CHILDLESS COUPLE MAY BE ABDUCTORS

New Theory Developed to Explain Kidnapping of Coughlin Baby at Norristown

MYSTERIOUS AUTO SEEN

Mother Makes Plea for Kidnapped Baby

"I want my baby. Some woman must be caring for him. Won't you let your mother's heart plead for me now and send him safely back to me?

"All we care for is the return of our little boy, and I promise we will deal directly with you. Oh, can't you imagine my anguish?"

—Mrs. Coughlin.

"I am interested in getting the baby. Just as soon as the persons or person who have Blakely prove to me that they are not fakirs, I will deal with them directly. The police will have nothing to say in the matter."

—Mr. Coughlin.

Blakely Coughlin, the stolen Norristown baby, may now be bringing joy by his presence into some childless home.

His absence, however, is causing unspeakable sorrow in the home of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Coughlin, his parents. They have two other children, but thirteen-month-old Blakely, who was stolen from his crib early last Wednesday morning, was their baby and their darling, and while he is gone their home remains desolate.

The police are looking into this latest theory that the baby may have been taken not for ransom, but for the purpose of bringing happiness to a childless family. Whether some heart-hungry man and woman stole the child themselves, forgetting the law and the mother's anguish in their desire for a son, or whether kidnappers who saw a chance to "sell" the baby to some childless rich couple took Blakely the police do not pretend to know. This is only another guess at the mystery, anyhow, and the details yet have to be established.

Method of Abduction

Though the police are hazy about this new theory, they have worked out with a greater degree of certainty an explanation of just how little Blakely was rushed away from Norristown and into hiding.

The theory settled on now is that an automobile certainly was used. The footprints in the ploughed field fit in with this theory, for they are in the direction of a dirt road running parallel with the Sand Hill road, and on this dirt road several persons saw a mysterious large touring car the night the baby was stolen.

Shortly after the theft of the boy some one told the police a machine had been standing, without lights or license tags, on a road near Black Horse, a little Italian village nearby in Plymouth valley. Now a man has been found who saw the machine running late at night along this dirt road. He is William Clement. His wife is a nurse, had been out on a case and was expected back Wednesday night. Clement had gone to bed, but was expecting her at any time. In the early morning he heard an automobile moving along the road, which is little used for motor traffic. He thought it must be his wife returning and got up and went to the window. The machine moved past without stopping, going slowly, without lights and without license tags.

Others Saw Car

Some of the people of the town of Black Horse saw a mysterious machine, answering the same general description, pass during the early hours of morning. Likewise some residents of Doylestown saw such a car a little later, when dawn had broken. It was without lights, without license tags, and in it were two men and a woman, the woman holding a crying baby.

The Coughlins are wondering if the theory that the child was stolen for its health and beauty, not for a ransom, may not be the correct one, and Mrs. Coughlin has appealed to the woman who may have the child to send it back to her.

Mrs. Coughlin has not given up hope. Last night hope was so strong in her heart that she even opened the nursery window before she went to bed. It had occurred to her that perhaps the person who stole her boy might be moved to compassion and return the child as it was taken so as not to fall into the hands of the police. Several times during the night the mother arose and went into the nursery, half expecting to see in the crib a little bundle that would bring joy to her heart. Each time she returned to her own room heavy hearted, yet still hoping that the next time the child would be there.

During the night several times also the father went down to the front door to see if by any chance the kidnappers had brought the baby back and left it here.

Not only have the Coughlins offered large rewards for the baby's return, and indicated their readiness to deal with the kidnappers, but also they have thrown themselves upon the mercy of those who stole the boy.

Mrs. Coughlin is rapidly nearing a nervous breakdown. A physician is in daily attendance at the handsome Coughlin home on Sandy Hill road to help the mother bear up. Relatives express grave fears for her health if some definite word of the baby is not received soon.

Expect Ransom Demand

Her condition is reflected, in a somewhat lesser extent, in the changed attitude of the father. With the discharge of the detectives, he has decided to stay at home to act quickly upon the expected demand for ransom.

"Oh, we want our baby, and we don't care how we get him or who has him as long as they treat him right and return him," Mrs. Coughlin sobbed today.

"Some woman must be caring for him. I pray that she will let me know of his health, which was not so good when he was stolen, and nurse him until he is returned."

"I have received more than fifteen letters demanding ransom," Mr. Coughlin said. "All ask for big sums, the smallest demand being for $6000, and threaten to mistreat Blakely if we don't give the money.

"We will give all we can to get him back, but I don't know which of the letters is genuine. I hope they don't lose patience. Let them send a picture of Blakely and a piece of his clothing to prove they really have our child and I will meet their demands."

