

NO MORE PLANS
PEACE WITH ALL
G. O. P. FACTIONS

Move Under Way to Bring Conservative Element Into Close Accord with Harding—Several Informal Conferences Planned For Next Few Days

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Plans for bringing Senator Harding, the Republican presidential nominee, into closer touch with party leaders, particularly those of progressive wing, were discussed today at a conference which the senator had with Walter F. Brown of Toledo, his floor manager at the Chicago convention.

The conference is understood to have reached a decision to send invitations at once to a number of progressives, asking them to meet with the Republican nominee to discuss the present situation and the coming campaign. The list of those to be invited will not be made public at present.

To Spend Busy Vacation Friends of Harding said tonight that the proposed conference would be held before the nominee's formal notification, which will be some time after July 1. The senator, it was said, hopes to utilize the days expressed by the party leaders in the preparation of his speech of acceptance.

While some of the meetings may be held before Mr. Harding leaves Washington Monday, the greater portion are expected to take place while he is on his planned vacation.

The visit of Mr. Brown today was regarded by political observers as significant. In 1912 he was chairman of the Ohio state progressive committee and was active in the campaign for Theodore Roosevelt. He was delegate to the recent Chicago convention and after the defeat in the state primary of Harry M. Daugherty of Columbus, the senator's campaign manager, as a delegate at large, was selected as Mr. Harding's floor manager.

"I think you will find that the Progressive party is a very real force to be reckoned with," Mr. Brown said, as he left the senator's office.

Indication that Mr. Harding, however, intends to take the views of all leaders in the party was contained in his announcement today of a conference last night attended by Senators Lodge, Republican leader in the senate; Brandegee, Democrat, of New Mexico and Smoot of Utah. This meeting, at which the platform adopted in Chicago was discussed, is expected to be the result of many similar informal meetings.

Withdraws From Senatorial Race Senator Harding made public a letter to Secretary of State Smith of Ohio, withdrawing his name for re-nomination as the Republican candidate for Senator at the August primary.

Shortly before the senator left his office for the day, the committee called and remained in conference with him for about 15 minutes.

"It was merely a social call," said the general as he departed, "and I am a very close friend of mine."

The deluge of congratulatory telegrams and letters which began coincident with the nomination continued today. Although the senator arrived at his office early and remained late, additional help had to be obtained to clear away the great mass of correspondence.

Among the messages received during the day was one from Thomas Taggart, the Indiana Democratic leader and candidate for senator.

Famous Museum of World Fair Will Be Razed

CHICAGO, June 16.—The old Field museum in Jackson park, originally the art gallery of the World's Columbian exposition and one of the last remaining relics of the 1893 fair, will be wrecked, it was announced today by the South Park commissioners. Tennis courts will be laid out on the ground it occupies.

Although efforts have been made to save the building, considered one of the finest pieces of architecture in the country, the commissioners said it would cost several million dollars to make permanent repairs. The moving of exhibits to the new Field museum in Grant park has virtually been completed.

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LEAGUE COUNCIL DEFERS ACTION ON PERSIA CASE

Remands Action of Persia Against Soviet Russia to Await Outcome of Present Negotiations—Outcome of Suit Is Being Watched with Anxiety

LONDON, June 16.—The case of Persia versus Soviet Russia, the first bit of international adjudication undertaken by the council of the league of nations, was remanded this morning, pending the result of the bolshevik promise to cease aggression in Persia and withdraw the landing party operating in the neighborhood of Enzeli.

The supporters of the league anticipated action by the council on the Persian appeal for intervention as the first practical test of its power to settle international disputes, but the council, after two days secret deliberations, concluded that it was desirable, in order to give every opportunity for success of the exchanges now going on between Teheran and Moscow, to await the fulfillment of Moscow's declared intentions before determining the manner of bringing the league's machinery into play.

Lord Curzon, British foreign secretary, bringing up the subject at the public meeting today, especially emphasized the council had tendered its sympathy to the Persian government in the difficult position in which it had been placed and agreed that it had done right in opening discussions with the Russians.

Sir Eric Drummond, regarding sending an investigating commission to Russia, announced that the council could do no more than Moscow's refusal of May 26 to receive such a commission. The grounds for this refusal were stated in the soviet reply to a note from Persia, which was found in the council's first request for permission to investigate the country, when the soviet foreign minister, M. Tchitcherine, stated that the soviet government prevented it from receiving the commission until the situation created by the Polish offensive had taken a more favorable turn.

