J. J. HILL SAYS TRADE IS KILLED BY LAWS

Attacks Cowardly Legislators and Asserts U. S. Is Losing Business as Britain Did.

FARRELL SEES A REMEDY

His Hope Is Foreign Markets—Fairfax Harrison Deplores Lack of Ships.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—The national foreign trade convention opened its session—the first in its history—in Washington to-day. Five hundred delegates from all quarters of the United States were present. The purpose is to sound a keynote of greater prosperity through a greater foreign trade.

The papers presented disclosed a general sentiment that American business should not be subjected in foreign trade to restrictions imposed in domestic trade.

The Administration's attitude toward the foreign trade of the United States was expressed by Secretary of State Bryan.

The business interests of the United States are feeling the effects of restrictive legislation and unnecessary tax on business, according to a paper by James J. Hill.

James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, in his paper said that greater foreign markets will stabilize conditions of domestic industry.

Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, whose paper was read before the delegates in his absence, argued for direct and regular steamship service, especially to South America, to handle the export business of the railroads obtained in the interior and hauled to the coast.

Mr. Hill was not present, but his paper, read for him, was listened to attentively. The subject was "The Future of Foreign Trade," and in it he compared the per capita value of the foreign trade of the United States, which is $41, to that of Germany, which is $67, and that of the United Kingdom, which is $125. He said in part:

"So far as breadstuffs are concerned we cannot rely upon them in future to supply any considerable portion of our sales to other countries. Our foreign processes are still incredibly antique and unproductive. If we double our acre product, which could easily be done, the chances are that before our farmers can be educated to the point of doing it our population will double also.

Only Manufactured Goods Seen.

"A rather short sighted optimism has concentrated attention for many years in the increase of our exports of manufactured products. It is with no intention of belittling the really important conquests that our large manufacturers have made that attention is called here to the insufficient and precarious nature of this resource.

"To succeed in this field there must be a continuing advantage in access to cheap raw material or efficiency or in opportunities for profit to capital investment. If we measure our progress by that of Germany, which has to obtain so large a portion of its raw material elsewhere, we shall not feel so much like self-congratulation.

JAMES J. HILL.

"The most instructive thing in the world would be to consider the means by which so many English markets have been captured by Germany and why so many industries have changed their seat from Sheffield and Birmingham to the busy manufacturing towns of the German Empire. The main reason lies in the inability of the English manufacturer to change his working conditions in conformity to general changes that have taken place, beyond his power to arrest or alter, in the markets wherein he must give a free field and can hope for no favor.

"There can no longer be a scarcity of any commodity in any place on the surface of the globe if a surplus of that commodity is to be found anywhere else on the surface of the globe. Railroads and steamships are ready to carry the desired article from any spot to any other spot however distant.

"No real monopoly of trade can ever exist again except within the narrowest areas or for an inconsiderable space of time. All competitors must enter the list under substantially equal conditions.

"England had controlled so large a share of the world's commerce in manufactures for so long that she apparently forgot this. She encouraged or permitted the establishment of conditions that left her hands tied as against a free competitor.

"The reason for dwelling at some length here on this is that the United States is following her example. The power of the English trade unions became practically arbitrary in fixing wages, hours and general working conditions.

Lesson to Learn From England.

"Widespread and long continued industrial distress in England comes from attempting to hold markets against competitors while maintaining a wage scale that does not permit her to meet their prices and does not offer to capital an inducement to go into new fields of development or even to remain where it has hitherto been occupied. She meets this not by removing the shackles from her industries, but by fastening other shackles on her capitalists, fetters that must be added later to those that already gall the limbs of labor.

"Reduced to its simplest terms this project is not 'humanitarian' but unspeakably cruel and its familiar fellow 'social justice' are familiar cloaks of legislative cowardice or incapacity that does not dare apply the real remedy to the obvious disease.

"It would seem that with such events passing before our eyes and the veil of the future almost lifted for our benefits we should not be beyond the reach of helpful suggestions or find rational conduct difficult. But the burden placed by unwise restrictive legislation and unnecessary taxation upon business in the United States is producing its natural effects here also.

"Just such mistakes as Great Britain has made and is making may confront the American workingman with a lost job, an empty cupboard and no younger and more promising land to which to emigrate. The future of our industry must be worked out here and by ourselves."

