is concerned."

A demand for the extension of the pow-ers and functions of the Federal Bureau of

ers and functions of the rederal Bureau of Mines.

A pledge for the extension of American citizenship to people of Porto Rico.

A declaration in favor of "adequate compensation" and the establishment of a minimum wage for civil service employes; for a tribunal to redress the grievances of civil service workers; for a civil service retirement law and for the guaranteeins of the right of petition to Federal employes.

A declaration in favor of Government ownership of telegraph and telephone systems.

systems.

These voluminous demands will be presented to the committee as vigorously as possible. But the decision of the leaders indexed by Fresident Wilson, to keep the Demogratic plants of the platform as brief and terms as they can be made left little room for extensive labor declarations.

NO THRUST AT SUPREME COURT. The arrival of Secretary Baker just about an end to all possibility of the inclusion in the platform of a plants criticising the Republican reference to the Supreme year. The arder of the advocates pooled community after ward and premisely after ward and faith appears.

to any mention of the Supreme Court in the party declaration of principles. The New York delegation today submit-ted to members of the Resolutions Commit-tee two proposed planks which the dele-gates voted to attempt to place in the plat-form. They were:

They were: promise to enact a civil service retire-

ment law.

A pledge to create a system of Federal sanitoria for the universal treatment of tuberculosis.

A statement favoring the creation of a national "budget" system to eliminate waste "pork barrel" legislation and "log-rolling."

PERKINS NURSES MOOSE ALONG: HOLDS CONFAB WITH COL. ROOSEVELT

Asks Party to Wait Until After Committee Meets June 26. Johnson and Straus See Colonel

NO HUGHES EMISSARY

NEW YORK, June 14.—Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, who came to the city from Oyster Bay yesterday, was in close conference nearly all day with George W. Perkins, Governor Hiram Johnson, Chester H. Rowell, Oscar S. Straus and other Progressive leaders of various shades of radical and conservative progressivism. The leaders met the Colonel at the home of his son-in-law, Dr. Richard Derby, 118 East 79th street, where he spent most of the day. The meeting between Colonel Roosevelt and Mr. Perkins, Governor Johnson and the others was the first since the conventions in Chicago, so it is certain there was plenty for cago, so it is certain there was plenty for the leaders to talk about.

the leaders to talk about.

After the day's conference Mr. Perkins, presumably with the concurrence of Colonel Roosevelt and the others, issued a statement prepared as a circular telegram dispatched by him later to the members of the Progressive National Committee and the chairmen of the Progressive State organizations. In effect, the message urged the Progressives not to bolt hurriedly to the Republican fold and not to insist impulsively upon the Colonel's accepting their nomination, but rather to adopt a policy of "watchful walting" until the Progressive National Committee meets in Chicago on June 26, by which time the Republicans and Democrats will have put themselves finally and completely on record.

Here is Mr. Perkins' statement:

Here is Mr. Perkins' statement:

"All members of the Progressive party and its organizations should remember that at the close of the Progressive convention in Chicago a meeting of the National Com-mittee was called, to be held in Chicago on June 26, a week from next Monday. This will be after the Democratic convention in St. Louis, and the results of that convention will be known. Sufficient time will have clapsed after the Progressive, Republican and Democratic conventions to allow our National Committeemen in each State to learn in a general way the public sentiment and to bring this information to the meet ing of the National Committee.

"The action which will be taken by our ommittee on June 26 should be awaited by Progressives as individuals and by the various local and State organizations, and no action should be taken by any individual Progressive or by any organization until the action of the National Committee has been made public."

So far as could be learned there was no communication between Colonel Roosevelt

or any one representing him and Mr. Hughes or any one representing him. Colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt will meet Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt today on the United States transport Kilpatrick, which arrived at Quarantine from Panama early this morning. Later in the day the Colonel will confer at his offices with Raymond Robins, chairman of the Progressive Con-vention, and Harold L. Ickes, Progressive National Comitteeman from Illinois

COLBY WILL NOT INDORSE ATTACKS ON PRESIDENT

Democrats Have Many Claims on Progressives' Support, He Says NEW YORK, June 14.—Bainbridge Colby was asked at the Metropolitan Club last night if he had received the McCombs telegram inviting him to join the Democratic party. He said he had, but had not yet

party. He sa replied to it. "Of course," said Mr. Colby, "we Progressives are not primarily interested in an offer of safety, nor do we feel that we are 'stumbling to destruction' by virtue of Colonei Roosevelt's attitude toward his omination. I refer to phrases used in Mr.