Reporting his investigation of the problems connected with the repatriation of prisoners of war who had been taken to return home, especially those in captivity in Siberia, Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, special commissioner in this work, estimated the prisoners in the territories of the late Russian empire at approximately a quarter of a million and the number of Russian and other prisoners still in Germany and other European countries at no less.

The Russian Reply TEHRAN, Persia, June 15.—The Russian soviet government, in reply to a note from Persia, stated that there is no question of an enterprise against Persia's independence, but says it was necessary to protect Russian shipping in the Caspian sea.

The soviet government agrees to withdraw from Enzeli, on the Caspian, when Persian independence is guaranteed and she is no longer under foreign influence.

The bolshevik forces, which landed at Enzeli, consisted of one army corps under the command of General Raspainikov, being reinforced later by an entire division of hydro-airplanes, according to advices received here. The city proper and its suburbs are occupied by contingents of cavalry.

The Russian navy, which the Russians seized 15 tank steamers and sent them immediately to Baku.

DEMOCRATS GATHER AT SAN FRANCISCO FOR BIG SESSION

SAN FRANCISCO, June 16.—Wilbur W. Marsh of Waterloo, Iowa, treasurer of the Democratic national committee, arrived here today to join the other committee officials, who are arranging for the party's national convention which opens June 23.

Plans for the reception of convention visitors, particularly women delegates and wives of delegates, were laid at a meeting of the woman's state Democratic club of California today. It was said the organization, during the convention, would advise with its eight members who are delegates to the national meeting.

Both men were named in the senate investigation of campaign funds.

PROPOSES NOVEL PUNISHMENT FOR FOOD PROFITEERS

BUDAPEST, June 16.—Minister of Justice Ferdinandy introduced a bill in the national assembly today providing punishment of up to 25 strokes on the sole of the feet of male profiteers. The bill provides that the law shall be effective for only one year.

POLICE SAY WOMAN IN CASE MARRIED TO ELWELL MURDERER

NEW YORK, June 16.—Investigation of the murder of Joseph B. Elwell, sportsman and whist player, who was shot in his home Friday, centered tonight upon the woman in the case.

Efforts to learn her identity, Mrs. Mfrio Larsen, housekeeper for Elwell, was taken to the district attorney's office tonight and was questioned closely. Assistant District Attorney J. J. Connelley said Mrs. Larsen told him she had removed a negligee, slipper and a boudoir cap from Elwell's room after she had found him with a bullet through his head and that she had hidden these in a wash tub in the cellar.

According to Mr. Dooling, the housekeeper said she did this to "protect the woman." Elwell, Mrs. Larsen said, she knew nothing about the woman except she was about 25 years old. After the examination, the housekeeper returned to the Elwell home with a detective.

Mrs. Larsen said during her cross examination that after Elwell was taken to the hospital, she had fixed up the room, and succeeded in leaving from any of the district attorney's assistants tonight whether Mrs. Larsen meant that the bed had been slept in, and that she had made it up before the detectives reached the house.

The police theory is that if the woman who owned the negligee, slipper and boudoir cap passed the night in the room, and succeeded in leaving before the murder was discovered, she may have knowledge of the crime, which is expected to solve the mystery.

Mrs. Larsen described two young women who she said were frequent visitors at the Elwell home, one of whom has been questioned by the police. The other girl, who Mrs. Larsen said was about 24 years old, five feet tall, and had dark brown hair, has not yet been interviewed by the police, but a search is being made for her. This young woman, Mrs. Larsen said, usually called on Elwell about 10 o'clock in the morning.

Whether Mrs. Larsen is acquainted with the young woman sought, or the woman whose negligee was found in the room, the police have declined to state.

One of the women, Mrs. Larsen said, died with Elwell in his home on the Tuesday preceding his death. She arrived at the house about noon, and is described as being "short and fat" and about 24 years old.

Asked to tell of Elwell's movements in the morning, Tuesday, she said that on Wednesday afternoon he attended a wedding at the Hotel Plaza. Thursday she found him up when she arrived at the house, and she found the coat he had worn at the wedding in a cedar chest as he would not need it any more.

CONDUCT SIX KANSAS MINE OFFICIALS IN CONSPIRACY CHARGE

PITTSBURG, Kan., June 16.—Six officials of the Kansas branch of the United Mine Workers of America were found guilty of contempt in the Crawford county district court here today and were sentenced to the county jail to serve until they were ready to pay a fine of \$100 each.

