

HARMONY REAINED AT OPENING SESSION

As Conventions Go, Affair Is Tame, However.

LODGE SOUNDS KEYNOTE

Call to Party to Oust "Wilson Dynasty" Is Cheered — Other Work Quickly Done.

(Continued From First Page.)

tion was due to open the band struck up and the delegates began settling into position. The hall was filling rapidly and many of the notables were arriving. There was a marked absence of confusion. The check-timers said it looked almost as tame as four years ago.

Unlike former conventions, the old guard came early. In the old days they were the last to arrive, being held back by conferences. As many of the leaders took their seats, the old causing a ripple of excitement, the band played a mournful air.

There were many women delegates and alternates on the floor. The seating arrangements were altogether different from those of four years ago. In the front rows were delegations from California, North Dakota, Arkansas, Connecticut, Colorado and Virginia.

Platform Slow in Filling.

The platform was slow in filling up. Apparently the leaders were in conference elsewhere to determine what was to be done on the question of permanent organization. The women delegates were eagerly sought by the scouts of the campaign managers and held quite a handshaking affair of their own. They seemed to be enjoying their first participation in a national convention.

The band continued to blare off popular airs with regularity, and the delegates and alternates continued to pour in at all the doors. The galleries were filled early with the fortunate hundreds who managed to get in, to the disappointment of the unlucky thousands who lost out on the tickets. The opening moments were spent in informal conferences among the delegates on the floor and renews of old acquaintances.

Generally the convention in the hall was remarkably quiet. Nobody seemed to have any more definite idea of how things were going to line up than they did last week.

Flags Decorate Coliseum.

Twenty minutes before the hour set for the opening the crowd was still streaming in. It was not till then that the electric lights were turned on, throwing into relief the thousands of American flags that comprised the only decorations. The floor was about half full at that time. The only decoration on the platform was a big vase of American Beauty roses.

Up to the moment Temporary Chairman Lodge left his hotel for the Coliseum there had been no final determination on the question of permanent organization and it was said that the chances were good of making the temporary organization permanent, thus avoiding two keynote speeches. Moreover, it would dispose of the danger of a contest which has been going on by supporters of Senator Beveridge of Indiana, and Senator Medill McCormick of Illinois. Advocates of two different organizations continued to wage their fight, however, and National Chairman Hays was understood to favor Senator McCormick.

Audience Begins Whistling.

The gathering audience began to show the first signs of animation when the band struck up "The Stars and Stripes" and the whistlers in some parts of the visitors' galleries accompanied the band. The first applause that swept the hall came at the conclusion of this national selection.

From the "Stars and Stripes" the band swung into "Dixie," and there was a prompt response with a shuffling of feet and a suggestion of shimmy from some of the negro delegates from Tennessee.

When Senator Lodge reached the hall he took a seat in the Massachusetts delegation space, where he found Speaker Gillett talking with friends and they had a brief conference. Fred Upham, the national treasurer, joined the conference and the three men had their heads together for several minutes.

Lieutenant-Colonel Theodore Roosevelt was among the early platform arrivals. At 11 o'clock, the hour set for the opening, the band was playing "The Sunshine of Your Smile," but very few people were smiling. There was no movement to call the convention to order and begin the business.

Delegates Crowd Aisles.

The aisles were crowded with delegates, who seemed more intent on shaking hands and chatting than on beginning the convention.

On every hand there were evidences of the newer generation in politics. They included sons of Theodore Roosevelt, Leonard Wood, the late Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island and a grandson of James G. Blaine, who was wearing the badge of a sergeant-at-arms.

"Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean," got a rise out of the delegates who stood and waved tiny flags in time with the melody. Then the band swung into a brief refrain from "Dixie," and the southern delegates found first opportunity for the rebel yell.

Wadsworth and Hilles Confer.

