

ALLEN'S INDUSTRIAL PLAN IS APPROVED

Republican Advisory Committee on Policies and Platform Makes Report.

MIXED COURT FAVORED

Exclusion of Political Appointees From Arbitration Bodies Is Suggested.

That an unprecedented amount of thought in preparation for the Republican National Convention has been given to the problems of industry and social justice is indicated by two reports of the National Committee's advisory committee on policies and platform made public yesterday.

In searching for a plan for the settlement of industrial disputes the committee has considered the Industrial Relations Court established in Kansas through the effort of Gov. Henry J. Allen, also the plan of voluntary mediation, conciliation and arbitration, and, finally, the method of applying economic pressure. This is the committee's conclusion:

"The results of the answers to our questionnaires indicate a widespread belief among employers and the general public, with some measure of acquiescence from a few representatives of labor, that good will inside the plant is a more valuable economic factor to all concerned than the kind or quality of material, inanimate machinery or any other factor of business organization and management.

"That this cannot be developed directly by legislation, but that a sympathetic attitude on the part of government will go far to making conditions favorable for its development, and that no agency can contribute more than the shop committee, the industrial council and similar devices for bringing together the representatives of employers and employees as frequently as possible and developing mutual responsibility for and consideration of the numerous and complex details that enter into and constitute a fundamental human relationship.

No Simple Solution.

"A review, analysis and study of the numerous official and unofficial inquiries concerning the industrial situation in the United States in recent years furnishes no conclusive and simple solution to the problem of industrial unrest. A consideration of the numerous reports of the experience of other countries, where a similar industrial situation exists, yields the same results. The special inquiry made by our advisory committee and the results of the questionnaires, which express the opinions of thousands of representative Americans, do not point the way to any certain road to industrial security and peace.

"The answers to our questionnaire indicate the following opinions: (1) That in the Government service strikes can legitimately be forbidden provided that the rights and interests of the employees are protected by means of impartial tribunals. (2) In so far as public utilities are concerned, there appears to be a division of opinion as to whether strikes should be made illegal, and the decisions of commissions or tribunals be made legally binding, or whether provision should be made for thorough inquiry by boards or commissions and the force of public opinion be relied on to enforce their decisions, strikes being forbidden until after the decision has been rendered. (3) In so far as private employments are concerned, while many hold that there is no need for Government action, the majority of those expressing an opinion favor the creation of some form of tribunal or commission composed of representatives of employers, employees and the public, to whom disputes may be voluntarily referred, whose decisions, unless unanimous, would not be binding or carry weight, save in so far as they enlisted the force of public opinion. The tribunals or commissions, however, should have the independent right of investigation and report even if neither party decided to avail itself of their services. This last provision is a recognition, of course, of the public interests affected by violent industrial disturbances, even in private employments.

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To Bar Out Political Influence.

"In so far as the membership of these tribunals, commissions or boards is concerned, it is essential that the representatives of employers and employees should be freely chosen by the parties themselves through some form of secret ballot, rather than that they be appointed by public officials and so be subject to the vicissitudes of political influence. A national board to supervise and carry out such a plan and serve as a court of last resort would appear to be an expansion of such a plan."

In its application to Government employment the general principle of the Kansas Industrial Court is favored by a large majority of those answering the committee's questionnaire. A majority, but not a large one, favors the application of this principle to private employment. But when it comes to public utility the majority is adverse. On this point the committee's conclusion is:

"The replies opposed to the application of the principle of the Kansas Industrial Relations Court to private employments come for the most part from persons resident outside the State of Kansas and therefore probably without full knowledge or experience concerning the exact scope or operation of this law. Business and commercial organizations very generally throughout the State of Kansas have adopted resolutions indorsing the Industrial Relations Court."

The committee says that all types of noncompulsory legislative remedies for strikes and lockouts are found in American States. About twenty States have provision for boards of inquiry for compulsory investigation and publication of findings, but these have rarely been utilized. This failure, the committee says, is due in part to the neglect to provide adequate machinery, but more largely to the extension of this principle to too many industries not much affected with the public interest having much relation to public comfort."