The men were James McIlwraith and H. H. Maxwell, board members; Thomas Cummings, traveling auditor, and John Steele, Willard Titus and John Fleming, joint board members. Upon an appeal of the mine workers' attorney, Phil H. Gallery, a stay of execution was granted by Judge A. J. Curran, and the men were released on bonds of \$2000 each.

STUDENT KILLED BY CLASSMATE IN WHISKY QUARREL

Dartmouth College Scene of Tragedy at Early Hour Wednesday—Slayer Captured in Attempt to Make Getaway—Claims Self Defense

HANOVER, N. H., June 16.—A student quarrel over whisky early today resulted in the murder of Harry E. Maroney of Medford, Mass., a senior at Dartmouth college, and the arrest of Roert T. Meads of La Grange, Ill., a junior, charged with the murder.

Meads fled after the shooting, which occurred at Maroney's rooms in the Theta Delta Chi fraternity house. While a posse of students was searching for him, he walked 12 miles to Mascosa station and boarded a train for Boston. He was captured on the train by Sheriff Clarence M. Murray, who took him in an automatic pistol and obtained confession in which Meads claimed he fired in self-defense.

Slayer Claims Self Defense When arraigned here before Judge Harry E. Burton, Meads waived examination and was held without bail for the September grand jury. He was taken to the county jail at Woodsville. He announced that his defense would be directed by his father, A. H. Meads of Chicago, who is an attorney.

Meads' claim that he acted in defense of his life was not supported by details given by others. Early statements to the college authorities that a visit to Meads' room early this morning by Maroney and other students had no connection with the murder were disputed by subsequent statements.

Harold W. Whittaker of Somerville, Mass., Maroney's room mate, told County Solicitor John H. Newton that he and Maroney went to Meads' room in North Massachusetts hall to purchase a quart of whiskey. He agreed to sell them a pint and had gone to get it. Maroney, he said, when Maroney picked up a partly filled quart bottle, passed it to Whittaker and told him to take it away.

Whittaker jumped from the window to the ground, 12 feet below, and as Maroney followed Meads fired three shots after them. Neither of the men were hit and they thought it was an attempt to frighten them.

Recency Details of Killing Maroney and Whittaker then went to their rooms at the fraternity house and prepared to go to bed. They had not touched the liquor, he said, when Meads returned to the room.

Shortly afterward Meads entered their rooms. Maroney was in the bathroom. Meads sat down at Maroney's desk. When Maroney came out of the bathroom, according to Whittaker's story, he approached Meads. Meads reached across the desk, pressed his pistol against Maroney's side and fired. The shot was exchanged between the men. Whittaker said, Maroney died almost instantly, shot through the heart.

Meads ordered Whittaker, the latter to get the officials to "get out of here or I'll do the same to you." As Whittaker started to leave by one door Meads backed out of another, covering his retreat with his pistol.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Restoration of striking marine and railroad workers to their old jobs was recommended today as a means of alleviating freight congestion.

The recommendation was made by James Reilly of the International Coastwise Longshoremen's association; T. E. Healy of the Marine Workers' union of New York and Frank Poland of Jersey City, who spoke for striking railroad employees of New York and other cities.

While the commission was hearing the representatives of the strikers and grappling with freight congestion and coal shortage problems generally, D. A. Morrow, vice president of the National Coal association, issued a statement protesting against any embargo on coal exports.

Morrow placed the responsibility for the existing coal shortage, said to be especially acute in New England, on the commission.

Questions Right of President to Serve Privately

AMERICA FREE FROM CLASS DISTINCTION ASSERTS COOLIDGE

WORCESTER, Mass., June 16.—Governor Coolidge, addressing the graduating class of Holy Cross college today, asserted that there was no class distinction in America.

"Our constitution forbids nobility," he said, "because the great document recognizes the truer and finer and higher nobility of American citizenship."

The Republican vice-presidential nominee, attired in academic cap and gown, presented diplomas to the graduating class of 126 men, the largest in the history of the college. This has been the annual custom of the governor of the state. The governor's remarks were made at the close of orations delivered by class speakers, who chose nobility as their themes. He urged the graduates to continue their education, saying:

"Education tends to bring the reason and the experience of the past into a solution of the problems of the future. Avoid class distinction and look to service and not selfishness, for service is the foundation of progress."

The governor urged the graduates to seek work for the public welfare. "This nation was founded as the result of a revolution, but those who fought claimed always that theirs was not a struggle to tear down, but to build up; not an attempt to destroy, but to maintain their American heritage."

