

FIRST PRIMARY IN 1916 FIGHT IS NEAR

Indiana First of Nineteen States—No Presidential Contests for Delegates.

HOW THE LAND LIES

Chicago, Feb. 19.—The Tribune will print the following to-morrow: Nearly 600 national convention delegates will be elected in a string of so-called "direct primaries" in nineteen Northern and Western States.

Indiana starts the ball rolling two weeks from Tuesday, on March 7 and thereafter there will be a constant procession of States choosing Republican and Democratic national delegates up to the very eve of the Coliseum convention in Chicago. West Virginia holds its statewide primary the day before the Republican convention is called to order.

Vermont may be added to the nineteen if its primary law, just issued from its Legislature, is adopted by the people in a referendum vote March 7. If Vermont accepts the law, as seems probable, twenty States will elect "directly" 589 delegates to the Chicago convention and 192 to the St. Louis Democratic assembly. The discrepancy is due to the cutting of New York's representation by the new rule of the Republican National Committee, aimed in the first place at the Southern States.

Here is a summary of information regarding political conditions: There is no serious contest between Republican Presidential candidates in a single primary State and no opposition to President Wilson's renomination manifested in any primary State. Wisconsin, Minnesota and North Dakota attempt is being made to defeat La Follette or Cummins delegations with unstructured delegations.

Favorite Sons O. K.'d.

Favorite sons apparently have been counted the home States, without a primary fight, and in States which have no favorite sons the agreement has been reached to send unstructured delegations to Chicago, notably in New York. With the opening of hostilities barely two weeks away and the Coliseum convention only three months removed, rumblings have been heard of impending battles over technical technicalities in the primary laws, court proceedings and probable contests that may affect vitally the makeup of the convention roll.

California political conditions appear to be more static than at any time since the contest that developed into one of the most relentless of the 1912 Coliseum affairs. About the only point established is that twenty-six national convention delegates will be elected at a Statewide primary May 9.

Gov. Johnson may declare himself aligned with Gov. Whitely of New York, it is believed, and the net result will be a Republican-Progressive delegation at Chicago that will be credited to both the Republican and Progressive national conventions and for Hughes for President. This news may be a distinct shock to Col. Roosevelt's admirers. The hope from Sacramento is that the Colonel has no change of heart.

The Democratic delegation will be for Wilson, it is claimed, the only issue being local as to State organization control.

Illinois Presidential primaries will be held April 11. All of the Republicans filed thus far, with three exceptions, are pledged to Senator Sherman. The three who are signed up for Theodore Roosevelt.

All of the Democrats are pledged to President Wilson with the exception of Robert T. Burke, candidate for delegate at large, who filed an "unpledged" certificate. The Democratic differences are not adjusted. The Democratic State committee, controlled by Roger C. Sullivan, named a harmony slate of delegates at large. This included Gov. Dunne and Senator Lewis. Senator Lewis refused to be a candidate. The Sullivan forces refused to sign ex-Mayor Carter Harrison. The Dunne-Lewis-Harrison faction made a slate of its own, including the names of Dunne and Harrison. Peace offers are being made which may eliminate trouble. All of them are pledged to Wilson.

Indiana will stage the first direct primary for the election of national delegates to be held in the 1916 campaign. Two weeks from next Tuesday, March 7, the thirty delegates to Chicago and St. Louis will be elected without the intervention of State or district conventions. The prime factor is that all of the Republicans are for the nomination of ex-Vice-President Fairbanks for President at Chicago, and that there is no opposition to renominating President Wilson at St. Louis—coupled with a strong statewide demand for the renomination of Vice-President Marshall—obviates some of the difficulties.

Iowa Primary April 1.

For the first time in Iowa delegates to the party conventions will be elected by direct vote. April 1 is the primary date. There is no contest in Iowa against Senator Cummins for the Republican nomination for President. The candidates are no other name will go on the primary ballot. Not the slightest opposition is heard, practically, to President Wilson's renomination on the Democratic side. The Maryland direct election of national delegates at a primary to be held May 1. It is regarded as certain at Baltimore that the Republican delegation to Chicago will go unstructured. It is believed that Democrats will send an unstructured delegation to St. Louis. However, according to all that is now known, there is no opposition in Maryland to President Wilson's renomination.

The latest word from Boston was to the effect that the name of Gov. Samuel W. McCall will be placed upon the mass ballot as the candidate of the United Republican-Progressive organization and the Progressive party, while Senator Weeks, supported to some extent by Senator Lodge and the old Republican organization, will be disposed to stand for an unstructured delegation, provided that an unstructured delegation cannot be obtained for Senator Weeks. The Democratic party probably will send an unstructured delegation to St. Louis that will work in harmony with the controlling influences.

Michigan has a Presidential preference primary on April 3. It is asserted by friends of ex-Gov. Osborn that proper petitions in his behalf will be filed before the time limit expires. Ex-Gov. Warner is against any Michigan favorite son propaganda and is advocating the election of delegates favorable to Justice Hughes.

