

# Says Delegate Power of South Faces Big Cut

## Republican National Committeeman Howells, of Nebraska, Predicts Reduction of 84 Votes Will End "Scandals"

### Convention's Action to Curtail Representation Is Declared Most Important

By Charles T. White  
OKLAHOMA CITY, June 22.—R. B. Howells, of Omaha, Republican National Committeeman from Nebraska and a member of the executive committee of the national committee, says that the action of the Chicago convention in its closing hours in authorizing the national committee to change the basis of representation in national conventions, especially the number of delegates from the Southern states, is the most important action the convention has ever taken, from a strictly organizational point of view.

"It means," said Mr. Howells to-day to the Tribune correspondent, "that in future national conventions there will be no secret dickering or trying up of delegates from Southern states in the interest of any aspirant with large financial resources. I am casting no reflection on any persons for past performances. I merely wish to outline the probable action of future national conventions after a known disability has been eliminated. And it is going to be eliminated."

### Too Much Power in South

"Republican national conventions hitherto never have been truly representative. The Democratic states of the South have had an absurdly high quota of delegates, giving about ten or eleven states a power entirely disproportionate to their real importance in the Republican party."

"Instead of ten or eleven Southern states in the future casting in the aggregate 145 to 165 in a national convention, there is a strong probability that they will cast not more than one-half of that number. The tentative plan of the national committee is to accord four delegates-at-large to these states, and not to allow any district delegates-at-large, unless there are Republican votes, functioning as they do in the Southern and Western states, to warrant representation."

"In 1916 1,550 votes were cast in South Carolina for Judge Hughes. South Carolina had eleven delegates in the Chicago convention. In fact, ten or Oregon or Rhode Island."

### Representation Out of Proportion

"Of the forty-eight states, thirty-seven are honestly debatable—by which I mean that either of the big parties has a chance to win after an appeal to the voters. In the Chicago convention, 1,550 votes for Hughes for the age could outvote thirteen debatable states. Texas had twenty-three delegates in the Chicago convention. In 1918 not a single Republican vote was cast for Congressman. Texas, with its present quota of delegates, could outvote twenty-two of the thirty-seven debatable states."

"Every delegate from a debatable state represents an average of 10,000 Republican electors. In eighty-four Congressional districts from eleven Southern states not a single Republican vote was cast in the 1918 Congressional election. Of course, this is not representative government."

"In the recent Chicago convention for a considerable number of ballots the plan of the national committee, Southern states ruled the convention. In the proposed reorganization the plan most generally favored is for each state to have four delegates-at-large and one additional delegate for each Congressional district that casts 7,500 votes. Personally, I favor having two delegates from each district. The eleven Solid South Democratic states now have 157 delegates to a Republican national convention. The plan most generally favored would take away eighty-four of these."

### Poles Repulse Reds; Inflict Heavy Losses

#### Ukrainians Take Town North of Dniester and Several Parks of Artillery

WARSAW, June 22.—The Poles have repulsed strong enemy attacks in the region of Smilga-Szozina, inflicting considerable losses upon the Bolsheviks, according to an official statement of the fighting operations issued to-day.

The troops of General Romer, in the Ukraine, have been successful in fighting with the cavalry of the Bolsheviks. General Romer's statement says that Ukrainian troops north of the Dniester successfully raided Babynce, taking two quick-trip cannon and several parks of artillery.

LONDON, June 22.—Polish troops west of Betchina are hurriedly re-arming before the Russian Bolsheviks, who have advanced as far as Betchina, according to an official statement issued in Moscow yesterday and received here by wireless. The statement says that on the front where Soviet forces are opposing troops commanded by General Baron Frangel, north of the Crimea, Draper River headboats have been sunk.

Moscow wireless dispatch to-day says that General Markovskiy, commander of an arbitrary district, has been shot at Omsk.

### China Ratifies Austrian Treaty

PEKING, June 21.—China's ratification of the treaty of peace with Austria has been promulgated by the government. It is held this will entitle China to participation in the League of Nations.

### Your Vacation

will be a heap happier if you see The Tribune every day you're away. Arrange to have it mailed—just daily and Sunday. Just phone Beekman 3000 or write our Subscription Department, and we'll see that you are not disappointed.