When Senator Wadsworth joined the New York delegates he had a conference with Charles D. Hilles, the new national committeeman from the state. Edward L. Stinson, secretary, also arrived and joined the New York delegation. Chauncey M. Depew, veteran of more than a dozen conventions, was in his usual seat.

Colonel George Harvey and Senator Brandegee met on the platform and had a little talk. It was understood that Colonel Harvey had been busy all morning, trying to harmonize some of the literary quirks of the prospective platform.

A half hour after the time set for the opening, there was still no sign of the convention coming to order.

At that time Nicholas Murray Butler of New York was the only candidate seen on the floor. He was chatting with the delegates from New York.

Three Cheers Given U. S.

The swelling chorus filled the great hall and a sea of tiny flags was waved throughout the singing. Now, shouted the leader, "three cheers for the greatest country on earth, the United States of America."

Three rolling cheers echoed through the big hall. The official photographer of the convention then was taken. The photographer, perched in the end of the hall farthest distant from the platform, asked all the delegates to turn that way. There was a

flash and a bang, and that was over. Secretary Miller of the national committee then read the call for the convention. The convention was not very much interested in the reading of the call, most of the delegates knowing its contents by rote. The call contained opportunity for conferences and conversation and a steady hum prevailed the while. It was not until the call was read that Hays whacked for order so hard he jolted over a glass of water on the secretary's table, and then stepped out to the edge of the speakers' platform. He got a renewed demonstration of applause, shouts and cheers, which he acknowledged with smiles and bows. Somebody yelled three cheers for Will Hays, and they were given.

Party Growth Reported.

"The republican party has met in this free and open convention," said he, "to accept from the people a mandate for the government of the United States. As chairman of your national committee, I report progress. By next November the majority of the party should be at least 4,000,000. In spite of I report more progress. I report fulfillment; the great party of the Union has become a union. It shall continue so. There will be no bolt in this convention." Roars of cheers greeted that statement.

Chairman Hays then introduced Senator Lodge as the temporary chairman, and the convention let out more cheers, and a rolling chorus of ayes affirmed the selection. As a committee to escort him to the chair, Chauncey M. Depew of New York; Myron T. Herrick of Ohio, and Mrs. J. B. Hume of California were appointed.

The committee thought they had the platform fixed so the committee could come up a set of concealed ayes, but the arrangement worked and Senator Lodge and his escorting committee had to go around to the rear entrance to the rostrum. A bad omen, some thought, when this platform trouble was noticed.

One Delegate Sits on Tack.

Another wave of cheers greeted the senator as he stepped out to the speaking position. Another cheer leader was on the job with three cheers for Senator Lodge and they were given. It was one minute before noon when the cheers died away and Senator Lodge began delivering his address after having been introduced by Chairman Hays as "Honorable Henry Cabot Lodge of the United States."

Before Senator Lodge got under way a cheerer who stepped out on a battery of strong lights, which were focused on Senator Lodge, but which cast an intense glare in the faces of the delegates and spectators. There were such insistent objections, so loudly voiced, that they had to be turned out and Senator Lodge went ahead with his prepared address, reading from manuscript.

The first man in the convention to sit on a tack, actually, rather than politically, was a delegate from Arkansas, who found one in his chair. An accommodating assistant sergeant-at-arms removed it. The delegate hid his colleagues he had come to the convention expecting a lively fight, but had not expected to be attacked from the rear.

LODGE SPEECH IS ATTACKED

Cummings Declares Talk Varies From Former Pronouncements.

WATSONVILLE, Cal., June 8.—(Special.)—Senator Cummings, chairman of the democratic national committee, when questioned here tonight regarding a keynote speech of Senator Lodge at the opening of the republican convention, said that he was "sorry for Lodge," and "that his speech was at variance with many pronouncements he had made in the senate." Mr. Cummings was interviewed while on a train on his way from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

Senator Lodge illogically advocates a stay-at-home policy for Europe while he indorses a policy of intervention amounting to war for Mexico. His speech was evidently intended to fit the occasion and not the facts," Mr. Cummings stated.