Machinery for Settlements.

Regarding the settlement of disputes by economic pressure, with a minimum of Governmental supervision and without compulsion except as a matter of voluntary contract, the committee finds that a good deal of machinery for this has been developed and that a very large number of employers feel that this can be strengthened and made more effective without Government interference. And the representatives of the American Federation of Labor, answering the questionnaire, said: "Where the machinery offered by the trade union movement is accepted and applied with intelligence, good will and earnestness, every desirable object is achieved and every fair demand is met. The practical application of this principle must be worked out within the industry itself."

The committee remarks, however: "Our inquiries show that many keen observers of the operations of the existing machinery relied upon by employers or trade unionists to bring about the prompt settlement of industrial disputes, for their prevention, have not resulted in making the public interest seriously considered as a factor, or in preventing the public constituting from 85 to 99 per cent. of persons not in any way parties to the dispute suffering severe losses and bearing almost the whole brunt of the economic pressure which the parties to a dispute bring to bear upon each other for its settlement."

Child Labor Legislation.

The report credits the Republican party with leadership in legislation for the protection of childhood, cites the plank in the 1916 platform, "We favor the enactment and rigid enforcement of a Federal child labor law," and says that if the present child labor law should be amended, "We favor other means should be sought, even if the Constitution has to be amended. The committee favors the continuance of the women's bureau, under a woman chief, in the Department of Labor, and says that the principle of equal pay for equal work could be more effectively recognized by the Federal Government as the largest employer in the country. It also speaks encouragingly of a proposal already before Congress to provide financial aid to the States through the children's bureau for educational work to reduce infant mortality and observe maternity protection. A Federal employment agency and authoritative national study of social insurance are recommended.

The report gives considerable space to the "amalgam" advance of the negro in America and says without comment: "The participation of negroes in political matters in the South does not seem to have increased. Some statistics indicate that in the Southern States the Republican vote is small where the negroes are in large numbers, and large where they are in small numbers."

PLANK ON MEXICO ADDED TO DRAFT

Tentative Republican Platform Nearly Completed.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—The tentative draft of the Republican national platform received its finishing touches at conferences here today. Senator Watson of Indiana, who has been in charge of the task, will leave for Chicago tomorrow to confer with prospective members of the convention's resolutions committee. The plank on Mexico was added to the draft today. It was written by Senator Fall (N. M.), who headed the Senate's special sub-committee on Mexican affairs, and later was revised in some minor respects at a conference attended by Senator Watson, Senator Lodge (Mass.), the Republican leader of the Senate, and a number of other prominent Republicans. It is understood to follow in general the recommendations made by Senator Fall in his report to the Senate, declaring that unless conditions in Mexico are improved the United States should intervene. All mention of prohibition is omitted from the tentative draft, and it was understood that those who conferred here would recommend against any declaration on the subject. That issue, it was suggested, should be regarded as settled. The tentative draft contains a declaration, however, urging prompt

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When you drink a cup of good coffee, you really drink to your health.

It supplies strength and staying power to body and brain.

It is as refreshing to the lagging spirit as dew to a dusty flower.

And when enriched with milk and cream, as at CHILDS, it is as nourishing as it is invigorating.

CHILDS coffee, with its fragrant aroma and subtlest of connoisseurs.



ratification of the woman suffrage amendment. Another declaration still missing from the platform is that relating to the soldier bonus. The leaders here said they were unprepared to make any recommendation on the subject under present conditions, and that a plank on the subject would be worked out at Chicago. No attempt was made to reach a final decision on a plank relating to the League of Nations. Several tentative declarations have been drafted, however, and will be laid before the party chiefs at Chicago. In its work the conference had before it the platform adopted by the Virginia Democrats and recently approved by President Wilson. It was said that every effort was made to phrase the Republican draft that it would make the issues as clear and direct as possible.

VERMONT DEMOCRATS MEET.