# Last of State's Toll Bridges Is Made Free

Special Dispatch to The Tribune  
SUFFERN, N. Y., June 22.—There is good news for motorists in the announcement that the toll bridge at Port Jervis, Orange County, is to be made a free bridge in a few days. This marks the passing of the last of the toll bridges in New York State.

The Port Jervis bridge spans the Delaware River, connecting Barryville, N. Y., with Shohola, Penn.

# Herrick Says Harding Will Be Next President

## Ex-Ambassador to France Declares Senator Is Needed as Head of the Nation

Myron T. Herrick, former Governor of Ohio and former Ambassador to France, who sailed yesterday for Havre on the French liner Leopolda, said he believed Senator Harding would be elected President. Mr. Herrick, an American delegate to the International Chamber of Commerce, is on his way to Paris where a meeting will be held shortly.

"Senator Harding," he said, "is a man who has grown gradually and steadily and has made no political mistakes. He tells the truth and always is an unassuming honest type of the real American. He is the kind of man we want at the head of this nation just now, on the nerves of the war and this is a time for peace and good will. I can see already in the East here that Senator Harding has grown in the estimation of Republicans to whom his nomination came as a shock."

"I am certain the Senator will maintain a representative government if elected and will listen to and consult with his Cabinet and be governed accordingly. He tells the truth and always is an unassuming honest type of the real American. He is the kind of man we want at the head of this nation just now, on the nerves of the war and this is a time for peace and good will. I can see already in the East here that Senator Harding has grown in the estimation of Republicans to whom his nomination came as a shock."

### Pullman Fights Surcharge

#### Company Objects to Extra Rate of Half-Cent a Mile

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Opposition to a surcharge on the railroad tickets of Pullman car passengers was expressed to-day by the Pullman Company in a petition filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission. The railroad companies previously had filed a statement estimating that if Pullman passengers had paid a surcharge of one-half cent a mile during 1919, \$67,000,000 additional revenue would have been produced for the railroads.

Application of such a surcharge would increase Pullman rates 120 per cent over those in effect previous to May 1, 1920, the Pullman Company held, as the surcharge would be added to the increase of 20 per cent granted by the commission to the company at that time.

### Treaty Called Atheistic

#### Baptist Pastor Says God Was Ignored and Hell Rejoiced

BUFFALO, June 22.—The Peace Treaty of Versailles was characterized as the "most atheistic and infidel document ever written" by Dr. Cortland Myers, of Tremont Temple, Boston, in an address to-night before the Conference on Fundamentals, preliminary to the National Baptist convention, which opens here to-morrow.

"Heathen and infidel sat in the council that drew up the treaty," declared Dr. Myers. "God was absolutely ignored in it and the hosts of Hell rejoiced. If that peace treaty had been successful, we might rightly question whether God still held his scepter."

# Committee to Elect Harding Is Announced

(Continued from page one)

gratitude to the many interested Republicans who constitute it and who have been working for two years to restore Republican party administration. It will be noted that we are calling all Republicans to the party colors and the good faith of the program will be emphasized as the personnel of other highly important committees are announced.

Chairman Hays departed for New York at 5 o'clock, saying he would return to Washington within a few days. As if to put at rest all rumors of friction between them, he left the New Willard Hotel with his arm about the shoulders of Harry Daugherty.

"The conferences have been most successful," said Mr. Hays. The great party of the Union is most certainly a unit. The executive committee and the other committees to be appointed will be splendidly representative. Mr. Daugherty and the loyal Republicans, who have worked so enthusiastically for Senator Harding, and those who have worked no less loyally for others are all together vying with one another in their effort to advance the party's cause. There is one great organization, a complete amalgamation, and we are on our way to the great Republican victory which means so much for the country's welfare."

This is Mr. Daugherty's statement: "After two days of the most important and the most interesting of the special committee to confer with Senator Harding, I can say that the organization which has been perfected under the leadership of Senator Harding and good work which has been progressing for months. Our meetings here have been most harmonious and beneficial to the cause."

"Reports from all over the country are gratifying and reassuring. We will all work with Chairman Hays and his committee, and I have no doubt but that the committee which has characterized our meetings here will continue to the end of the campaign, and for that matter thereafter."

"I consented to become a member of the executive committee at the request of Senator Harding and at the request of the entire committee. For personal reasons, it was my desire not to become so active throughout the campaign, but I am interested in the success of the ticket, and because of my personal friendship for Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge, I am ready to give my entire time from now until the election to the performance of such duties as are assigned me."

