

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy today and tomorrow; rising temperature; moderate westerly winds.

Highest temperature yesterday, 68; lowest, 54. Detailed weather reports will be sent on the following day.

The Sun AND THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING

The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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THREE CENTS WITHIN TWO MILES FOUR CENTS ELSEWHERE

BONE DRY NATION IS DECREED IN RULING OF U. S. SUPREME COURT

18th Amendment and Volstead Law Upheld by All Justices.

STATE SUITS KILLED

McKenna, Dissenting, Asks What Is Meant by Concurrent Power.

CONGRESS NOT SUPREME

Says Court Does Not Give Clear Ruling Where States Are Involved.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, June 7.—The prohibition amendment to the Federal constitution and the Volstead enforcement act were upheld to-day by the United States Supreme Court. The decision sweeps aside almost the last hope of the wetts. The court's action means that the bone dry law is established firmly as the rule of the nation.

Sale of any beverage containing one-half of one per cent. or more of alcohol is forbidden in every State in the Union regardless of statutes adopted in the defense of State rights. Such measures as have been passed by New York, New Jersey, Rhode Island and other States are nullified. The court's ruling, given after three months of legal attacks on prohibition, is complete victory for the Government and the dry forces.

Sustaining the amendment the court ruled that prohibition is a subject which may be dealt with properly in the constitution and does not in any way conflict with other articles in that document. Hardly had the opinion been read when counsel for the wets declared they would file petitions for rehearing on all the seven cases involved. Mr. Justice Van Devanter gave the decision of the court, which, on the basic question involved—that of upholding prohibition—was unanimous. The majority opinion dealt only with an announcement of the decree governing the actual litigation of the seven cases, and, contrary to precedent, did not set forth the reasoning of the court in arriving at its decision. Chief Justice White stated he regretted the court had not seen fit to outline the steps leading up to its decision.

Three Dissenting Voices.

Justices McReynolds, Clarke and McKenna filed separate opinions, dissenting to some parts of the majority decision. The two former did not dissent from the decree. It was from Justice McKenna's words that the wets found their chief solace. He questioned the course taken by the court in withholding the right of States to regulate enforcement of prohibition. An express and implied grant to the States is contained in the phrase "concurrent power" and he insisted that the States should have "uniform, united, harmonious and concordant action with the Government in enforcement."

In his stand Justice McKenna practically reaffirmed the position of the minority of the judiciary committee in its report on the Volstead act. Leaders of the wets and drys were present when the decision was given and immediately thereafter declared they would try to find some new angle from which they might attack the law.

All question of the right of Congress to interpret the constitutional provision prohibiting the States to regulate enforcement of prohibition, which has been determined, is the prevailing belief here that the liquor issue will become a big factor in politics. The fight will be transferred to the field where the wets and drys will battle for the election of representatives friendly to one side or the other.

Text of the Decision.

Justice Van Devanter stated that the court was concerned with the seven cases pending, all involving certain phases of the constitutional amendment and the Volstead act and announced the decision as follows:

1. The adoption by both Houses of Congress, each by a two-thirds vote, of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution sufficiently shows that the proposal was deemed necessary by all who voted for it. An express declaration that they regarded it as necessary is not essential. None of the resolutions whereby prior amendments were proposed contained such a declaration.

2. The two-thirds vote in each House which is required in proposing, amending or ratifying a constitutional amendment is a vote of two-thirds of the members present—assuming the presence of a quorum—and not a vote of two-thirds of the entire membership, present and absent. Missouri Pacific Railway Company v. Kansas, 248, U. S. 275.

3. The referendum provisions of State constitutions and statutes cannot be applied, consistently with the Constitution of the United States, in the ratification or rejection of amendments to it. Hawley vs. Smith, U. S., decided June 1, 1920.