Uninstructed Delegation Will Go to Convention.

RUTLAND, Vt., June 2.—An uninstructed delegation will represent Vermont at the Democratic National Convention in San Francisco. The delegates were selected without contest at the State convention here today. The delegates-at-large are J. H. Jackson of Burlington, Henry C. Bristol of Rutland, Fred C. Martin of Bennington and Dr. E. H. Bailey of Barre. The convention went on record as in favor of woman suffrage and universal military training. The platform approved President Wilson's veto of the Volstead Prohibition Act, declaring the law "unfair and un-American," and favored the manufacture of light wine and beer.

210 Soldier Dead Arrive.

The United States Army transport Nansemond arrived yesterday from Antwerp, Belgium, with the bodies of 210 Americans who died in military service abroad.

150,000 SEEK 13,289 CONVENTION SEATS

G. O. P. National Committee to Dictate Allotments.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, June 2.—More than 150,000 applications have been received for the 13,289 seats in the Republican National Convention. Secretary L. W. Henry of the National Committee on Convention Arrangements, made this statement today: "Giving out the tickets for the Republican National Convention will begin at noon Saturday. Tickets will be distributed from the National Committee rooms at Congress Hotel. The distribution in the States will be strictly held to the chairman of the National Committee. All tickets apportioned to each State will be placed in the hands of that State's committee. The only exception to that rule will be the few tickets that will be set aside for the candidates, for the former officers of the National Committee and for foreign Ambassadors and other special guests, but these guests will have to come to Chicago to get their tickets. No tickets of any kind are being sent out of Chicago. The distribution to the States will be on the allotment announced in the letters which went out to the National Committee on May 20."

LOWDEN MANAGER REPLIES.

Says Candidate Has Nothing to Fear From Inquiry.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. CHICAGO, June 2.—L. L. Emerson, chairman of the Lowden campaign committee and Secretary of State of Illinois, issued a statement today regarding testimony before the Senate investigating committee relative to expenditures in the interest of Gov. Lowden in Missouri. He said: "The Lowden committee presented its expenditures on the opening day of the Senate investigation. The amount expended in Missouri, the fifth State of the Union so far as the number of delegates to the Republican National Convention is concerned, was small as compared with expenditures that have been made on behalf of other candidates in many other States. Gov. Lowden and his friends have nothing to fear from any inquiry that may be made. From the beginning they have welcomed an investigation."

DELAWARE DASHES SUFFRAGE HOPES

Legislature Adjourns Without Ratifying Amendment.

DOVER, Del., June 2.—The Delaware legislature adjourned sine die at 3:20 P. M. today without ratifying the Susan B. Anthony Federal Suffrage amendment. There was a test vote just before adjournment, when Representative Lyons, majority floor leader, attempted to force the House into a committee of the whole to consider the suffrage ratification resolution. Mr. Lyons' motion was lost by 24 to 10.

WASHINGTON, June 2.—President Wilson has telegraphed three members of the Delaware legislature urging that every Democrat in the legislature vote for the suffrage amendment. "May I not as a Democrat," the President said, "express my deep interest in the suffrage amendment, and my judgment that it would be of the greatest service to the party if every Democrat in the Delaware legislature voted for it." The message went to Assembliesmen J. J. Mulvena, J. A. Mulrine and J. E. McNabb, Democrats, who were said here to have opposed ratification of the amendment.

\$7,262,192 FOR PRINCETON.

New York District Has Subscribed \$2,883,732 to Fund.

Additional subscriptions have brought the Princeton endowment fund up to \$7,262,192, according to an announcement made yesterday by Henry B. Thompson, chairman of the endowment committee. There have been 8,650 subscribers. The New York district has subscribed \$2,883,732; New Jersey, \$965,637; Philadelphia, \$594,981; Pittsburgh, \$459,295; Cincinnati, \$469,950; St. Louis, \$758,208; Baltimore, \$214,628; New England, \$181,536; and California, \$101,736.

Shipyards Company to Quit.