Farrell Urges Getting Together.

JAS. A. FARRELL.

Mr. Farrell's keynote in his speech was that greater foreign markets will stabilize conditions of domestic industry. He outlined the "get together" purpose of the movement to conquer new oversea markets and to defend those already won, to the end that the United States, having a greater outlet for manufactures, will be less injured by occasional periods of domestic depressions.

"Every business house, every firm, whether in trade or in the professions, every chamber of commerce, board of trade and commercial organization—in fact, every man, woman and child in these United States—has a vital personal interest in the furthering of our export trade," he said. "In the production or manufacture of our $2,500,000,000 of annual exports labor represents 80 per cent. of the value. The wages which are paid in the production and distribution of these exports amount to appoximately $2,000,000,000 annually.

"It may be reasonably assumed that this involves the employment of 2,000,000 men, about one out of every ten in this country."

To the serious situation caused by the decrease of the excess of exports over imports Mr. Farrell drew special attention. The excess averaged about $50,000,000 a month in 1913, but in February, 1914, was only $24,000,000 and in March only $5,000,000. He said:

Need of Foreign Trade.

"It is not only essential that we should increase and stimulate our export trade to enhance our country's prestige and wealth, but this is rapidly becoming a necessity in order that the domestic consumption of the country, which is recurringly insufficient to absorb the capacity of our plants, mills, workshops and other avenues of production, should be supplemented by the export trade.

"It is essential that we should act as a unit to accomplish these great purposes, which can be effected only by cooperation and concerted actions. It may be hoped that the outgrowth of this convention will be close cooperation of manufacturers and producers, merchants, transportation and financial interests and our Government in a unified effort for the upbuilding of American industries, the conserving and exploitation of American manufacture and production to the common betterment of our domestic and export commerce."

Need of Steamer Service.

Mr. Harrison in opening his address said that the first consideration with respect to transportation facilities looking to the expansion of export traffic is that of direct and regular steamship service.

"Successful steamship operation requires the concentration at ports of departure, prior to or promptly after the arrival of vessels, of merchandise sufficient to insure full cargoes," he continued.

"This concentration of cargoes was in former times accomplished almost exclusively by merchants or agents resident at the port of departure.

"Either for themselves or for the account of foreign correspondents, they bought goods, which were often stored at the port and held for some time until steamship facilities were available. With the larger expanded production in the interior, accompanied by expanded railway and port facilities, with quick transportation facilities to the port and the specialization by the railroad of the handling of export traffic, the time when, as a general rule, cargoes were secured locally at the ports has passed.

"Now a large proportion, both of export and import commerce, is made up of cargoes shipped through the ports on through bills of lading. Railroads compete actively for this business.

"They have adapted their bills of lading to suit the foreign trade, have improved shipping conditions and have sought to secure the adoption of methods of packing best suited for shipments to particular markets. Delays at the ports have been in a large measure obviated by direct transfer of goods from car to ship.

"The markets of South American countries for diverse goods manufactured in the United States are large and the opportunity for trade development with those countries is very great. The field is now occupied by our commercial rivals in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe.

"The trade cannot be shared by our people in any substantial way unless they evince such aggressive interest in its development as will lead to the establishment of agencies on the ground, the adaptation of goods to meet the demands of the customer, the adoption of methods of packing such as they require, and the acceptance of conditions of credit now recognized by our competitors.

"There is no doubt of the eagerness of the transportation lines to afford service ample to meet all requirements. The question of great importance is to secure the active cooperation of the manufacturers of this country in support of the effort of the carriers to bring about a great increase in foreign commerce with these South American countries."

Tells of Value of Foreign Loans.

Willard Straight of New York, president of the American Asiatic Association and who was the representative of the American banking group in China, in a paper entitled "Foreign Trade and Foreign Loans" discussed the influence of American investment abroad in extending the foreign trade.

"If we desire to avoid complications with the European Powers and develop our own export and import trade in the Caribbean Sea we must by means of foreign loans establish ourselves as the guardians of the financial stability as well as the territorial integrity of some of our southern neighbors," he said.

"Under present conditions if the market is good American bankers will doubtless from time to time be ready by atempting to sell foreign securities to aid our merchants and manufacturers.