"The league of nations will become a major political issue," he continued. "The people of the United States are for the league. It is the only remedy that has been suggested to prevent future wars. The league is a fact, the issue is whether or not the United States will become a member. For us to remain outside the league would be unthinkable."

1860 CONVENTION RECALLED

Survivor of Time When Lincoln Was Nominated Strong for Wood.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 8.—(Special.)—No Oregon citizen is more interested in the outcome of the republican convention at Chicago than E. L. Smith, 82 years old, who is said to be the only survivor on the Pacific coast who attended the convention of 1860, when Abraham Lincoln was named to head the republican ticket. Mr. Smith, a staunch supporter of General Wood, continues optimistic over the chances of his choice. He proposed the name of Wood last year long before he became known nationally as a candidate.

Numerous callers have visited Mr. Smith at his home the last two days to hear him tell of the excitement of 1860 when, as he declares, the action of an Oregon delegate in sending his proxy to Horace Greely was the turning point in favor of Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Smith at the time of the convention was student at Lombard university at Galesburg, Ill.

TROUBLOUS TIMES LOOM

(Continued From First Page.)

wildcats. Everybody who tried to make them listen to reason found that they were bad listeners.

Rude Words Probable.

The platform row is going to keep all concerned awake all night, and may result in rough, rude talk on the floor of the convention tomorrow.

Meanwhile the fear of a split is not putting anybody into any better humor. The republicans here gathered don't want to split. They want to win. They've been out of office eight years. Officeholders can get worn to mere shadows in eight years.

The strength of the irreconcilables lies in this split menace and don't ever fancy that they don't know it. While their opponents are shaking their fists at them, they are shaking their fists at their opponents.

Johnson Not Liked.

Don't gather from the foregoing that the delegates will crown one another with benches before a nomination can be reached, but before this is over a true report of what the leaders say to one another would never get through the mails, to say nothing of being admitted to a telegraph wire. The net result of today's proceedings on and off the convention floor was a continuation of the drive on Johnson with Johnson not yet licked.

In fact, Wood seems to be the only contender who is definitely eliminated. All the rest still are possibilities. The big skirmish for a decision will take place in the hotel rooms on Wednesday night. They will not permit the balloting to begin until they think it is fixed, but they may be wrong at that.

PLATFORM PROBLEM IS PRODIGIOUS ONE

Resolutions Committee Plunges Into Work.

EVERYBODY HAS PLANK

Foremost Among Ticklish Issues to Be Considered Is League of Nations Covenant.

(Continued From First Page.)

the committee winning ideas for the platform. Some were heard today and tonight, but the majority, including the labor representatives and a delegation which wants freedom for Ireland, had to be put over until tomorrow.

League Plank Problem.

Meantime arrangements were made for a sub-committee to go to work on disputed questions of policy, including the party's stand on the league of nations and other outstanding issues which still are in contest.

Senator Watson, who for weeks has been in charge of a series of conferences on platform declarations, was chosen chairman by a vote of 41 to 3, over the committee members from Kansas, Maryland and Georgia voting for his opponent, Ogden Mills of New York. Mr. Mills was head of an executive committee which compiled platform suggestions of the committee. He is in lobby gossip he was credited with having the support of Will H. Hays, the national chairman, to head also the resolutions committee.

Immediately after effecting its organization the committee threw open its doors, but before the hearings had gone far they were suspended, while by unanimous vote it was decided to put a time limit on all who desired to be heard. On the floor where there were two sides to be presented the allotment was 15 minutes in all, equally divided between all other subjects it was five minutes.

Gompers to Be Heard.

Among those who appeared today and tonight were Professor Irving Fisher of Yale, who advocated an investigation of currency inflation; former Representative Charles N. Fowler of New Jersey, advocating revival of the banking and currency laws, and S. P. Bond of Missouri, who wanted price-fixing in wartime declared in violation of the constitution.