Anti-Jewish Cry Raised in Austrian Capital

VIENNA, June 7.—Posters of a violent anti-Semitic character appeared all over the city Sunday. One series requested Gentiles to join leagues for the elimination of Jews from the business and official life of the country and for the expulsion of non-Austrian Jews. Other posters, signed by the German officers' association, demanded that the army be freed of Jews. This association has planned a great demonstration for to-night, and the Socialists have instructed the authorities to be prepared for trouble.

INDEMNITY PUT UP TO AMERICA

Allies Will Ask the United States' Position on German Reparations.

IF REFUSED, MAY BE LEFT

Will Give Priority to Themselves, Leaving Uncle Sam to Get What He Can.

By LAURENCE HILLS.

Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by The Sun and New York Herald. PARIS, June 7.—There are indications that the Allies are about to send a new note to the United States, not only renewing the request that America be represented at the allied conference preceding the Spa meeting, but at the same time asking the United States to define, either through her representatives or by memorandum, her entire position respecting the German indemnity.

This action by America is desired by the Allies to enable them to reach an agreement regarding the distribution of the indemnity, recent developments in the United States having raised the question in the mind of the Entente whether America would claim her share of the German payments. The idea advanced in official circles here is that if the United States refuses to be represented or to claim a share of the indemnity the Allies would be justified in working out a plan in which America would not be included. In other words, they would give priority to themselves, leaving the United States, if she changed her policy under a Republican administration, to get what she could after all the others had been paid.

See Republican Victory.

Apparently the Republican National Convention and the opinion of Franco-American newspaper correspondents that a Republican victory at the polls is more or less certain are causing the Allies to re-examine the indemnity problem, with special reference to the Knox resolution, which is accepted here as embodying Republican ideas. An editorial in the Temps, inspired by the attention of the Allies to the important bearing which political events in the United States have on this problem, and to the apparent variance of the Republican platform with the policy of President Wilson, who at a meeting with Premier Lloyd George and Premier Clemenceau on April 28, 1919, waived the American reparations claim, whereas the Knox resolution did not waive it.

The Temps reviewed the Knox resolution, which, it said, did not content itself with declaring that the United States would keep all German guarantees until the reparations due her were integrally assured, but demanded that Germany confirm with regard to the United States all the penalties and seizures imposed by the United States during the war and renounce all pecuniary claims based on any event which might arise before the entry into force of the proposed treaty. This fact, the Temps asserted, should be considered by the Allies at their Spa conference.

Watching Republican Platform.

French official eyes now are fixed on the Republican platform utterances to find in them some clue to the future policy of the Republicans regarding reparations.

Italy is another troublesome factor in the situation, as she has now informed the Allies that she is not willing to take 7 per cent. of the reparations due her, as her expenditures were greater than those of Belgium. She insists that unless her claims are granted she will deal independently with Germany. Count Carlo Sforza, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is carrying this message to London.

All plans as a result of this have been thrown into confusion. Paris, June 7.—Postponement of the Spa conference, which was to have been held at Spa on June 21, is considered certain in French official circles because of the inability of officials to prepare material for discussion. It is indicated that the conference will be held about July 6.

LONDON, June 7.—Confirmation of the Paris 1900? That the Spa conference would be postponed until July was given here to-day. In all probability there will be a discussion between representatives of the allied Governments at a meeting in London before the Spa conference.

STRENGTHENING TONIC. Father John McElroy, 1000 Ave. C. (Continued on Ninth Page.)

PERSHING ASKS TO BE RETIRED; SEEKS ACTIVITY

Tells Secretary Baker He Wants to Enter a Business Life.

HOPES TO QUIT SOON

Formal Letter of Resignation Withheld Several Days by Department.

ACCEPTANCE IS ASSURED

No Work for Leader of Expeditionary Force Except Army Reorganization.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, June 7.—Gen. John J. Pershing, commander in chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France during the war, announced to-night his intention of retiring from active duty in the army. He sent a letter to Secretary of War Baker in which he said it was his desire to engage in some line of work more active than that which at present is required of him—supervision of the recently authorized reorganization of the army.