Minnesota elects twenty-four national delegates March 14. Senator Cummins has a strong organization, led by Senator Clapp, that tends to assure to him the statewide plurality. The policy of the anti-Cummins forces and the conservative Republicans generally has been to produce district candidates unpledged to any Presidential aspirant.

The Democratic delegation will be controlled by National Committeeman Fred B. Lynch, who is slated to become chairman of the State National Committee after the St. Louis convention. He is expected to handle Wisconsin's 1916 campaign. Nebraska elects sixteen delegates. Present indications are that the Chicago delegation will be largely made up of compromise as between the elder factions, with a majority favorable to former National

INDUSTRIAL PARALYSIS SEEN IN A RAIL STRIKE

Dr. Charles R. Van Hise, Otto M. Eidlitz and Prof. William Z. Ripley Discuss the Threatened Labor Upheaval Throughout United States.

Never in the history of the United States has there been a threatened strike on all the railways of the country.

Strikes hitherto have been on individual roads, although in some cases strikes have taken place upon a number of roads at the same time. An arbitration, involving as it did a concerted movement on fifty-two railroads in the East, dispelled in 1912 the trouble that again threatens.

The dispute of 1912 was between the locomotive firemen and engineers and their managers. Another dispute of the Brotherhoods of Train Conductors and Railway Trainmen with the railway managers was settled by an award in November, 1913—again preserving peace on these fifty-two railroads of the East.

An earlier award had been made in April of that year between the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers and the companies. Then the firemen, engineers and locomotive engineers of all the railroads in the western district demanded higher wages, and their demand was arbitrated in the award of April 30, 1915, in Chicago.

Now four brotherhoods—the engineers, the firemen and engineers, conductors, and trainmen—have united in all the railway districts of the United States and Canada in a joint demand to enforce the principle of "punitive overtime."

Would Dwarf All Others.

A nationwide strike in the United States would dwarf the most monstrous effects of any historic labor contest.

Charles R. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, who was chairman of the board of arbitration in the controversy between the Eastern railroads and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers in 1912, said of the consequences of a possible strike on the Eastern railroads: "An effective strike on these railroads extending through an area that includes all of New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Ohio, Indiana, the lower peninsula of Michigan, much of Illinois and a small part of West Virginia would have had most disastrous effects upon the commerce and industry of this entire region. It would be difficult to exaggerate the seriousness of the calamity."

"The only requisite still lacking for a strike, sanctioned by a vote of 92.5 per cent. of the engineers, was the approval of the grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, in conjunction with the committee having the matter in charge. It lay within the power of this group of men to decide whether or not a strike should take place. It is true that the power was not exercised and that steps were taken which resulted in arbitration, but the threat of this power clearly appeared."

An Intolerable Situation.

"From the viewpoint of the public it is an intolerable situation when any group of men, whether employees or employers, whether large or small, has the power to decide that a great section of the country shall undergo great loss of life, unspeakable suffering and loss of property beyond the power of description through the stoppage of a necessary public service."

Otto M. Eidlitz, one of the five members of the board of seven who, in the controversy of 1912, represented the public, says the seriousness of the crisis confronting the nation is appalling:

"Concerning the extraordinary conditions now existing in the railroad world of the United States, in which we find the four most powerful and best organized unions, the locomotive engineers, firemen, conductors and trainmen, demanding a wage increase, and at the same time refusing arbitration, there has arisen a situation which in my opinion calls for the appointment by the Federal Government of a national wage commission to take testimony and render a decision binding on both parties."

Federal Ownership.

"It may be that the growing intimate relations now existing between the public utilities and the Government will ultimately result in Government ownership of the railroads. I believe, however, that the enormous cost involved to enable the Government to acquire the roads at this time, as well as the detrimental results of the transfer of the roads into the hands of the management and operation of our railroads, if under governmental control, and the added inefficiency of railroad operation resulting from competing roads under private ownership, will militate strongly against any immediate change of the kind of ownership."

"There can be no question that, due to

Committeeman Victor Rosewater. The Democrats are getting ready for a fifty-fifty split looking forward to the St. Louis convention. The delegates at large probably will be William J. Bryan, W. H. Thompson of Grand Island, L. J. Platt of Omaha, and Christopher Granger of Colorado. I believe that the fight between the Bryan and anti-Bryan forces.

New Jersey's Democratic delegates will be solidly and unequivocally for President Wilson's renomination, and no contest is probable, except possibly in the Newark district, over the personnel of the delegation to St. Louis.

Two Republicans are already in the field for delegates at large and each probably will be reported by a full ticket before the argument closes.

North Dakota, with ten delegates in each convention, votes March 21. Senator La Follette is the only candidate who has filed a petition. Senator Cummins is said to have entered into an arrangement with Senator La Follette's friends that he will not file a petition. There will be an unopposed primary ticket for the St. Louis convention, solidly for Wilson.