"There should be effective cooperation between the Government, the bankers, the merchants, the manufacturers and the public. Such concerted action is practically essential in matters affecting our international position. We should aim to develop public opinion to approve the use of our national investing power for the extension of our trade. This would enable the Government to adopt a definite policy and to declare that proper diplomatic support would be given to promoters and investors in foreign loans, the term of which has been submitted to and approved by the Departments of State and Commerce.

"Just as debtors' prisons have been abolished in civilized countries, so international opinion deprecates the collection of debts by military pressure. Private contracts are enforced by the courts, and international differences, thanks to the increasing recognition of the economic waste of wars, are now generally adjusted by diplomacy and arbitration.

"It is becoming increasingly evident that because of international character and its democratic foundation worldwide finance must be regarded as a guarantee of world peace and commercial development rather than the means by which the stronger are enabled to exploit the weaker nations."

Sandy Hook Route

Opens for Season To-day, May 28

Spring Schedules of New Jersey Central Seashore Lines to North Jersey Coast Resorts take effect.

Steamers sail from foot of W. 42d St. and Cedar Street.

All Rail Lines from foot of W. 23d St. and Liberty St. See Time Tables.

WILSON MAY ALLOW CUT IN TRUST PLAN

Big Part of Programme to Be Postponed if Party Leaders Believe It Wise.

HEEDING CALL OF BUSINESS

Trade Commission Would Be Authorized and Then Report in December.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—There is a well defined movement in the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce to put over until next session all trust legislation except the authorization of the Interstate Trade Commission. A motion to that effect submitted by Senator Saulsbury of Delaware is now pending, and it was said to-day that the President would acquiesce in the plan to limit the trust legislative programme if in the judgment of his party leaders in Congress it is deemed the wiser course to pursue.

It has been pointed out to the President that the Interstate Trade Commission could investigate during the summer and fall and report to Congress early in the regular session that meets in December on the necessities for legislation on holding companies, interlocking directors and overcapitalization. If the plan to limit the trust programme prevails the Senate will be ready to adjourn by July, it was said to-day.

The Saulsbury motion proposes to report the first sections of the pending trust bill in the Senate Committee that authorizes the trade commission and to postpone all of the remainder of the bill.

Senator Cummins of Iowa was said today by one of his colleagues on the committee to be opposed to limiting the trust legislative programme for this session. Senator La Follette, another Republican member of the committee, was in doubt, but he is believed to favor the postponement in the interest of obtaining further information and at the same time quieting the nerves of the business world, which have been overwrought by too much legislation since the Democratic Administration came into power.

If the Congress leaders confine their efforts to the interstate trade bill they believe it will be easy to reach an agreement with the House. The plan will be probably to pass all of the House bills, but have the Senate pass only the interstate trade commission bill.

This will be evidence to the country of Democratic good faith and will permit an early adjournment of Congress, for which not only the President but the leaders in Congress are striving.

An erroneous report was circulated around the Senate this afternoon that the Interstate Commerce Committee in executive session had voted down Senator Saulsbury's motion. The report was traced to a member of the committee, who, when asked what had happened to the Saulsbury motion, replied that it had been voted down. This Senator had in mind an amendment offered by Senator Saulsbury and not the motion to postpone the greater part of the trust regulative programme.

It was not until after the committee adjourned late this afternoon that the wrong impression was corrected. A vote will probably be reached on Senator Saulsbury's motion to-morrow.

PRAISE FOR "COWBOY ARTIST."

Queen Alexandra and Dowager Empress Marie See Painting.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, May 27.—Queen Mother Alexandra and her sister, the Dowager Empress Marie of Russia, visited the Dore art galleries to-day. "The West That Has Passed," a painting by C. M. Russell of Great Falls, Minn., known as the "cowboy artist," interested the royal visitors more than any others and they expressed an intention to visit the galleries again.

SACKVILLE SALE NOT CLOSED.

Seligmann Denies Purchase Price Will Be $1,400,000.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, May 27.—Jacques Seligmann, the Paris art dealer who was reported to have purchased the celebrated Scott collection of pictures, tapestries and French furniture of the eighteenth century, told THE SUN'S correspondent to-day that the deal has been almost concluded but that some one may yet step in before it is definitely closed.