Another announcement by Chairman Hays revealed definitely the dates of the notification ceremonies for both Senator Harding and Governor Coolidge and the members of the notification committees.

Senator Harding will be notified at Marion, Ohio, at 2 p. m., Thursday, July 22, by T. Coleman du Pont, of Delaware, chairman; Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman, of Illinois; Joseph B. Keating, of Indiana; David W. Mulvane, of Kansas; Willis C. Cook, of South Dakota; H. O. Bursum, of New Mexico, and R. K. Hynicka, of Ohio.

Governor Coolidge will be formally made aware of his nomination for the Vice-Presidency at Northampton, Mass., at 2 p. m. on Tuesday, July 27, by J. Henry Roraback, of Connecticut, chairman; F. W. Estabrook, of New Hampshire; Earle S. Kinsley, of Vermont; I. L. Caswell, of Minnesota; Fred M. Warner, of Michigan; Representative C. B. Slemm, of Virginia, and Allan B. Jaynes, of Arizona.

Senator Harding talked with the newspaper men again to-day, and said he expected to remain in Washington until the first week in July.

"I've told the folks at home that I'll be in Marion by the last of the first week in July," he said. "I'm trying to arrange my affairs so that I can be there on July 5, which will be Old Home Day in Marion."

The Senator was asked to comment on a story published in a Western paper and signed by a correspondent named Gleason. This writer challenged the nominee to deny that prior to his nomination Senator Harding ignored in it and the hosts of Hell rejoiced. If that peace treaty had been successful, we might rightly question whether God still held his scepter."

son to accept the Vice-Presidential nomination. Senator Harding had not seen the article, but after hearing its substance he said: "It is utterly imaginative; wholly untrue. There was nothing even approximating it."

Senator Harding to-day were Senator Medill McCormick, of Illinois, and Oscar Strauss, of New York, former Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and who was an advisor of President Wilson at the peace conference. Mr. Strauss, after a talk with the nominee, said: "Senator Harding is a conservative progressive, whose views are large and constructive. American to the core and yet fully mindful of our international duties and obligations to make the peace of the world more secure. As a progressive, it will afford me the greatest pleasure to contribute my best services to his election."

"Bill" Sunday, the evangelist, has written from his home in Hood River, Ore., pledging his "100 per cent support."

Governor J. A. A. Burnquist of Minnesota wired Senator Harding: "Whatever I can do in Minnesota or elsewhere for you will be gladly done."

James B. Garfield, Secretary of the Interior under Roosevelt and a Wood man, and Carmi Thompson, once Secretary to former President Taft, also called on the Senator.

Before National Committeeman Hamon, of Oklahoma, departed after the conference he said that 1,500 clubs of young men were ready to work for the election of Senator Harding.

"The Republican League of Clubs is going to form a club in every ward in the country," said Mr. Hamon. "I am the honorary director of the organization. We have 1,500 clubs ready, and more will be organized. I am a great believer in clubs. They get the young fellows interested."

The delegation of twenty-six suffragists, who called on Senator Harding, expressed complete disappointment with his position on suffrage.

Senator Harding told them he was a suffragist, but he declined to do anything to force or hasten action on the part of the governors of either Connecticut or Vermont that would obtain the thirty-sixth state for ratification of the suffrage amendment.

Many of the Senator's feminine callers, who were led by Miss Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, had pinned to their smart afternoon frocks a silver badge fashioned in the likeness of a graded prison door. This is the war cross of the party, and indicates that the wearer has served time in prison for diligent suffragist activities. Most of them earned this privilege by picketing the White House.

Senator Harding received the delegation in his quarters in the Senate Office Building, going there from an important conference with Chairman Will H. Hays and other members of the Republican National Committee. About a dozen of the women made pleas to the Senator, urging him to ask the governors of Connecticut and Connecticut to call special sessions of the legislatures to ratify the suffrage amendment to the Constitution.

Another of the delegation, as she shook hands with Senator Harding, shook a forefinger at him and admonished him to change his stand.

This is what Senator Harding had told them: "I need not tell you of my interest in the consummation of the rights of the suffrage. I voted for it in the Senate, and a vote records a Senator's purpose quite as faithfully as anything he may do."