The little white crib in the second-story room from which Baby Coughlin was stolen exerts a fascinating influence over the heartbroken mother.

Relatives try vainly to keep her from brooding over the baby's empty crib. The mother frequently is taken for a walk through the big garden to take her thoughts away from her missing child, but she always returns to her post by the crib.

OSBORNE DE VARILLA
Who as corporal of field artillery is said to have fired the first American gun at the Germans after the United States entered the war. He died Saturday in California

ROBBERS GET $5000 IN FEMININE FINERY

Dresses, Waists and Lingerie Stolen From South 13th Street Store

Thieves, with a taste for the latest styles in feminine finery, stole dresses and other articles valued at $5000 from the store of George F. Carney, 123 South Thirteenth st.

The robbery was discovered this morning when the store opened for business. It is believed that the thieves used a motortruck to carry away the goods.

That the robbers were acquainted with the value of women's apparel generally was shown by the fact they selected only the most expensive waists and lingerie. Other goods were thrown about the store in confusion.

Entrance to the establishment was gained by forcing a lock on a rear door on the second floor.

The police believe that the robbery was committed by thieves who make a specialty of big hauls. In view of the fact that considerable time must have been spent in selecting the goods it is believed that at least four or five men were in the gang.

Pennock and 5 Aids Held in $1200 Bail

Continued from Page One

for him. Mr. Waldin offered me an $1800 job in the recorder of deed's office. Mr. Collins oralsed the job. He told he they would need me next year and that the job would be permanent. I was told to report the following morning for work.

No Other Witness

"I told my callers I wouldn't accept the offer. It was put to me so suddenly. I told them. They advised me to think it over and to let them know the following morning.

"It is no use, I told them. I don't need to think it over."

Beyler said no one else was around who could hear the alleged conversation.

George B. Haines, 30 North Frazier street, elected to the ward committee last May was the next witness.

"I, my wife and daughter were in the house on the evening of May 26. About 10:45 o'clock the doorbell rang and my daughter answered it. I saw two men on the porch. Collins was one, and the other was named Welsman or Weldin.

"The visitors came back into the dining room. Collins said they came on a friendly visit. Mrs. Haines came downstairs and remained in the dining room. Collins asked me to support Magistrate Pennock for the city committee.

Told Visitors "No"

"I told him 'no.' I said I had always supported the Republican Alliance and would support it to the end. Collins pulled out two $50 bills and placed them on the table.

"'You better take it, there is plenty of it around.'" Haines quoted Collins as remarking.

"Mrs. Haines told me not to take the money. I said 'nothing doing.' Collins then told me he would be around the following evening. He tried to get out without taking the money. I wouldn't allow him to leave it there. Collins then tried to get Mrs. Haines's sympathy by telling her she could keep half of it, but I made him take the money away."

Haines said his callers were in his home about thirty-five minutes.

Mr. Gordon called Mrs. Haines to the stand. She corroborated the testimony given by her husband.

Two hundred and fifty county jobs, mostly nonexistent, and large sums of money are the stake the Vares are accused of putting up in a last-ditch fight to retain control of the Republican city committee.

Joseph C. Trainer, Republican Alliance leader, who beat Congressman Vare for leadership in his own ward, the Twenty-sixth, is authority for this statement and that the Vares are trying to buy control of the committee.

Election Held Tonight

The various ward committees meet tonight to elect their representatives on the city committee, which meets on Wednesday morning to organize. Last-minute fights are being made by Vare and Moore followers to get control of the committee by controling the ward elections tonight.

Arrests made Saturday and yesterday of followers of both factions are part of the political jockeying preceding the ward meetings tonight.

According to Mr. Trainer, who has superintended a survey of conditions in the various ward executive committees, the Vare workers have been generous in their offers of $1800 posts in county offices, as well as in the use of money, to bring about the election of their candidates. Few appointments are open to the Vares in the county offices, he asserted, as they control but five, and there are only a small number of vacancies in these. There have been insistent rumors of an impending flop to the Alliance faction of the head of one of those offices.

Leaders of the Alliance faction are confident when the new city committee meets to organize Wednesday night there will be twenty-seven administration committeemen to elect the Mayor's choice, Thomas W. Cunningham, for chairman. The Vares are just as confident they will be able to place thirty men in the committee, enough to elect their choice, Thomas F. Watson, to the chair. There are forty-eight seats in the city organization, one for each ward in the city.

GOMPERS TO FIGHT ANTI-STRIKE LAWS

Will Battle to End for the Rights of Toilers, He Declares

40TH CONVENTION BEGINS

By the Associated Press

Montreal, June 7.—Any attempt to enforce compulsory labor by making strikes unlawful must be resisted at all costs, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared today in his address at the opening of the federation's fortieth annual convention.