Gen. Pershing's decision to retire, announced upon his return to Washington after several days in Maine, caused intense surprise. Although it had been known to Secretary Baker for several days no announcement came from the War Department. Even after word had gone around that Gen. Pershing had sent the letter to Mr. Baker the Secretary declined to do more than acknowledge that he had received it. The text, he said, must come from Gen. Pershing. Here is the letter:

"Dear Mr. Secretary: Referring to our conversation of a few days ago, I wish to say that it has long been my desire to return to active life. Throughout my military career I have been very much occupied, and the assignments that have fallen to my lot during recent years have been more or less important. Among them that my duties are not likely to be of a character that will require more than a portion of my time. Under the circumstances I feel that after the completion of the work contemplated by the army reorganization I could relinquish military duty without detriment to the service and thus be free to engage in something more active. Therefore, unless a situation should develop to justify my remaining, I contemplate taking the step indicated within the next few months.

"Should the necessity arise in the time of crisis otherwise I assure you, Mr. Secretary, that I shall stand ready to serve my country in the future as I have in the past.

"With great respect and high esteem I remain, very sincerely, "JOHN J. PERSHING."

There is no question, of course, but that Secretary Baker will grant Pershing's request for retirement. It is plain from the letter, together with the attitude of Mr. Baker, that there has been such an understanding.

Several months ago, when the General's name was being used in connection with the Nebraska Presidential preference primary, an unofficial announcement was made that upon his retirement from the army he would enter business in Lincoln, the city he now calls home. It is understood that he himself indicated the nature of his future activities.

WEEKS AND HILLES NOW ON COMMITTEE

Crane, Parsons, King, Warren and Others Retire.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Former Senator John W. Weeks of Boston was elected to-day National Committeeman from Massachusetts to succeed Winthrop Murray Crane, resigned. Other Republican National Committee members elected or re-elected so far include: Alabama, Oliver D. Street; Alaska, J. C. McBride; Arizona, Allan B. Jaynes; Colorado, Dr. Hubert Rock; Connecticut, R. Henry Borahack; Delaware, T. Coleman du Pont; Florida, George W. Bean; Illinois, Lawrence Y. Sherman; Iowa, John T. Adams; Louisiana, Emile Kuntz; Maine, Guy P. Gannett; Missouri, J. V. Bahner; Mississippi, M. J. Mulvihill; Nebraska, R. B. Howell; New Hampshire, F. W. Estabrook; New Mexico, H. O. Bursum; New York, Charles D. Hilles; New Jersey, H. F. Keen; North Dakota, Gunder Olson; Ohio, R. K. Hynicka; Oklahoma, Jacob Hamon; Oregon, Ralph E. Williams; Pennsylvania, Boise Penrose; Porto Rico, Robert H. Todd; Texas, H. F. McGregor; Virginia, C. B. Stemp; Washington, Guy E. Kelly; Tacoma, Indiana, Joseph B. Keating; in succession for Senator Hemenway, who declined reelection; Vermont, Earle S. Kinsley; Wisconsin, Alfred T. Rogers; Wyoming, Patrick Sullivan.

The committee as at present constituted held its last meeting to-day. The new committee will meet and organize Wednesday. Resolutions expressing regret at the large number of men who were leaving the committee were adopted. Among them were several prominently identified with party councils. They include Charles B. Warren of Michigan, Herbert Parsons of New York, John T. King of Connecticut, James A. Henshaw of Indiana, W. Murray Crane of Massachusetts and S. A. Perkins of Washington.

GLAD IT IS OUT OF THE WAY.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Word from Washington that the Supreme Court had held the national prohibition and the Volstead act constitutional did not excite convention delegates. Most delegates said they were glad the question had been settled. Leaders said there never was a possibility of injecting the liquor issue in the platform or campaign, and now that the court has acted it has got out of the way, they added, for a long time.