Tomorrow Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, is to present his programme. A delegation headed by Frank P. Walsh is to argue for a plank advocating Irish freedom. Despite six months of work by the committee of 171 and several weeks of conferences among the leaders in Washington and elsewhere, several troublesome platform questions remain to be answered.

Ticklish Issues Arise.

Foremost is the league of nations plank, but other ticklish issues include anti-strike legislation, the soldier bonus and a long airing of proposals had made in the senate. Mr. Cummings was interviewed while on a train on his way from Los Angeles to San Francisco.

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With the same senators in their accustomed roles, and the same arguments and animosities running through the whole of the discussion. It appeared tonight that the great drama of the senate committee rooms had been transferred complete to a new background.

Middle Ground Avoided.

Whether the convention floor is to repeat the history of the floor of the senate with the contestants carrying their fight into the open, as they did at Washington, remains a question of speculation and some concern among the party's leaders.

Neither the irreconcilables nor the mild reservationists were ready tonight to become middle ground plank fashioned by the pre-convention builders, and each element was prepared to present a draft of its own. Failure to get an agreement so far was declared on both sides, however, to be no barometer so far as the final outcome was concerned. It was said that the senators taking leading parts had become by long experience so wary of the dangers of binding agreements on the subject that they preferred to retain some liberty of action until the resolutions committee was ready to act.

On the side of the irreconcilables, Senator Horah of Idaho, a member of the resolutions committee, held out from final acceptance of the middle ground plank and kept in readiness the one prepared by himself and Senator Johnson.

Some Features Settled.

On the outstanding principles to be embodied in the plank all the senators have long been in substantial agreement. At conferences more than a week ago in Washington, it is understood, all agreed that the platform must declare against the covenant of the league as written at Versailles; must uphold the theory of internationalism in refusing to ratify the treaty and make a general statement of faith in the theory of international peace. The only question on these principles is language, however, is where disagreements begin.

Among all the senators there is a distinct aversion to letting the contest get to the convention floor, even for a minute. They realize how full of dynamite the whole subject is, and they know that a wide field of bitter quarrels will be opened if they declare the effort to reach an agreement behind the doors of the resolutions committee will be sincere and determined.

It was universally declared that no angle of the treaty fight was involved in the contest between Senator Watson and Mr. Mills for the resolutions chairmanship and that the difference of opinion as to who should head the committee was based on personal grounds purely. Isaac M. Ullman of Connecticut was appointed secretary of the committee.

Suffragists First Heard.

The first petitioners to get the ear of the newly formed committee were a group of women representing the National American Woman Suffrage association.

They stood at the door as the members went into executive session to organize and presented each with a circular asking that the convention take such action as would make ratification of the suffrage amendment inevitable and immediate. Although the association thanked the party for its past efforts, the communication added, the women of the country were willing to accept a blanket assurance from party leaders that they now were doing all they could.

Later, at the public hearings, Lucy G. Branham of Baltimore presented a petition from the American National emergency committee, condemning the administration's Russian policy and advocating resumption of trade relations with Russia.

Former Representative Fowler, who for eight years was chairman of the house banking committee, declared the present federal reserve system and the manipulations of the reserve board permitted inflation and were injurious to the financial welfare of the country. Professor Fowler blamed inflation for the high cost of living and wanted a commission to investigate.

Speaking for a delegation from the national capital, L. S. Gottlieb asked for the franchise for residents of the District of Columbia.

Many Proposals Urged.

When discussion of the appointment of a subcommittee on platform started, C. C. Hamlin, the Colorado member, insisted that the work of the committee of 171 should be submitted to the entire committee before work on a platform was begun. Mr. Mills explained, however, that the 171 were named only for the purpose of reporting on the various subjects and that reports had been mailed to the members of the national committee.