"I have no fear as to what the results will be," he said. "As long as I have life and my mind is not impaired I shall stand for the right of the men and women toilers of the world to be free, untrammeled and unowned by any force."

The opening of the convention, which is being attended by 500 delegates, was preceded by a labor parade to the St. Dennis Theatre, where the sessions are being held. After a short religious service, addresses of welcome were delivered by representatives of the dominion government, provincial government, city of Montreal Trades Council and labor congress of Canada.

President Gompers opened the convention by reviewing the various issues involved. He laid particular stress on the enforcement of a non-partisan labor policy. He will leave tonight for Chicago to lay before the Republican National Convention's resolution committee labor's desires in political reform. In his absence Matthew Woll, vice president, probably will preside.

Report of Council Summarized

Denunciation of bolshevism, profiteering, the action of the United States Government in invoking the food control law against the late miners' strike, and the failure of the American Congress to take action to control the cost of living are among the outstanding features of the annual report of the executive council.

The Cummins railroad law was denounced, as was the Kansas law establishing the Court of Industrial Relations. The high cost of living was laid largely at the door of "big profiteers," while the report declared the United States Government, principally through the Department of Justice, "has conducted a campaign of stupidity."

Congress was assailed for cutting appropriations designed to carry on the work of the collateral branches of the Department of Labor.

In its reference to the foreign field, the report denounced what it characterized as propaganda for American intervention in Mexico and declared that the executive council sees "no justification for interference."

The United States Steel Corporation was assailed for its refusal to deal with labor organizations in the recent unsuccessful strike, and the authorities of Boston also were denounced for their attitude in the celebrated strike of policemen in that city.

The workmen of Canada were congratulated for defeating "the one big union" idea and their stand was characterized as "a magnificent triumph for trade unionism."

The industrial conferences called by President Wilson were characterized as unsuccessful because "the employers stubbornly resisted every attempt at conciliation" and would not accept any resolution on collective bargaining "unless it was so worded as to be anti-trade union in spirit and to provide encouragement and support for company unions."

Remedy for High Cost of Living

As a program of "specific remedy" for the high cost of living, the council's report proposes the following:

"We demand that the government be authorized to buy standard commodities direct from producers and that these commodities be distributed through regular retail channels at a retail price to be fixed by the government.

"The cost of living must go no higher. Wages must be advanced in every case to a point at which the American standard of living is secure. The life and the productive capacity of the great farming community, now stricken sorely, must be brought back to the richness that has market it above the agriculture of all other nations. This will be possible only when the vicious forces that load the values of the farm with fictitious and fabulous profits have been curbed and made powerless.

"Finally we call attention to the vital fact that the present nonpartisan political campaign of the A. F. of L. offers to the people everywhere an opportunity to enforce remedial measures with their ballots."

The federation's membership report discloses that it now has 4,078,740, a gain of 818,672 in the last year. The recent steel strike cost the federation $348,509. According to a report on steel strike expenditures there is still $69,631 available for steel organization work.

Delegates from the Pacific Coast Metal Trades Council announced they would renew the fight begun at Atlantic City last year to obtain unqualified indorsement of the Plumb plan for railroad control. Glenn E. Plumb will address the delegates this week.

Dry Laws Valid, Supreme Court Rules

Continued from Page One

dividuals within those limits, and of its own force invalidates any legislative act—whether by Congress, by a state legislature, or by a territorial assembly—which authorizes or sanctions what the section prohibits.

"Seven. The second section of the amendment—the one declaring 'the Congress and the several states shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation'—does not enable Congress or the several states to defeat or thwart the prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means.

"Concurrent" Not Joint Power

"Eighth. The words 'concurrent power' in thata section do not mean joint power, or require that legislation thereunder by Congress, to be effective, shall be approved or sanctioned by the several states or any of them; nor do they mean that the power to enforce is divided between Congress and the several states along the lines which separate or distinguish foreign and interstate commerce from interstate affairs.

"Ninth. The power confided to Congress by that section, while not exclusive, is territorially co-extensive with the prohibition of the first section, embraces manufacture and other intrastate transactions as well importation, exportion and interstate traffic and is in no wise depended on or affected or inaction on the part of the several states or any of them.

"Tenth. That power may be asserted against the disposal for beverage purposes of liquor manufactured before the amendment became effective, just as it may be against subsequent manufacture for those purposes. In either case it is a constitutional mandate or prohibition that is being enforced.