NEW YORK'S 88 LIKE PILOTLESS VESSEL AT SEA

Present Indications Point to Badly Split Vote on First Ballot.

BUTLER MAY GET 60

Wadsworth Urged to Bring About Some Uniformity of Action.

SENATOR IS CHAIRMAN

Delegates Organize and Elect Committeemen—Gleason in Role of Humorist.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Pressure is being brought to bear on United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr. (N. Y.), to try to bring the New York delegation together. He was elected chairman at a meeting this morning to name delegation officers. But when it comes to attempting the role of a boss the Senator has no inclinations for the almost impossible task. It is rather doubtful he could succeed if he tried.

Because of the lack of a pilot the delegation of eighty-eight, which might be a great force in the convention, is wallowing in the trough of the sea. It seems to be breaking up and may be found on the rocks unless some one arises to guide the craft. At a secret conference of some of the sectional leaders in the Blackstone last night an attempt was made to check up to learn how the delegates might be expected to vote. They discovered the delegates were split up among at least five Presidential candidates and that Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler might not get more than fifty of sixty votes on the first ballot.

Although men like James R. Sheffield are pleading with their colleagues to stick to Butler for several ballots on the chance that the wheel may turn in his direction the chances are that each succeeding ballot will find the Butler votes fewer and fewer. But even so, some of the political wisecracks acknowledge that after this a situation might arise whereby Butler might come to the front with a rush and go across. Such a possibility is considered most remote, however.

Delegates Choose Officers.

No mention of Presidential candidates was made at the open meeting of the delegation in the Congress today. Privately there was nothing else discussed, but it was thought best to wait until the situation became clearer before trying to bring the minds of the delegates together on a definite Presidential programme. Adjournment was taken subject to the call of Chairman Wadsworth. The general understanding is that this call will be for some time Wednesday. The selection of officers resulted as follows:

Chairman, James W. Wadsworth, Jr.; Secretary, William J. Tulley, Stouven; member of committee on credentials, Jacob A. Livingston, Brooklyn, King county leader; member of committee on permanent organization, William Barnes, Albany, former chairman of the State committee; member of the committee on rules, Representative Bertrand H. Snell, St. Lawrence; member of the committee on resolutions, Gledin L. Mills, New York, who has been chairman of the executive committee, platform and policies of the National Committee; honorary Florence E. S. Knapp, Onondaga; member of committee to notify the Presidential nominees, George W. Aldridge, leader of Stone county; member of the committee to notify the Vice Presidential nominees, George P. Urban, Erie; member of the National Committee, to succeed Herbert Parsons, Charles D. Hilles, New York.

This selection was made at a conference which lasted well into the morning to-day. Some of the leaders did not get word of the gathering and were somewhat peeved. Among those who were not there were Senator Calder, Jacob A. Livingston and former Senator Elton R. Brown.

Miller Floor Leader for Hoover.

Former Judge Nathan L. Miller, who might have stepped into the breach as a real leader except for the fact that Jacob A. Livingston, Brooklyn, the only member of the delegation openly pledged to the former Food Administrator, was not at the conference. He has prepared a speech with which to nominate Hoover, but it was thought today that the best strategy would be not to have a formal nomination, but to try and run the Hoover votes up ballot after ballot. Mr. Miller, however, will act as floor leader for Hoover.

So far as is known no other delegate from New York is prepared to vote for Hoover, on the first ballot at least. It was reported that William L. Ward of

Continued on Third Page.

FINAL DRIVE PLANNED FOR LOWDEN; KNOX AGAIN IN LLOMS AS COMPROMISE; JOHNSON'S SPEECH DEFIES OPPONENTS

CALIFORNIA MAN TRUCE MADE ON LEAGUE PLANK

Senator Pours Broadside at Bosses, the Press and at Privilege.

REMINDER OF ROOSEVELT

Proclaims Himself Leader of Radical Element Within the Republican Party.