Detroit, Mich., June 2.—The Great Lakes Engineering Company, operating shipyards at Ashtabula, Ohio, and Detroit and Escore, Mich., will shortly offer its properties for sale and go out of business. It was learned here today.

SUFFRAGISTS TO AID SHAW MEMORIAL

Leaders So Decide if They Get Vote This Fall.

If the Federal suffrage amendment is ratified by the final State before the November election it is suggested by suffrage leaders that the newly enfranchised give as a thank offering for their political freedom money for the Dr. Anna Howard Shaw Memorial, the drive to finance which was arranged yesterday. Leaders of the Eastern district held a meeting at the National American Woman Suffrage Association headquarters, 171 Madison avenue, named a committee and arranged the details of the campaign. The decision to establish two memorials to the suffrage pioneer, one a foundation of politics in Bryn Mawr College and the other a foundation of preventive medicine in the Women's Medical College of Pennsylvania, was reached at the recent annual convention of the national association in Chicago. The memorials will cost \$500,000. The chairman of the committee to raise this fund is Mrs. J. C. Miller of Pittsburgh. Others on the committee are Mrs. J. Claude Bedford, vice chairman; Dr. Ellen C. Potter, secretary; Mrs. James Stair, assistant secretary; Mrs. F. Loula Slade, Dr. Susan M. Kingsbury and Mrs. Henry W. Rogers of New York.

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Now comes the closing out of broken lots and sizes in our regular stocks—today All Fancy Suits for Men—Reduced

Meaning all of our finer suits in the Burlington Arcade Store in Three Sale Lots

Table with 3 columns: Original Price, Reduced Price, and Percentage Off. Row 1: 141 were \$49.50, all reduced to \$36, less 20 per cent. Row 2: 212 were \$50, 272 were \$55, 77 were \$60, all reduced to \$45, less 20 per cent. Row 3: 291 were \$65, 197 were \$70, 199 were \$75, all reduced to \$58, less 20 per cent. Row 4: 83 were \$80, 195 were \$85, 114 were \$90, 89 were \$95, 36 were \$100, all reduced to \$69, less 20 per cent.

What does it mean? Just this: We have reduced the price of every fancy suit in our regular Burlington Arcade stock. By "fancy suits" we mean everything that is not a plain shade. This takes in all our finer suits; and it means that no matter what kind of suit you choose you will get a good, substantial fabric and the right kind of tailoring. The Wanamaker standard guarantees both features.

Understand, please—that a sale of regular Wanamaker stock is much different from an ordinary sale of odd lots. There is no skipping in variety—no lack of sizes—no questionable patterns and colorings. Every suit was chosen by us originally for regular Wanamaker patrons—men who come here season after season because they know—and want—Wanamaker clothes. The BEST we have goes into this sale.

It is not customary—to reduce prices so early in June; but the heavy demand for Wanamaker clothing since the 20 per cent. deduction went into effect has broken some lines, more or less; so we're taking the entire remaining stock and reducing it according to the above prices—AND—giving you the additional 20 per cent. saving besides. —an ample variety —plenty of sizes —accurate service

Topcoats go, too 132 English topcoats (light weight) that were \$75, \$80 and \$85—now reduced to—\$55—less 20 per cent. And 307 fancy topcoats that were \$55 to \$75—now reduced to—\$46—less 20 per cent. All of these topcoats are spring stock, and the best styles are obtainable. Burlington Arcade floor, New Building.



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Saks CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY Over Sixty Styles—Catering to Every Preference SUITS for MEN At \$50 —WORTHY OF OUR LABEL AND YOUR CONFIDENCE! WE point to these suits with pride. They are Saks suits—Saks values! They take their cue from much costlier productions which gives to them a marked style superiority! They have a quality of woolsens and workmanship the initiated would consider impossible at the price. But here are the suits, and we go on record as declaring them to be without competition at \$50. Cheviots, Unfinished Worsteds, Tweeds Blues, Blacks, Browns, Heathers, Greens and Mixtures BROADWAY Saks & Company At 34th Street