"Eleventh—While recognizing that there are limits beyond which Congress cannot go in treating beverages as within its power of enforcement, we think those limits are not transcended by the provision of the Volstead act, wherein liquors containing as much ase one-half of 1 per cent of alcohol by volume and fit for use for beverage purposes are treated as within that power. Jacob Ruppert vs. Caffey, 251 U. S. 264."

Chicago, June 7.—(By A. P.)—Levi Mayer, of Chicago, who argued the case for the distillers in the Supreme Court, said on hearing of the decision:

"The fight is lost. The avenue of the courts is now exhausted."

Validity of the prohibition amendment and portions of the enforcement act was involved in seven separate proceedings before the Supreme Court. Two of these were original suits brought by Rhode Island and New Jersey as sovereign states to enjoin enforcement in their jurisdictions upon the grounds that both enactments were unconstitutional. The other cases were direct appeals from lower court decrees.

Steps to institute the suits were taken immediately after the amendment became effective on January 16 and on motion of counsel their consideration was expedited.

In both the Rhode Island and New Jersey suits the validity of the eighteenth amendment was attacked, but the New Jersey case also alleged that even if the admendment were valid the enforcement act was unconstitutional because it had not been concurred in by New Jersey under provisions of the amendment giving the federal and state governments concurrent power to enforce prohibition.

New Jersey also contended that if the entire enforcement act were not unconstitutional, the portions of it limiting the alcoholic content of beverages to less than one-half of 1 per cent and relating to the dispensing of liquors for medicinal purposes were invalid.

The cases reaching the court on appeals were those of the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Co., Christian Feigenspan, a Newark, N. J., brewer; the St. Louis Brewing Association, and George C. Dempsey, a wholesale liquor dealer, of Boston, Mass., who lost injunction proceedings in the lower court. The other case before the court was an appeal by the government from a decision of Federal Judge Geiger enjoining federal officials from interfering with the Manitowoc Products Co., a Wisconsin corporation, in the manufacture of beer containing 2.5 per cent alcohol.

In all the cases a general attack on the amendment was made on ground that it was revolutionary and constituted legislation in the guise of a constitutional amendment designed to regulate the private habits of individuals; that it intefered with the states' police powers; that it was invalid because adopted by two-thirds of the members of Congress present when the vote was taken and not by two-thirds of the membership, and that the amendment was not ratified by three-fourths of the states, owing to provisions in many state constitutions requiring that amendments be submitted to a referendum.

This last contention was ruled upon by the Supreme Court last Tuesday when it was decided that the amendment had been properly ratified and that state referendums on amendments are void.

NEW CONGRESS SOLE HOPE OF WETS HERE

J. H. Pearson, Liquor Dealers' Chief, Greatly Surprised by Court Decision

"The only thing to do now is to elect a new Congress and repeal the act," said Joseph H. Pearson, president of the Philadelphia Retail Liquor Dealers' Association, this afternoon, discussing the decision of the Supreme Court that prohibition is constitutional.

Mr. Pearson said that he and other members of the Retail Liquor Dealers' Association were greatly surprised by the decision.

"We firmly believed that the liquor legislation was unconstitutional, and had expected this would be the Supreme Court's decision.

"To say that I was sorry to hear the news is to put it mildly. This looks like the beginning of the end. A new Congress and new legislation offer the only way out. Prohibition can be overturned by legislation. This ought to be done.

"I cannot forecast what the liquor dealers will do next. We can't very well decide until we have seen the whole text of the decision."

FIRST FIRER IN WAR DIES

Corporal Osborne De Varilla Succumbs to Effects of German Gas

San Francisco, June 7. — Corporal Osborne De Varilla, field artillery, the "red-headed corporal" who was credited with being the first American to fire a shot at the German line after the United States entered the European war, died Saturday in Saratoga, Calif., from the effects of poison gas.

Corporal Osborne de Varilla is said to have fired the first American gun against the Germans in October, 1917, when he sent shrapnel flying across No Man's Land. He was then a nineteen-year-old San Francisco lad.

He came to Philadelphia in June, 1918, as part of a Liberty Loan drive party and made many addresses here for the cause.

His claim for premiership as the "first" war gunner has, however, been disputed.

Ambulance Men to Meet

Members of the United States Army Ambulance Service Association will meet tonight at the City Club to perfect plans for their three-day convention at Allentown, which opens tomorrow.

HUNDREDS OF STEERS JUMP INTO SEA AND FEED SHARKS

Nearly 800 Head of Cattle Perish After Stampede Aboard Ship. Few Swim Ashore to Suburbs of Havana

By the Associated Press

Havana, June 7.—Hundreds of fine steers stampeded on board the American steamer St. Charles outside of Havana harbor Saturday afternoon, and after creating a panic they plunged into the sea, becoming the prey of sharks which infect the waters off Morro Castle.