Chicago Labor Launches Open War on Johnson

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Chicago labor came out strong against Senator Hiram Johnson of California to-day. Hundreds of wagons and automobiles placarded with signs reading, "Senator Johnson is the man who is keeping Tom Mooney in a California jail" appeared on the streets. The placard was signed by the Chicago Federation of Labor. "Vote against Johnson" is another of the placards.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Before a meeting of 10,000 persons in the Auditorium Theatre to-night and later to an overflow meeting of fully 15,000 which stood in Congress street while he addressed it from the balconies Senator Hiram W. Johnson (Cal.) sounded his defiance to "those who would disregard the majority, the rank and file of the Republican party, and impress upon it their own arbitrary will."

It was described by police who have handled such meetings in Chicago for twenty years as the greatest demonstration of its kind ever in the history of this city, which has known so many. For twenty-nine minutes the great audience inside the Auditorium stood, cheered, waved flags and cheered again its greetings to the Californian. He walked out on the stage arm in arm with Senator Borah (Idaho) promptly at 8 o'clock, and for twenty-nine minutes from his appearance the demonstration went on without even the surging and resurging common to such outbursts. It was spontaneous, and time and again the roaring throng shouted down the Presidential candidate when he attempted to quiet the storm and begin his address.

As Many Women as Men.

Despite the numbers and the pressure on one entrance to the Auditorium, the multitude was good natured and acquiescent promptly in the arrangements which had been made with unusual care to prevent disorder. The crowd, both inside and outside, was characteristic of present day Chicago politics. That it was made up about equally of women and men, the women joining in the demonstrations with the same fervor as the men, giving to it a character of the most remarkable, was the Progressive party eight years ago. The same singing of songs, popular and patriotic, the big Chicago orchestra, interesting marches and instrumental selections with the accompaniment for songs in which everybody joined.

There was everything from "Tippecanoe" to "I'm Forever Blowing Bubbles" and a few bars of "Onward, Christian Soldiers." A selection of patriotic airs starting with "America" and ending with "The Star Spangled Banner" aroused the greatest enthusiasm in the period when the audience was awaiting the appearance of the speakers.

Like Another "Teddy."

Inside, singing and cheering and exchanges of quips and greeting shouted back and forth across the Auditorium occupied the time until the speakers arrived. The stage was filled with chairs, and after all these were occupied a line of people stood back to wall all the way to it. It was with the greatest difficulty that the police were able to keep the aisles half cleared.

When Senator Johnson and Senator Borah walked out from the wings to the front center of the stage the audience was on its feet in an instant, the flags fluted out and the demonstration began. Many of the women waved a flag in

Continued on Third Page.

TRUCE MADE ON LEAGUE PLANK

Draft Satisfies Johnson, Borah and Other Irreconcilables.

TREATY FIGHT IS UPHELD

Knox's Plan for an International Court to Be Indorsed in G. O. P. Platform.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—There will be no battle on the convention floor over the treaty plank of the Republican platform. An inner group of the Republican leaders, representing all factions on the resolutions committee, met this afternoon in the room of Senator Kellogg (Minn.), one of the mild reservation leaders, and agreed upon the plank which will undoubtedly be approved by the full committee and by the convention.

Senator Lodge (Mass.), the floor leader, was present at the conference, along with Senator Crane (Mass.), Senator Lenroot (Wis.), Senator Smoot (Utah) and Senator Borah (Idaho). Senator Watson (Ind.), who is slated to be chairman of the resolutions committee, was unable to attend, because of important conferences elsewhere, but his views were known and his approval was assured. The plank is virtually that drafted in the rough by Senator Lodge, with the assistance of Senator Knox (Pa.) in Washington and modified slightly by Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Three Principal Points.

It contains three cardinal points as follows: 1. Denunciation of the Treaty of Versailles, including the League of Nations covenant, as presented to the Senate by President Wilson. 2. Indorsement of the action of the Republicans of the Senate in preventing the ratification of the Wilson treaty. 3. Indorsement of the Knox plan for an international court of arbitration.