M. Seligmann expressed the opinion that the collection will be disposed of within a week but denied that the purchase price will be 7,000,000 francs ($1,400,000), as has been reported. Lady Sackville, who inherited the collection from Sir John Murray Scott, is insisting that the deal be closed on a cash basis, which M. Seligmann said depends on the number of possible buyers.

A despatch from Paris on May 9 contained a report to the effect that Lady Sackville had disposed of her share in the Wallace collection for 6,000,000 francs ($1,200,000), of which 500,000 francs ($100,000) had been paid down, and Jacques Seligmann was said to be the purchaser. It was subsequently discovered, according to the report, that some of the paintings—fewer than a dozen—were not genuine, so the completion of the sale was said to have been postponed.

ARMY CONSPIRATORS SENTENCED

Lieut. Col. Whitaker Gets 6 Months in the Canteen Scandal.

LONDON, May 27.—Sentence was passed to-day on nine of the seventeen defendants, army officers and employees of Lipton's, Ltd., convicted of conspiracy in connection with the army canteen scandals.

Lieut.-Col. Whitaker of the Second Yorkshire Regiment, the highest in rank of the army officers convicted, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment. The Lieutenant asked for mercy, insisting that his acts had been the result of persuasion exerted by Lord Saye and Sele, Comptroller of the King's Household. A letter alleged to have been written by Lord Saye and Sele was introduced. Referring to this letter, Justice Darling, who presided, said that it showed "sad decadence from the traditions of a great family."

"I myself, if I belonged to such a family," the justice continued, "would starve rather than get my living by cadging for orders for beer."

There were nine military defendants in all; the other eight were put under bonds to appear for sentence later if required to do so.

John Cansfield, general manager of Lipton's, and Archibald Minto, former head of that firm's military department, were fined $2,500 each. The six minor employees were fined $250 each.

MRS. PANKHURST RELEASED.

Militant Leader Very Weak From Her Latest Hunger Strike.

LONDON, May 27.—Mrs. Emmeline Pankhurst, the leader of the militant suffragettes, was released from Holloway Jail to-day, suffering from the effects of a hunger strike, although she was imprisoned less than a week ago.

She was arrested last Thursday when the militants made an attempt to storm Buckingham Palace and carry a petition to King George.

THE BEST EXECUTOR

IF you have not named this Company as executor in your Will, there are three reasons why you should change your Will and do so.

1. We have had 31 years of legal and business experience.
2. Not one dollar of trust funds committed to our care ever has been lost.
3. Our position at the head of the mortgage market gives us the choicest investments for our estates.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO

Capital . . $5,000,000
Surplus (all earned) 11,000,000

176 B'way, N. Y. 175 Remsen St., B'klyn. 350 Fulton St., Jamaica.

TANGLE OVER LABOR UNION EXEMPTION

Provisions of Anti-Trust Bill Put Meaning in Doubt, Lawyers Say.

COURT DECISION NEEDED

Union Leaders See Complete Exemption—Administration Takes Other View.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Good lawyers in Congress are agreed that if the amended labor provisions of the pending anti-trust bill that have been approved by President Wilson are enacted into law it will take a court decision at the very outset to determine their exact meaning and purpose.

Regret is expressed that the President should have given his assent to the adoption of labor provisions so worded as to leave doubt as to the intent. Officials of the Administration deny that the bill as amended exempts labor and associations of farmers from prosecution under the anti-trust law.

On the other hand, the labor leaders in Congress declare that the Democratic leaders, who deny that exemption is granted by the amended bill, profess satisfaction that the labor group think they have obtained something substantial.

It is admitted by all concerned that in the final analysis the courts will have to decide just how far labor unions and farmers' associations may carry out the object of their organizations without violating the law. The labor leaders are willing to take their chances in the courts with the bill as it stands.

Cite Two Points.

In making their argument that their organizations are exempted from prosecution the labor leaders point to section 7, which they declare legalizes the formation and existence of the unions and makes it impossible for the Government to dissolve them. Then they point to section 18, which makes lawful acts that are now frequently prevented by temporary or permanent injunctions.