Except for a few that swam ashore and are now wandering about in the suburbs of this city, all of the 800 steers on the St. Charles are believed to have perished.

Sanitary officers who inspected the vessel on her arrival Saturday were alarmed when they found 130 dead steers in the hold of the ship. To avoid possible danger to the people of the city they ordered the captain of the St. Charles to put out to sea and there throw the 130 carcasses overboard. While the crew was engaged in this onerous task the steers on board became stampeded, broke down their corrals and ran amuck.

Frightened animals rushed up and down the decks bellowing, and then plunged overboard, where the tigers of the deep were awaiting them. Four were seen to strike the water almost simultaneously, and in an instant they were dragged beneath the surface, only a trail of blood telling of their fate.

Tugs were sent out to the St. Charles and found the crew virtually paralyzed with terror. For a time there was danger the vessel would drift on the rocks near the harbor entrance, but it was at last brought into port. It is reported only fifty carcasses have been removed from the ship, and harbor authorities are finding much difficulty in securing men to enter the hold of the steamer to complete the task of clearing the St. Charles of its menacing cargo.

RAILROADS TO GET BIG SUM AT ONCE

Interstate Commission Awards $125,000,000 for New Rolling Stock

$135,000,000 FOR OTHER USE

By the Associated Press

Washington, June 7.—Immediate appropriation of $125,000,000 of government funds for the use of the railroads to purchase new rolling stock was announced today by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The money will be advanced out of the $300,000,000 revolving fund provided in the transportation act.

Appropriations for additions and betterments to promote the movement of cars were fixed at $73,000,000; to meet maturing obligations, $50,000,000, to short-line carriers $2,000,000.

Of the total to be advanced for rolling stock, $75,000,000 will be set aside for the purchase of freight cars, with preference given to 20,000 refrigerator cars for fruit crops, and $50,000,000 will be set aside for the acquisition of locomotives, with preference given to freight and switching locomotives.

In each case first allotments will be made to roads making the greatest advances to meet the government loans. In the case of the advance for locomotives applicants will be required to contribute at least 50 per cent of the costs, but before any passenger locomotives are purchased attention will be given to the need for freight and switching engines by roads which are unable to make 50 per cent advances.

Roads applying for loans for equipment and betterments also will be required to make such contributions "as it is within their power to furnish."

The commission will not recommend loans out of the $50,000,000 fund for retiring maturing obligations unless the applicants have clearly exhausted every effort to take care of maturities "by extension, by refunding and by every other means."

Time for filing applications and amendments was extended to June 19, and the Association of Railway Executives, which proposed the division of the $300,000,000 revolving fund approved by the commission, was urged to submit its recommendations so that the general distribution of the funds might begin not later than June 26.

Miss Harriet Buchanan

Miss Harriet Howell Buchanan, of Twenty-first and Green streets, died at 9:30 o'clock last night in the Presbyterian Hospital. She had been ill three weeks. Miss Buchanan leaves a sister, Mrs. H. L. Sloan, and a brother, George H. Buchanan, a publisher, both of Philadelphia. Funeral services will be held at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, at Bair's. Interment will be in Hood Cemetery, Germantown.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