To avoid trouble with the bitter end senators led by Hiram Johnson and Borah, it was decided to avoid specific indorsement of the Lodge reservations. In its final form the plank may be construed by the bitter enders as voicing disapproval of the entire League covenant whether protected by Americanizing reservations or not, and yet it does not repudiate the action of the mild Republicans who voted for the Lodge reservations. The platform will pledge the party to continue its attitude of opposition to ratification of the treaty as submitted. This declaration is in effect borrowed from the Indiana platform, but from this on there is a divergence. The Indiana plank proceeds to pledge the Republican party to sustain the doctrine of Monroe. The national plank will expand this to include a pledge to maintain the policy of Washington toward foreign relations. That is, the Monroe doctrine excludes European countries from America, while the Washington doctrine of the farewell address prohibits America from European entanglements.

Senator Borah (Idaho) is credited with proposing the modification of the Indiana plank which made it acceptable to himself, Senator Johnson and the rest of the treaty irreconcilables. Senator Borah, however, declared at the time that he was not among those consulted, and he subjected the Indiana formula to a scrutiny that was nowhere precluded in its favor. At the end he said that if a clause could be inserted that would include in it a reaffirmation of the Washington policy he could accept the plank.

Borah Agrees to Plank.

Senator Borah said to-day he would be satisfied with this statement of the policy, and admitted his understanding that all elements were united on it. The fact that this delicate subject has been brought to such satisfactory determination was given to-day as one reason why Senator Lodge probably would be made temporary as well as permanent chairman. There is no longer any particular occasion for a demand on the part of the irreconcilables for the measure of recognition which they claimed at a time when there was a possibility of a contest over this plank.

Conference were held to-day by groups working in connection with platform and policies committee of the National Committee on various features of the platform. The final framing of the document, as a result of the thorough study that has been given by the committee of 171 and its sub-committees, presents some difficulties because so much excellent material has been brought to hand that a proper condensation is difficult in some cases. This has been found particularly true in the treatment of the series of economic and social questions that concern taxation, the high cost of living, deflation and related matters.

To Be Lox: Exhaustive Plank.

The necessity of making a clear, understandable, meaningful statement of the essential fundamentals in this connection has compelled the preparation of a plank that is long and rather exhaustive. It will show that the primary cause of present conditions is related to the whole economic situation of the world and that a large responsibility must be borne by the Democratic party.

Continued on Sixth Page.

Bettors Still Favor Johnson and McAdoo

Johnson and McAdoo continue favorites in the election betting as quoted in the Wall Street district. Each is at even money.

A few over Sunday changes in odds were posted. Harding, against whom 8 to 1 had been quoted, was changed to 5 to 1; Butler went from 10 to 5 to 1; Hughes from 5 to 4 to 1 and Knox from 10 to 5 to 1. Coolidge remained unchanged at 8 to 1 against, as did Wood at 7 to 5, Lowden at 8 to 5, Hoover at 4 to 1 and Allen at 6 to 1. Sprout, added as an entry yesterday, got odds of 5 to 1 against his chances.

Democratic odds, virtually unchanged, are: McAdoo even Edwards 6 to 5 against, Cox 2 to 1, Clark 4 to 1, Davis 7 to 1, Marshall 10 to 1, Wilson and Bryan 20 to 1.

Betting continues extremely light, and those willing to bet generally want to wager that any named candidate will not win rather than that he will.

WOMEN LAUNCH RAFT OF PLANKS

National League of Voters to Get a Hearing Before Resolutions Committee.

WELFARE WORKERS BUSY

Education, Prices, Health and Morals Among Issues Demanding Action.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The National League of Women Voters has established its headquarters in the Congress Hotel and is issuing floods of printed propaganda urging the platform builders to give a thought to the league's planks on child welfare, education, home and high prices, better conditions for women in gainful occupations, public health and morals, and independent citizenship for married women. A hearing has been promised before the resolutions committee.