The uncertainty as to the intent of these labor provisions is bound to lead to bitter debates in the House and the Senate.

Criticisms have been made that the President, in accepting what appears to satisfy Samuel Gompers and other Federation of Labor officials, bowed to the exigencies of politics.

Despite the expressed satisfaction of labor leaders with the anti-trust bill as amended, some significance is attached to a statement made to-day by Representative Carlin of Virginia, a member of the sub-committee that framed the measure. After a talk with President Wilson, Mr. Carlin made his statement as follows:

"The labor provision of the anti-trust bill as agreed on gives labor the right to exist as an organization, and, in the language of the Baltimore platform, declares that they shall not be held to be a combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade.

To Prevent Dissolution.

"This will prevent a bill being filed on behalf of the Government for a dissolution of labor organizations.

"It does not exempt labor from specific acts which would constitute a restraint of trade or a conspiracy in restraint of trade.

"It is a clear cut, clean statutory enactment of the provision contained in the Baltimore platform."

"We are satisfied with the bill as amended," said Representative Buchanan of Illinois, a labor member, immediately following a conference with Mr. Gompers and counsel for the federation. "We have had the amendment examined by counsel and believe that it grants exemption in accordance with our demands."

Mr. Buchanan was informed that the Administration held to the contrary.

"Let them think so," he said. "We think we have won our fight."

Representative Volstead of Minnesota, ranking Republican member of the Judiciary Committee, said:

"In my opinion it would take at least three Philadelphia lawyers to decide what the amendments mean. I think it is doubtful just what interpretation the courts would place on them. It's just about an even question whether or not the courts would hold that exemption is granted to the unions."

So far as is now known there will be no opposition among Democrats to the amended labor provisions. This means that the Clayton bill will go through in its present form.

The only opposition interposed to the bill by Democrats came from the labor leaders. Now that they are satisfied the measure will be passed with only such perfunctory opposition as may be offered by the Republicans and Progressives.

DANES FOR WIDER ARBITRATION

Bryan Explains Provisions of Suggested New Treaty.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—Secretary Bryan had a brief session with the Foreign Relations Committee to-day to explain some of the provisions of the suggested new arbitration treaty with Denmark. Secretary Bryan's far reaching treaty, which would have opened to arbitration any question arising between the two countries, met with so much disfavor from the members of the committee that it was withdrawn. To take the place of the Danish treaty which has heretofore existed the proposed new draft was outlined to-day by Mr. Bryan.

The Secretary told the committee that Denmark was still insistent on opening the field of arbitration a little wider than it is under existing arbitration treaties, which reserve from arbitration questions of vital interest and of national honor. The Danes want specific mention of international copyrights and labor disputes among questions to be arbitrated.

There was considerable opposition among members of the committee against making any special exception from the general form of these arbitration treaties. No conclusion was reached.

WHY WILSON VETOED THE SIX POWER LOAN

Willard Straight Says President Misunderstood Its Intention.

DIDN'T WANT BATTLESHIPS

Had Satisfactory Talks With Bryan Lately, and Hopes for Future Trade.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A vivid sidelight on diplomatic history was provided at the National Foreign Trade Convention to-day and for the first time one of the American banking participants gave his opinion of the motives which prompted the Wilson Administration to withdraw governmental support from the six Power Chinese administrative loan of 1913.

Willard Straight, president of the American Asiatic Association, who represented the American banking groups in China, had read a vigorous paper on the subject of foreign trade and foreign loans.

When he concluded Capt. Robert Dollar of San Francisco arose and asked Mr. Straight why the United States would not stay in the six Power loan negotiations so that Americans could get a fair share of Chinese business through the purchase of American materials with the money. This question was greeted with laughter by the audience, which evidently thought the matter was a sore point with Mr. Straight, but he reassured them by saying:

Explains Chinese Loan.

"That is a bit of history. It is a dead issue. I think Capt. Dollar is under a misunderstanding. The six Power loan was not an industrial loan. Its proceeds were to be utilized for clearing off some of the floating debt of China and for certain other administrative purposes.

"I think that the President and Secretary of State felt—I certainly know it was represented to them—that the combination of six Powers was holding a financial club over the head of the weak young republic and endeavoring to extract from China certain benefits and privileges to which they were not entitled. Shortly after the present Administration came to Washington we told Secretary Bryan that the loan negotiation was about to be concluded and before signing that agreement we desired to know the attitude of the Administration.