Wilson's Action On Water Power Bill Remains Mystery

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Inquiry at the White House, the state department and the department of the interior today failed to disclose the action taken by President Wilson on the water power bill. It was learned at the state department, however, that the measure was still at the White House, and that legislation would be silent although it had been announced that a list of the measures remaining in the president's hands and his action on each might be given out late in the day.

Legislative register clerks at the capital said they had not been informed whether the water power bill had been approved within the time permitted for it to become a law. The water power bill was among 11 measures given a "pocket veto" by the president when Congress adjourned on Friday.

Attorney General Palmer later ruled that these measures did not suffer a veto unless the president refrained from approving them within 10 days of adjournment. The time for approving the water power bill expired last Friday, at midnight, and the other measures, including the laws repealing resolutions and the resolution creating a commission to confer with Canadian authorities regarding restrictive orders against the export of pulp wood, will be approved before tomorrow night.

Can't Agree as to Means of Levying Higher Coal Rates

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Although agreeing upon the advisability of granting increased freight rates to the railroads, Illinois coal operators today presented widely different views to the interstate commerce commission as to the means of applying advanced rates on coal.

F. H. Harwood, representing the Illinois coal traffic bureau, said that rate advances should be made with as little disruption of long existing rate relationships as possible.

C. O. Elbert, representing coal operators in Illinois, said that rate increases should be made on a strict percentage basis without differentials or the preservation of rate relationship.

FEDERATION AID FOR NEW STEEL STRIKE SOUGHT

Convention Urges Congress To Curb Profiteering—Endorses Gompers' Non-Partisan Political Program and Approve Irish Republic

MONTREAL, June 16.—The American Federation of Labor here today called upon congress to curb profiteering, endorsed President Samuel Gompers' non-partisan political program, approved the Irish republic and requested withdrawal of armed forces from Ireland.

The federation declared war on the Kansas court of industrial relations, and anti-strike legislation now before the legislators in Colorado and Nebraska.

Condemn Outlaw Rail Strike The recent railroad strike was condemned by the federation as a "reactionist movement" to discredit the recognized organizations in their railway service. Any union giving moral or financial aid to such walk-outs was threatened with revocation of charter.

Congress was also urged by a vote of the convention to enact legislation for the absolute exclusion of Japanese and other Asiatic immigrants and "picture brides."

A declaration was adopted to the effect that the federation "had never countenanced discrimination because of race, creed or color."

The recent steel strike was declared a "wonderful success" by Joseph D. Cannon of New York, member of the national committee of Iron and Steel Workers, in an address to the delegates. He appealed to the federation to aid the 300,000 organized steel workers to prepare for a "new strike."

Condemn Guards Wearing Uniform The federation condemned the practice of strike-breakers or strike guards, in control of private individuals or agencies, wearing the uniform of the United States army or navy.

Reclassification of the civil service and adopting of a "wage scale" commensurate with the skill, training and responsibility involved in the work is demanded in a resolution unanimously adopted. An executive council was instructed to take up the work of "centralizing, analyzing and disseminating" the industrial problems of the nation for the information of organizations.

Congress was called upon by the federation to provide liberal appropriations for the study of labor and social problems and scientific research in all branches of science touching the welfare of the nation's people.

Declaring that the cost of living "must go no higher," the federation demanded that legislation be enacted at once to curb profiteering.

The convention expressed "regret that congress had failed to enact a single concrete measure that would aid in checking profiteering."

It instructed its executive council to press labor's specific proposals constituting a program of remedy for reducing the cost of living.

Reaffirm 1918 Principles The federation reaffirmed its 1918 declaration of principles laid down in 1918. The effect that those contributing to production should have a part in its control. It then went on record in favor of "setting up of conference boards of organized workers and employers and a national board of labor and industry in thorough accord with our trade union organizations as means of promoting the democracy of industry through development of co-operative effort."

Autocratic control of industry was condemned and it was declared "there is no salvation and no hope of abundance in the future unless it is removed from our industrial life."

By special action, the federation endorsed the declaration that "we cannot be driven as slaves, but we can give mighty service in a common effort of humankind."

The federation condemned the government for not giving the workers of the effect that those contributing to production should have a part in its control. It then went on record in favor of "setting up of conference boards of organized workers and employers and a national board of labor and industry in thorough accord with our trade union organizations as means of promoting the democracy of industry through development of co-operative effort."

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