Conrad H. Schaffer, 49 McKean sq., and Frances L. Callsen, 123 Watkins st.
Elmer K. Hemberger, 2650 N. Darien st., and Emily Roach, 4803 Warnock st.
Frank Pirconi, 2819 N. 22d st., and Christina Pallatto, 3009 N. Hemberger st.
Angelo Caruso, 835 E. Rittenhouse st., and Florence Bresler, 4728 W. Huntingdon st.
John Barena, 1131 Olive st., and Maryanna Gombleuska, 1131 Olive st.
John B. Young, 2642 S. Robinson st., and Mary B. Walklett, 2429 S. 8th st.
Harvey A. Grubel, 157 N. 20th st., and Lola V. Balcewicz, 157 N. 20th st.
William B. Oliver, Clarks Corner, Conn., and Beatrice M. Tripp, Derby, Conn.
Homer E. Yarp, 1714 Mt. Vernon st., and Ruth C. Meager, 1502 N. 28th st.
George W. Clarke, 7412 Claridge st., and Caroline T. Nees, 235 W. Louden st.
Antonio Gregorio, 3081 N. 25th st., and Antonina Ciccarelli, 2685 W. Cearfield st.
Salvatore Spina, 1711 Mifflin st., and Jennie Scavo, 2067 Mifflin st.
Horace D. Jones, Lansdowne, Pa., and Abbie H. Lamb, Lansdowne, Pa.
Nassimino D'Amelio, 5528 Haynton st., and Lucy Rinaldi, 5537 Paxton st.
Greer Wilson, 2365 N. Albon st., and Nannie Hall, 2365 N. Albon st.
Alexander Rothberg, 1715 Tasker st., and Sarah Finkelstein, 531 South st.
William H. Taum, 415 S. 8th st., and Corinne F. Parker, 1033 Kimball st.
Frank R. Wills, 5545 Spruce st., and Mae Smart, 7209 Elmwood ave.
Walter J. Humes, 3816 Philip st., and Edith E. B. Smith, 3814 Philip st.
John M. Kennedy, Lemont, Pa., and Florence M. Deiss, 7829 School lane.
Edward M. Rorer, Richboro, Pa., and Alice J. Parker, 238 E. Hortter st.
Abraham Treitman, 405 Moore st., and Sadie Light, 1720 S. 8th st.
Francis J. Ball, Jr., Glenside, Pa., and Stella V. Faunce, 2815 Memphis st.
Antonio Finizil, 714 Carpenter st., and Christina Menaldi, 714 Carpenter st.
George N. Larer, 200 E. Willow Grove ave., and Isabel B. Repp, 6110 Elberon ave.
Buck H. Smith, 940 Jessup st., and Elberta Jackson, 940 Jessup st.
James J. Convery, 136 N. 21st st., and Dorothea G. Mills, 5337 Walton ave.
Clifford Hall, 826 Leland st., and Sadie Borst, 2236 Turner st.
James O'Donnell, 2443 Seybert st., and Adelaide Benson, 2435 Heffernan st.
Larry Guiona, 950 Lellhgow st., and Abbie M. Johns, 828 N. 3d st.
Sam Black, 402 Jackson st., and Mollie Kalish, 4138 Pennsylvania st.
Melvin C. Musser, West Chester, Pa., and Ora T. Sharpless, West Chester, Pa.
Arthur E. Williams, Springfield, Pa., and Helen M. Cook, Morton, Pa.
Manuel Portela, Lansdale, Pa., and Anna Bauers, 1836 Tree st.
Patrick F. Dougherty, 4015 Fairmount ave., and Ann McGinley, 5016 Parrish st.
Joseph Fott, 2314 S. 13th st., and Sania D. Beila, 1607 Wharton st.
Martin Sierounski, West Manayunk ave., and Frances Pypel, 181 Krams ave.
Foster Wirehouse, 1109 Thom st., and Elizabeth Schuman, 1150 Rising Sun ave.
Dewey Hunkapilla, 2840 N. 11th st., and Grace E. Stone, 4853 Paul st.
Randolph Williams, 952 Jessup st., and Winnifred Jones, 952 Jessup st.
Joseph P. Cosgrove, 804 Ringgold st., and Rose A. Dixon, 2725 W. Girard ave.
Carroll J. Clayton, 4152 Ludlow st., and Virginia Lockley, 27 N. 42d st.
Patrick J. Roche, 328 N. 15th st., and Katharine M. Hurley, 328 N. 15th st.
Howard W. Kendlinger, 847 Perkiomen st., and Margaret M. Doyle, 1539 Spring Garden st.
Raymond J. O'Neill, 3021 Rorer st., and Louise A. Devine, 672 E. Cornwall st.
Daniel B. Mayhugh, 251 E. Logan Square, and Martha E. B. Copes, Penfield, Pa.
Quelen Hall, 2145 Cora st., and Marjorie E. Haines, 5236 Germantown ave.
Clayton R. Freed, Sellersville, Pa., and Katharine S. Straub, 1344 Newkirk st.
George W. Adee, 2305 N. 6th st., and Irene S. Tyrrell, 2516 N. 7th st.
John M. Murphy, 2421 E. Hazzard st., and Charlotte N. Knauff, 344 W. Wilton st.
Jack A. Kenning, 4547 Fernhill rd., and Helen G. Walbrath, 4547 Fernhill rd.

WOMEN DEMAND COUNCIL EQUALITY

G. O. P. "Irreconcilables" for 50-50 Representation on Executive Committee

Chicago, June 7.—Republican women "irreconcilables," after two defeats yesterday in the caucus of women delegates and alternates, finally put through their demand for equal representation on the national committee's executive committee. The proposal was carried on the final vote, 75 to 74.

The woman's prerogative to change her mind was a feature of the meeting, an amendment to the resolution first being voted down and then within five or ten minutes reconsidered and passed.

The moderate faction held out for a declaration that the women asked "adequate" representation, Mrs. Robert Burdette, of California, defining "adequate" to mean at least one more than one-third of the executive committee membership.