For One Last Grand Stand.

With their faces to the foe—and there is something admirable in the pluck of these harassed leaders—they plan one last fight, knowing that the odds are five to one against them. They plan one ultimate battle, and then, if it must be, they will give in and labor meekly with the Liberals and the middle of the roaders toward the selection of a candidate who can win. The Old Guard prays for Lowden or Oldness. If the excellent Governor of Illinois must be beaten by his knees, must collapse under the burden of that Missouri dough bag, must, in short, be eliminated because of the shuddering fear of what the Democrats would say from stump to stump about Pullman car porters and Pullman passes to the White House, then darkness—a short recess for committee and whispering would be welcomed.

Out of that might come something valuable to the conservatives, for if they can't get the whole loaf they will take a slice. That proposed nominating committee of twenty, an unheard of thing in Republican conventions, planned as it is, has its opportunities for such subtle ones as Senator Smoot of Utah and Murray Crane of Back Bay, not to speak of the unguent Watson.

However, the idea is to name the committee sincerely and representatively and to abide honestly by its decision—if it can reach a decision.

Names on Conference List.

Already names of men to be invited to this remarkable task are murmured high up in the private rooms of the Blackstone and the Congress—Henry J. Allen of Kansas, Albert J. Beveridge and Harry S. New of Indiana, Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr. of New York; Reed Smoot of Utah, Will Hays, the chairman of the National Committee; A. T. Hort, his shrewd lieutenant; Alexander Moore of Pittsburg and a few others. The list is tentative and will require a lot of overhauling before Thursday comes banging out of the east.

Until to-night the project had been kept absolutely secret, although it was nesting in the basement of a good many able minds. Almost by accident a tall statesman from the West, one sincerely perturbed over the wild and purposeless lurches (as he sees it) of the G. O. P. ark, revealed the plan to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. A little checking up here and there in quarters very sensitive to the actual goings on in this party corroborated the revelation. Here is the plan with the reasons that seem to the planners to make it imperative:

Late last night, when the leaders, so called, were all here, a series of conferences was held to thresh out the whole troubled situation. John T. King of Connecticut, bearing the ring of Penrose, talked with Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, Senator Reed Smoot of Utah, Bert of Kentucky, National Chairman Hays, Murray Crane of Massachusetts, Senator Watson of Indiana, Mr. Barnes of New York and some others of the once all powerful clique.

These clinks, shifting from hotel to hotel, and interlocking with conference directors, outlined the conference, whether slightly or wrongly, that Wood cannot be nominated and that Johnson must not be nominated. These leading aspirants buzzed out

Wood, Lowden and Johnson Sanguine, but Objections Are Made to All.

FINAL PLANS FORMED

Californian and Hoover to Use Rush Tactics if Opportunity Appears.

OLD GUARD IS WATCHFUL

All Eyes on Lodge's Keynote Address and Possibilities in the Convention.

By a Staff Correspondent of THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—One real flash of news, a shaft of sunlight in the fog, has broken through the mirage and the mystery of the Republican National Convention preliminaries.

It is this: The Old Guard, weakened and fearful as it stands, has determined to put over Frank O. Lowden, if that be humanly possible. Failing in this Messrs. Smoot, Crane, Hert and Watson, etc., plan to summon a committee of twenty representative Republicans and ask them to agree upon a candidate.

In other words, the Old Guard, weakened by the illness and absence of strong headed stalwarts, even divided among themselves, are forming a hollow square with Lowden in its centre.

For One Last Grand Stand. With their faces to the foe—and there is something admirable in the pluck of these harassed leaders—they plan one last fight, knowing that the odds are five to one against them. They plan one ultimate battle, and then, if it must be, they will give in and labor meekly with the Liberals and the middle of the roaders toward the selection of a candidate who can win.

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