# EGYPTIAN DEITIES

"The Utmost in Cigarettes"  
Plain End or Cork Tip

People of culture and refinement invariably PREFER Deities to any other cigarette.

30¢

Amargosa  
Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

efforts to consummate suffrage. I frankly would commend the thing you desire but I cannot impose a demand. I personally hope to see woman suffrage and woman's full participation established at an early day."

"I can hardly believe," Alice Paul, chairman of the National Woman's Party, said at the close of the interview, "that a candidate nominated on a specific platform could within two weeks after that platform's formal adoption declare himself unable to do anything to induce subordinate members of his party to carry out one of the platform's principal planks."

"Does the Republican platform, which commits the party to immediate ratification of the suffrage amendment, have so little weight with Senator Harding that he cannot even request a state Governor to cease obstructing this platform?"

"The Republican party is now in power in Vermont. If it cannot carry out its platform there, what reason is there to suppose that if placed in power throughout the nation it would fulfill its platform promises?"

"Our visit to him to-day was the first step in a campaign to bring home to him and to the country his responsibility as head of his party for action on the suffrage amendment. Until he recognizes his responsibility and acts effectively upon it we shall not be content."

Mrs. Albion Lang, of Windsor, Vt., interrupted her statement to the nominee to say that she had been born in Ohio and was the aunt of Walter F. Brown, of Toledo, Harding's floor leader at the convention. Senator Harding started toward her with hand outstretched, according to several of the women, and said: "Well if that's the case let me shake hands with you all over."

"Just give me the chance," Mrs. Lang said to have retorted and then said to him: "I have seen hundreds of women time after time appeal in person to the Governor of Vermont for the special session which will allow their Legislature to express its attitude on suffrage."

"I have seen Governor Clement as absolutely unaffected by the appeals of these citizens of his state as if he were their monarch rather than their elected representative."

"We have been unable to reach him through the women of his state, through his Republican State Committee, and his Republican State Convention. The issue is now up to you, Senator Harding. Does the Republican party care enough about justice to the women of America to use its enormous power in the Republican State of Vermont?"

In his informal replies, according to the women, Senator Harding took for granted the justice and expediency of suffrage action by the Republican party but insisted that he was powerless to change the situation. After ending his informal statement to the suffragists he added, according to his visitors, "I have a suspicion that the advice which might come with propriety will be sought."

"Do you mean," asked Miss Paul, "that you expect to have good news on the suffrage question?"

"Yes," replied Senator Harding. "May we come back within a week to get that good news?" asked Miss Paul.

"People charged with responsibility so large as comes with this position cannot be precipitate," was Senator Harding's reply.

"I urged to be more definite, he said: "I can say nothing more definite, but I know that men who believe as you do are tactfully, discreetly and becomingly engaged in an effort to secure what you urge."

When Senator Harding referred to the platform of the Republican party Miss Paul said: "You are appealing to voting women to elect candidates on the basis of this platform. If you can't take steps to see that it is carried out in states where the Republican party is now in power, what guaranty have we that, if put in power nationally, you will carry your platform into effect?"

With this the interview terminated on Senator Harding's plea that he had much work to do and other appointments to keep.

In brief the remarks addressed to Senator Harding by the members of the delegation were as follows: Mrs. Helena Hill Weed, Norwalk, Conn.: "My father was for twenty years a Republican member of Congress. I myself was sent in 1916 by the Republican National Committee to campaign for Hughes."

"The Republican party in Connecticut has duped women in every way. Thanks to the influence of Senator Brandegee the Republican State Convention voted the suffrage plank adopted by changing 'urge' to 'earnestly hope,' so giving the Governor not a party mandate, but a pious wish. Senator Brandegee's chances are gone, due to that action."

"Mr. Roraback, chairman of our Republican State Committee, has said that it was for the best that women in Connecticut be not allowed to vote. The secretary of our state committee, Mr. Butler, said that the Republican party would fight ratification in the courts should it be passed by the Legislature. We have found that the leaders of the Republican party, led by the Governor have consistently fought suffrage."

Senator Harding interrupted here to say: "You mean a small group of the Republican party is opposing."

"No, I mean all the party leaders," Mrs. Weed retorted.

"The party has honored with rewards the men who have been backing the Governor in his opposition."

"It is in your hands, Senator Harding, to save the Republican party from suicide in Connecticut. If women know that your wishes will be carried out, if you, as the head of your ticket, want a special session, it will be called."