The moderates were opposed by Miss Mary Garrett Hay, of New York, chairman of the women's Republican executive committee, and Mrs. Fletcher Dobbyns, of Illinois, while their resolution, presented by Mrs. Medill McCormick, of Illinois, was indorsed by Mrs. Bagley, of Massachusetts; Mrs. Helen Reed, of New York; Mrs. Burdette and Mrs. McCarter, of Kansas.

Demands For Fair Play

As adopted, the resolution declares that the women wanted the vice chairmanship of the Republican national committee, two secretaryships on the committee and equal representation on the national executive committee. No demand was made for equal representation on the national committee itself.

Miss Hay declared that the women's executive committee "has never at any time tried to organize a separate woman's Republican party," adding that the women did not want a separate branch of the party.

"We don't believe in a woman's party," she said, "but moreover we don't believe in a man's party."

Both Miss Hay and Mrs. McCormick paid tributes to Chairman Hays of the national committee. "We owe to Mr. Hays more than the women have ever owed to any single politician," Mrs. McCormick said.

Polite but impressive picketing of the Republican National Convention was decided upon yesterday by shock troops of the National Women's party here.

The picketing will start tomorrow morning and continue indefinitely. More than a hundred women, representing twenty-two states and every phase of women's activities, all carrying banners bearing the names of their states and slogans, will occupy positions outside the Coliseum. Other women will work among delegates from their states in the various state headquarters. Verbal heckling has no place on the program.

Threats of interference have caused the women selected for the picket line proper some uneasiness, for the last time a suffrage demonstration was made in Chicago several of the participants were roughly handled and bruised.

Alice Paul's Army Undaunted

Many prominent women who have heretofore confined their efforts for suffrage to donations or speeches are hurrying to Chicago to join the Alice Paul Woman's party army. Local women are opening their homes to them. One large residence, with fifty rooms, was placed at the disposal of Miss Paul and her workers.

Mrs. Max Botter, cousin of the Governor of Vermont, wired that she was on her way here to help picket the Republican convention.

Several well-known suffragists who took part in the picketing of the White House and defied the police of Washington or other cities, will lead the procession to the Coliseum. Among them is Miss Elsie Hill, daughter of the late Representative Ebenezer J. Hill, of Connecticut, who met the President on his return from the peace conference, and demanded that he compel Congress to adopt the suffrage amendment, and who interrogated Will H. Hays at a recent conference in Washington. Most of the women whom police jailed for picketing or attempting to picket the White House or heckling the President are here, ready for the new program.

Mrs. Abby Scott Baker, of Washington, will lead the attack on the convention.

Pioneers in Parade

First in the picket line will be two suffrage pioneers, the Rev. Olympia Brown, of Racine, Wis., and Mrs. Anna Kendall, of Alabama. These women, more than seventy-five years of age, will carry the time honored banner of the pickets, "How Long Must Women Wait for Liberty?"

The labor women will be led by Miss Gladys Greiner, organizer in the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; by Miss Nina Samoradin, one of the general officers of the union, and Miss Myrtle Kane, of Minneapolis, organizer of the International Union of Telephone Workers.

The professional women's division will be led by Miss Mary O'Reilly, of Chicago, a public school teacher, by Dr. Gillette Hayden, of Columbus, state chairman of the Woman's party, and by Miss Eleanor Brasky, a woman lawyer of Minneapolis. Their banner reads:

"Unenfranchised women have millions for liberty, but not one cent for party tribute."

Sproul Hopeful; Says "Big Fellows Cannot Get By"

Chicago, June 7.—(By A. P.)—"All the big fellows will have their trial heats, but I don't see how they are going to get by," said Governor Sproul today. He had nothing to say regarding his candidacy for the presidency except that "things are going along nicely."

Governor Sproul said a noticeable feature of the pre-convention hours was the good feeling among the delegations, who led him to believe the fight would not be protracted.

GOVERNOR'S WIFE GOES TO CHICAGO

Mrs. Sproul, Hopeful of Husband's Chances, Leaves for Convention

DAUGHTER IS WITH HER

Mrs. Sproul, wife of the Governor, just couldn't stay away from Chicago.

She has gone to the convention city to follow the fortunes of her husband, an increasingly strong candidate for the presidential nomination.

With Mrs. Sproul is her attractive daughter, Mrs. Henry J. Klaer. The ladies left for the West yesterday.

"I'm hopeful," Mrs. Sproul told a friend before she left, in commenting on her husband's chances of capturing the nomination. And her eyes shone as she said it.

Mrs. Sproul found it an impossibility to remain at her beautiful home near Chester while proceedings which may have such a vital bearing on her own life were in progress in Chicago.