"It was not that we wanted American battleships. We wanted the indorsement, the approval, of the American Government in order to sell these bonds to the American public, and we wanted to know that the transaction was satisfactory to our Government.

"President Wilson thought not. He took the view, I believe, that certain Powers which formed a part of the six Power combination were endeavoring to play the European political situation, the jealousy between England, France, Russia, Germany and Japan.

"The whole international political game came into that one Chinese loan. England could not stand for certain things in China, which she had always stood for, because of the fear of Germany in Europe, and there were certain phases of the political situation brought into these negotiations of which our Government did not approve and our Government withdrew from the six Power loan.

"It was not a question of sale of materials with regard to that particular loan, but it had this indirect effect. Neither the public nor the Administration seemed to make any distinction between this political loan and other loans the proceeds of which would be utilized for the benefit of American industry through the purchase of American materials with a portion of the funds.

"We are still in China as regards one railway loan, but we are having difficulty in getting an equal show with other countries for our manufactures. It is very expensive amusement to try to fight the British, and particularly the Germans, in this Hukuang railway, but we are trying to do our best.

Hope for the Future.

"We have a quarter share in that line and we hope to be able to sell American materials under the lines of the present agreements. We hope to have our share and I believe the Administration will without question support us in continuing in that loan because it is going to be of benefit to American industry.

"I have had several satisfactory talks with Mr. Bryan on that very subject and no one could have been more ready to support and to telegraph Pekin and urge measures on the part of the Chinese Government.

"Our retiring from the international banking group behind the six Power administrative loan has resulted in a general agreement among the Powers to dissolve this international arrangement as regards industrial loans. With regard to loans of this character the banks of a nation are entirely free to act by themselves. That is why I say the six Power loan is a bit of ancient history. If the public and the Government will understand that American industry will benefit by industrial loans and the Government will support American bankers we will still be able to take our share of the industrial loans, and this is the point on which you are interested and which is therefore of interest to the bankers."

FAVOR COMMERCE BOARD BILL.

House Committee Would Enlarge Commission's Power.

WASHINGTON, May 27.—A favorable report was ordered by the House Interstate Commerce Committee on the Stevens bill, which gives the Interstate Commerce Commission the same supervisory power over the physical property of railroads as it exercises on rates and practices. The bill empowers the commission to make inquiries into conditions of rolling stock and roadbed, to prescribe the kind of cars that shall be used and to enforce orders on the use of safety devices of all kinds, train control, and every other detail of the operation of a railroad train.

The bill provides that ten years from the date of its passage all trains in the United States carrying passengers or mail shall be built entirely of steel or have a steel underframe. Penalties are provided for violation of the law.

Go South in the Summer
Grove Park Inn

The Finest Resort Hotel in the World.
Absolutely Fireproof: Open All Year

When it's 90 degrees in the North, it's barely 70 degrees in Asheville—the altitude makes it cool. All forms of outdoor sports, including finest golf links in the south adjoining hotel. $5.00 a day up. Write for literature and special summer rates.

Grove Park Inn, Asheville, N. C.

The SALAMANDER HAS CAPTURED THE TOWN

By Owen Johnson

The Leader in Fiction
Read the Novel

A GIRL in revolt, without standards or home ties and with a curiosity fed by the rest of life, comes to a great city resolved to know whom she chooses.

WHERE lights are brightest, you find her. Where life is freest, she joins the group. Where danger lurks, she always enters, defying you to judge her other than she is.

The Leader in Fashions
Be in Style

JANE COWL, who is to play *Dodo* in *The Salamander*, says: Of course I am crazy about the *Salamander* styles. It's American and it is ideal. (Signed) Jane Cowl.

LILY CAHILL, who appears as *Snyder* in Selwyn & Company's rehearsals of *The Salamander*, says: Many thanks are due for the *Salamander* gown. It brings actual joy to the wearer, it's so graceful, natural and easy. (Signed) Lily Cahill.

Pictures by Shinn. At All Booksellers, $1.35 net. THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO., Publishers

BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS. BROOKLYN ADVERTISEMENTS.