Mrs. Helen Hoy Greely, of New York City, counsel for the American Nurses' Association and one of the founders of the Woman Suffrage Association of New York City, said: "I have my first Presidential vote. I cast a Republican ballot, but I am not yet hitched, and many of the women in New York are in that state. New York casts the largest electoral vote in the country. The women's vote may easily tip the scales in New York."

shows the greatest interest and does the most for women will win their vote."

Mrs. Florence Bayard Wilkes, of Wilmington, Del., chairman of the National Woman's Party: "I feel deeply the Republican responsibility for our present suffrage blockade. Many groups of Republican women came into my office with the question 'Is our party going to make it possible for us to work for it by giving women the vote?'"

"We had every reason to hope that Delaware might be the thirty-sixth state. Delaware is a Republican state with a Republican majority in the Senate and a Republican majority in the House. We failed to secure ratification in Delaware because Republican leaders did not want it."

Mrs. Donald F. Hooker, of Baltimore, Md., chairman of the National Woman's Party: "Three months ago the leading women of Maryland were ready to give their support to the Republican party, so outraged were they by the failure of the Democrats to ratify the amendment in their state. Now, however, the suffrage chieftain of the Republican has convinced women that they are really as opposed to our enfranchisement as the Democrats. Unless one of these parties acts promptly, there is nothing left for women to do but to turn to a third party in the coming elections."

Miss Mary Ingham of Philadelphia, chairman of the National Woman's Party: "The political future of the Republican party in Pennsylvania, so far as a starchy Republican state, will be seriously affected by its action on suffrage. Unless it gives us the thirty-sixth state, women will go, and they are already drifting, toward a third party."

Mrs. John Gordon Battelle, of Columbus, Ohio, treasurer of the Ohio Woman's Republican Club and vice-chairman for her state of the Republican National Ways and Means Committee: "I shall not get over it, Senator Harding, if I don't have a chance to vote for you, and many of the women of my state feel that way. Like many women in Ohio, I am naturally Republican in sympathy and would like to work for the success of the Republican party. But until I am enfranchised I shall have to devote a part of my time to work for suffrage and my work for the Republican party will be less effective, because its record on this question does not satisfy me or the other women of the nation."

Mrs. John Carey, of Indianapolis, prominent Republican woman, whose son-in-law, Ernest Lewis, is vice-chairman of the Republican National Committee: "I speak from a deep interest in the welfare of the Republican party. The future of the Republican party demands that it complete the enfranchisement of women. The party which

THE INGENUOUS FARMER

A certain farmer fed his pigs bountifully one day and starved them the next.

He wanted to have his bacon streaked with alternate layers of fat and lean.

Judging from the bacon served at CHILDS, there seem to be a number of these ingenious farmers.

For it has just the right proportion of fat and lean to make it delicious.

Crisp, savory bacon and strictly fresh eggs are justly famous breakfast.

Strip, savory bacon and strictly fresh eggs are justly famous breakfast.

# Childs

The Store is closed at 5 P. M.

# B. Altman & Co.

MADISON AVENUE-FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

Thirty-fourth Street      Thirty-fifth Street

## A Clearance Sale of Men's Balta Low Shoes

at \$9.85 & 10.75 per pair

now being held on the Sixth Floor

comprises a varied selection of these popular shoes, including wing-tip brogue, full-toe and narrow-toe models; the leathers being genuine cordovan and selected calfskin, both in dark brown.

Also on sale at the higher price, Men's Balta Low Shoes in the wanted combination of snug-fitting heel and easy-fitting toe. These are made of black glazed kid and tan or black calfskin.

Shoes above \$10.00 are subject to the War Revenue tax.

# Saks

CLOTHES OF CUSTOM QUALITY

## MEN'S FINE SUITS

At \$60

—when you pay \$60 for one of these suits you may do so with this assurance: the value is THERE and cannot be the least disturbed by any competition

### WE HAVE accomplished the unusual in creating these suits to sell at \$60, and want you to know it. We designed them, selected the woolens, and know every stitch in their making to be a master stroke. They are suits with all the exclusiveness of much costlier garments, showing in every line earmarks of the most skilful needlework. Only the finest of clothing to-day can prove a worthwhile investment—these are the best values in good clothing to be had—with no exceptions.

BROADWAY Saks & Company At 34th STREET