F. H. LaGuardia of New York pleaded for a delegation in favor of a separate air corps. P. S. Davila of Porto Rico spoke for a separate form of government for his country, but said action need not be hurried. A resolution presented by P. H. Gaudier of Philadelphia in behalf of public utilities declared that both capital and labor should receive such return and compensation as would attract their continued flow.

The committee on resolutions as officially announced follows: Alabama, J. J. Curtis; Arizona, S. F. Noon; Arkansas, A. J. Russell; California, John F. Neylan; Colorado, C. C. Hamlin; Connecticut, Isaac M. Ullman; Delaware,

I. H. Ball; Florida, J. T. Bisby; Georgia, B. J. Davis; Idaho, W. E. Horah; Illinois, Medill McCormick; Indiana, James E. Watson; Iowa, Charles E. Pickett; Kansas, William Allen White; Kentucky, William Hays; Louisiana, D. A. Lines; Maine, George G. Weeks; Maryland, W. Bladen; Massachusetts, Louis A. Coolidge; Michigan, Harris Gilpin; Minnesota, Frank Murphy; Mississippi, J. T. Montgomery; Missouri, W. L. Cole; Montana, Lynn D. Ambrose; Nebraska, Don Love; Nevada, E. W. Griffith; New Hampshire, Jesse M. Barton; New Jersey, Austin Colgate; New Mexico, E. A. Cahoon; New York, Ogden L. Mills; North Carolina, L. B. Tucker; North Dakota, S. Vaale Hendrickson; Ohio, A. H. Johnson; Oklahoma, Vernon Whiting; Oregon, Wallace McCamant; Pennsylvania, W. E. Crow;

Rhode Island, R. Livingston Beekman;

South Carolina, R. R. Talbert; South Dakota, Chambers Keller; Tennessee, Fred Arns; Texas, T. P. Lee; Utah, Reed Smoot; Vermont, John M. Thomas; Virginia, D. Lawrence Green; Washington, M. C. Richards; West Virginia, A. R. White; Wisconsin, E. J. Gross; Wyoming, M. M. Wilson; District of Columbia, Frank Hogan; Alaska, George C. Hasket; Philippines, A. C. Crossfield; Porto Rico, R. H. Todd; Hawaii, Senator John W. Wise.

Fair Dates Tentative.

HOOD RIVER, Or., June 8.—(Special.)—The County Fair board has set September 17 and 18, just before the State fair, as tentative dates for the

Hood River county fair. The members of the board, who declare that efforts will be made to bring out increased exhibits this fall, have called on citizens for suggestions.

O. D. MILES ASKS DIVORCE

Mother of Ten Children Alleged to Have Deserted Home.

Ten children, now ranging from 2 to 22 years of age, were born to Mr. and Mrs. Orlando D. Miles, but these ties were not strong enough to pre-

vent the husband from filing suit for divorce in the circuit court yesterday, alleging desertion. Mr. Miles is willing, however, for his wife to have custody of the minor children, promises to provide for them as best he can and to deed to his wife 160 acres of land in Saskatchewan, Canada, in trust for the children.

Other divorce suits filed yesterday were: Edgar A. against Edith McIntire and Sara E. against Max E. Thiede.

Tokio will have a 15-mile subway, solving the problems of its traffic in a truly modern manner.



Where the saving comes in

A MAN who does twice as much work as a \$5-a-day man, is worth \$10. If you get him for \$8 you're making money. It's the same with clothes. Our clothes wear twice as long as the ordinary kind; they cost very little more.

Besides you get your money back if you're not satisfied

Hart Schaffner & Marx

This store is the home of Hart Schaffner & Marx stylish all-wool clothes

Sam'l Rosenblatt & Co. Fifth and Alder Streets

The Coffee Drinker

who finds grounds for discomfort in his coffee cup, welcomes a change to

INSTANT POSTUM

No loss of satisfaction in this richly flavored beverage. All the pleasures of coffee, with not a bit of nervousness, indigestion or sleeplessness.

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