She felt that the tension would be less if she were actually on the ground and could see and be with her husband.

Furthermore, the smoke and battle and excitement of the big convention were allurements in themselves.

At the Sproul home it was said that Mrs. Sproul and Mrs. Klaer left unexpectedly. Developments since Friday, when the Governor bade them goodby, "just made them go."

Both Mrs. Sproul and Mrs. Klaer are interested in suffrage. Since the Governor's inauguration they have been seen many times in the legislative halls of Pennsylvania's Capitol, and in going to Chicago they know what they are about.

MAYOR REACHES CONVENTION CITY

Moore in Chicago With Last-Minute Instructions From Senator Penrose

TAKES LIBERTY HALL GAVEL

Mayor Moore, carrying last-minute instructions from Senator Penrose to the Pennsylvania delegation at the Republican National Convention arrived in Chicago this morning. He was accompanied by Joseph R. Gurdz.

Mayor Moore will present to Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, the speaker's gavel made from a beam in Independence Hall. The presentation will be made tonight.

The Mayor left the city after having had a talk over the telephone with Senator Penrose, and the Mayor indicated that, although absent from the convention, the senior senator will be the real leader of the Pennsylvania delegation. The senator, he said, had made arrangements to keep in close touch with the situation at Chicago and to advise the Pennsylvania delegation on any matters that might arise.

A direct wire from the senator's home on Spruce street to the convention will enable the party leader here to keep informed of the doings in Chicago.

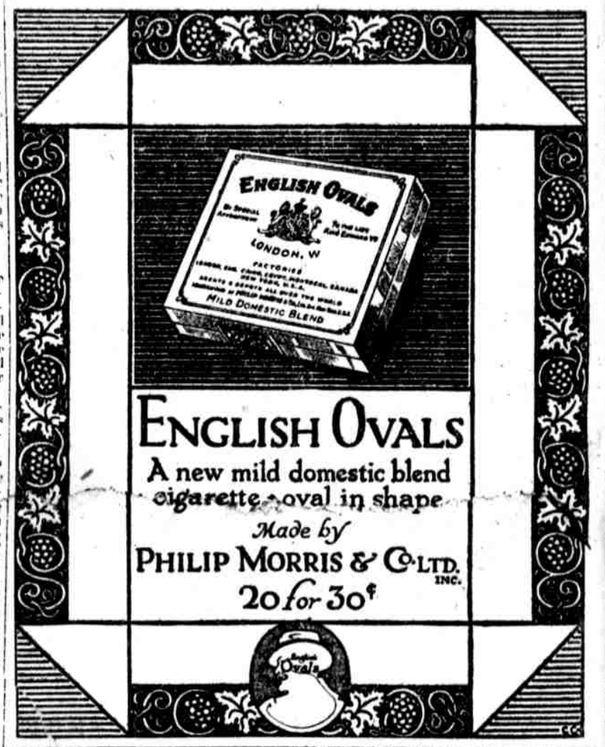
The Mayor went to the City Hall yesterday morning, where he arranged the affairs there so that they would be able to go along unhampered by his absence. He called Senator Penrose from the City Hall and following the conversation said:

"I expect to be in constant communication with Senator Penrose, the leader of the Pennsylvania delegation. He has arranged a direct wire to the convention and will keep informed on the happenings in Chicago."

The Mayor said that he had not as yet prepared the speech in which he would formally place the name of Governor Sproul before the convention as the selection of the Pennsylvania delegation for the Republican nomination for President. He said that he expected to prepare the address while riding on the train to Chicago.

MARTIAL LAW IN GALVESTON

Austin, Tex., June 7.—(By A. P.)—Galveston was placed under martial law, effective at noon today, in a proclamation issued by Governor W. P. Hobby at 10:50 o'clock this morning, because of freight congestion there resulting from a strike of longshoremen.



ROOF OPENS

On June 7th the BELLEVUE-STRATFORD Roof opens for the Season

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Food and service characteristic of the Bellevue. Excellent music.

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DEATHS

BUCHANAN.—On the 6th inst., HARRIET HOWELL, sister of George H. Buchanan. Services on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, at the Oliver H. Bair Building, 1140 Chestnut st. Interment private.

BIRDSALL.—Died June 7, 1920, KATHARINE HUBBELL, wife of James T. Birdsall. Funeral services June 9, 10 a. m., 201 West End ave., Haddonfield, N. J. Interment, 7.30 p. m., Somerville, N. J.

HELP WANTED—MALE

BRICKLAYERS wanted, immediately. Ambassador Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J.; steady work with overtime; rate $1.25 per hour. Thompson-Starrett Co., Brighton and Pacific aves., Atlantic City, N. J.

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