McComb's telegram. "The situation is obscure and time only will clear it up. Colonel Roosevelt's mea-sage to his party was a shock to its members, but we admire him and earnestly hope for the sake of his great reputation his vision may be true and his steps guided

"The Democratic party has many claim; to the respect of all Progressives. It num-bers many true Progressives in its mem-bership, and has accomplished many things which we have been able to promote only by advocating them.
"As to the President, there are many

Progressives who will not stand silent while he is unfairly assailed in the campaign and of this number I wish to be consid

Strike Limits Cargoes

BOSTON, June 14.—Freight shipments from this port for Baltimore, Philadelphia and Nortolk have ben affected by a strike of 200 longshoremen employed by the Mer chants and Miners' Transportation Com pany. Officials of the line said vessels probably would sail on time, although cargoes might be limited. The strike followed the company's refusal of demands by the longshoremen for a wage advance.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

DEMOCRATIC PLANK TO PENSION FEDERAL EMPLOYES IS URGED

New York Delegation Will Press Move for Government to Provide Especially for Let-

ter Carriers NEW BUDGET SYSTEM

By GEORGE T. FRY

ST, LOUIS, June 14.—For the first thin since national conventions began names or ratifying candidates, a fight is to be made for a class of Federal employes was are not included in the political appoint

ments of the national government. This fight comes from the New Yest delegation and it has for its object the making of pensions for old men and women who have given their lives to the civil service, and for whom no provision is now made when they reach the age when were may no longer be performed. Letter carriers were principally responsible for the movement.

The New York letter carriers conceived the notion that a system which provided pension lists for the army and navy by left the soldiers of peace to hustle for them. left the soldiers of peace to nustic for the selves when they got too old to do must hustling was all wrong. Through as organized effort the carriers brought they proposition to the attention of the New York

So today, when the Committee of Resolutions takes up the platform, it will find a big bit of timber dragged in by Representative John J. Fitzgerald, which is tended to be used in building a home for the superannuated Federal employe.
"One does not turn an old horse out to "One does not turn an out norse out a starve," says the New York Congressman Why set an old letter carrier adrift atta-his years of useful service have passed?" Beside taking up the fight of the lettecarriers, the New York delegation agreed to push planks calling for the furtherance of the national welfare and national budget

system. They want the care of tub and kindred troubles placed under Federal instead of State supervision.

PRESIDENT HEADS FLAG DAY PARADE

Continued from Page One

his right shoulder. There was no bress, but the flag stuck straight out behind most of the distance. Atop the flag was a golden engle.

The President's long legs carried over the ground so rapidly that he broke all reports for parades in Washington, where the control of the moment. He

minutes Directly behind the President, his Cab-

Directly behind the President, his Cab-inet, White House employes and depart-ment officials was a delegation of new-paper correspondents representing a thou-sand cities of the country. Everybody carried or wore a flag. The men marchers for the most part wore data sack coats and Palm Beach trousers, with small flags in coat lapsels and larger carsmall flags in coat lapels and larger cost on the end of a cane.

There was a pleasing uniformity of dra among women as well as men employes of the Government. White shirtwaists and duck skirts, white shoes and hosiery was the rule for women. BUSINESS SHUTS DOWN.

Nearly one-third of Washington's 365,006 population was in line behind President Wilson and those members of his Cabinet not attending the Democratic National Cop-vention, at St. Louis. Every Government department and busi-ness house in the city that could be closed

without entirely stopping the business of the nation and the city locked their doors to permit their employes to march. The schools were closed and thousands of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, desceptant of Pocahontas, sat in the presidential review-ing stand and saw a float pass by in in

ing stand and saw a liber of captain Jea-hontas saving the life of Captain Jea-Smith. When that float appeared Mra Wison smiled, then leaned over and touched President Wilson's arm with one band drawing his attention to it. A pleasing feature that added a firming of touch to the parade's theme was the presence of members of the recently stret. Women's National Service School in drab khaki from neck to toe. This section was

khaki from neck to toe. This section was led by Mrs. Hugh L. Scott, wife of the chif of staff of the army. The President left the procession at the White House and reviewed the remainder of white House and reviewed the remainders the paraders as they swung by into the broad thoroughfare between the White House grounds and the State, War and Navy Department building into the versi green expanse surrounding the \$5-500 monument to the First President, who sale "in time of peace prepare for war."

"In time of peace prepare for war."
It seemed fitting that Washington today combined its celebration of Flag Day with its call for preparedness. Following the parade, special exercises were held on the monument let. monument lot. An impressive flag-raising ceremony was An impressive hag-raising the monument held yesterday evening on the monument grounds. For the first time since the great grounds.

marble shaft was erected a huge banne flung from its peak. REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

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