STORE YOUR FURS IN BROOKLYN

Balch Price Fur Storage

INCLUDING INSURANCE **Costs 2%** FOR THE SEASON

TELEPHONE 5900 MAIN

376 Fulton Street, Brooklyn N.Y.
Only 15 Minutes by Subway from Grand Central to Borough Hall Station

G. O. P. CONVENTION LIKELY ON AUGUST 18

Leaders in Session To-day, However, Probably Will Oppose Selection of Ticket.

The Republicans will probably hold a State convention at Saratoga on August 18. It looks as if that will be the decision of the 600 State leaders who are to join the State committee in open conference at the Waldorf at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and that the decision will be ratified.

Indications are that the conference will oppose Job Hedges's proposal to have the convention select a State ticket. Nevertheless Mr. Hedges intends to speak for three-quarters of an hour and is loaded with arguments both as to the legality and expediency of giving the bewildered voters a party ticket to guide them through the nominating primary in September.

Mr. Hedges was asked yesterday if he was reconciled to possible defeat—if he would be content with a convention restricted to the designation of delegates to the constitutional convention, adoption of a platform and ratification of the national committee's reapportionment of delegates to the national convention.

"Reconciled? Glorified!" he replied. "I've got two-thirds of what I want anyway. My main purpose is to get the Republicans to stand up and say they have a right to hold a convention, and it seems that they will at least do that."

In the course of his speech he will remind the conferees that there is a Court of Appeals Judge to be elected this fall, and he will ask how they're going to nominate in the primary, without previous recommendation, a candidate for so important an office. Mr. Hedges said yesterday he didn't know whether anybody would support him in to-day's debate, but it is understood he will find a second in Senator Elon R. Brown of Watertown.

At least one woman will speak to-day. She is Mrs. Harriot Stanton Blatch, suffragist. She wants a State convention in order that delegates to the constitutional convention may be indicated so that they may be asked to declare themselves as to woman suffrage before primary day. Those who think an equal franchise clause should be put into the new Constitution will get the support of Mrs. Blatch and her friends for nomination in the primaries.

Among the puzzled participants in to-day's conference who came to town yesterday was Charles H. Betts, State committeeman from Wayne county.

"It strikes me as funny," he said, "that so many men who opposed the direct primary are now against a State convention, apparently believing that voters should take their poison straight, and that on the other hand those who were for the direct primary are now trying to get around it by having a convention."

Another speaker to-day will be National Chairman Charles D. Hilles, who will explain the new basis of representation in the national convention. Before they separate the State committeemen will probably modify the party emblem. The new election law says that the emblem of each party must be compressed into 5-16 of an inch square. The Republican emblem, with its ballot box and eagle, is too complex for such confinement. Whatever change is made, the eagle will remain.

Members of the State committee, in considering a date for the prospective convention, at first favored August 25, but on reflection are of the opinion that this would be too near the time for filing of primary petitions, which must be done between August 27 and September 8. Probably there will be 610 delegates in the convention, the proposed apportionment corresponding to that of regular State conventions of other years, and based on the vote cast in the last Presidential election.

Among to-day's boxholders are William Barnes, James R. Sheffield, Henry L. Stimson, Jacob L. Livingston, Miss Florence Hill Chittenden, Mrs. Augustus J. Wilson, Job Hedges, Charles S. Whitman, Mrs. James G. Wentz, president of the Women's Republican Club; Mrs. John F. Yawger of the New York State Women's Republican Association, Miss Helen V. Boswell of the National Women's Republican Club, Mrs. Blatch, Mrs. Nelson H. Henry, Martin Saxe, Samuel S. Koenig, Albert Ottinger and Representative William M. Calder.

Ford
THE UNITED'S NEW CAR

Everyone knows the Ford. It has that clean-cut, dependable look—lightness and strength in every line. It's the one car sold in numbers the world over. It's popular—because it's a better car sold at a lower price.

Five hundred dollars is the price of the *Ford* runabout; the touring car is five fifty; the town car seven fifty—f.o.b. Detroit, complete with equipment. Get catalog and particulars from Ford Motor Company, 1723 Broadway; also Jackson Avenue & Honeywell Street, Long Island City.