In Ohio, Republican conditions are not so peaceable. The State seems to have been conceded, by general consent, to ex-Senator Burton as Ohio's favorite son. There are several Ohio Republicans, however, notably ex-Senator Foraker, who would and possibly could be elected in their districts to the national convention, but they refuse to go as Burton delegates, and Mr. Burton is in a position, under the Ohio primary law, to keep them at home.

Indications in Pennsylvania tend to make good the earlier forecast that the Republican delegation will reach Chicago with a majority of the State's delegation unstructured and unpledged. This seems to be the policy of Senator Pennington, who, like the majority of the State, rose and his friends, and likewise of the

MOORE ASKS INQUIRY IN COLOMBIA TREATY

Ratification by Senate Would Be Unconstitutional, He Argues.

MUST START IN HOUSE

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19.—The long standing dispute between the Senate and House over control of revenue legislation was revived in the House to-day by Representative Moore of Pennsylvania, who contended that the House must be consulted before the pending treaty with Colombia can be ratified.

The treaty, Mr. Moore said, will alter, amend and repeal laws imposing customs duties, which, according to the Constitution, must originate in the House. If the Senate ratifies the treaty, therefore, without consent of the House, he said, such action will be unconstitutional.

Mr. Moore offered a resolution directing the Ways and Means Committee to make an investigation and to recommend the steps to be taken by the House to safeguard its constitutional prerogatives. Both Speaker Clark and Representative Mann regarded the contention so seriously as to suggest that it might be given consideration. No action, however, was taken by the House.

"The President has forwarded to the Senate," said Mr. Moore, "and the Senate has under consideration a treaty with Colombia which proposes, by the payment of \$25,000,000 of the United States money and the remission of certain import duties and charges that would ordinarily and by law accrue to the territory of the United States."

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"My remedy is the adoption of something analogous to the Canadian industrial disputes act, which is based upon the curative influence of complete impartiality, coupled with the prohibition of the interruption of service until the public has time to be advised by a competent investigation."

"No arbitration decisions ever accomplish more than to split the difference, settling nothing so far as matters of principle are concerned. If there is to be any real settlement, it ought to be made by the same body which regulates rates, inasmuch as both are inextricably entangled."

"But I hold that no commission can possibly bear such an accumulation of burdens. Moreover, what is needed is a fair field and no favor for the party which is in the right, to the degree in which there is right."

"An adequate investigation, all interruption of service being prohibited meantime, would give public opinion an opportunity to crystallize. The decision would naturally be retroactive, so that no one would suffer from the delay."

Sees No Other Solution.

"At the same time an overwhelming responsibility of final decision will induce such a commission to go straight to the heart of the matter, and perhaps uncover the truth. I see no other solution comparable with this."

"Some time ago I assisted in drafting a bill for the Boston Chamber of Commerce along these lines, but the labor side is of course solidly against even this mild degree of interference. Nothing short of a catastrophe, such as either of these great strikes might provoke, could force the public to insist upon its right to uninterrupted service despite this opposition."

"But what is the nature of the railroad men's demands, which, if not quickly crystallized, would precipitate a universal strike?"

"It is the purpose of this article merely to state the demands and the bearing of the controversy upon the public welfare. Committees of the Eastern, Western and Southern associations of the four brotherhoods have submitted to their membership and to other classes of employees represented on the payrolls of the railway companies a ballot declaring that a day's service on the railroads would be rendered for a cost of \$100 million travelled or less, or eight hours worked or less, except in passenger service."

"Eight hours or less shall constitute a day in all yard and switching work. Eight hours or less shall constitute a day's work in hauling service. In each case no worker shall receive less for his day's work than he would receive for a minimum day of ten hours or 100 miles for the class of engine used or for service performed. All overtime shall be computed on the minute basis and paid for at one and a half times the regular rate."

AUTO LINES ON APACHE TRAIL.

Service Established Through Arizona National Reserve.

Thousands of travellers to California this season are likely to learn for the first time of the splendid motor highway which has been built at a cost of \$20,000,000 through Arizona's national reserve. The highway opens up the former impenetrable wilderness of the Apaches and is known as the Apache trail. It extends from Globe, Ariz., to Phoenix, Ariz., a distance of 129 miles. It passes the Roosevelt dam, which holds the largest artificial lake in the world and which has transformed an arid basin into one of the most productive regions of the Southwest.

A regular line of seven passenger touring cars has been established over the trail past the famous homes of the cliff dwellers and other features of great interest.

"77" Grip

Humphreys' Seventy-seven For Colds, Influenza, Grip

Grip has many manifestations, it may fly to the head, causing pains, soreness, dizziness and influenza, or attack the throat and chest, or the kidneys, with lame back and aching bones.

To get the best results, take "Seventy-seven" at the first sneeze or shiver. If you wait until your bones begin to ache, have sore throat and influenza, it may take longer.

Each . . . 90c. Pair . . . \$1.75 Folding Card Tables, mahogany finish, felt top . . . \$1.65

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An Advance Display of Spring Merchandise in all departments

is the Store's most interesting present feature. Fashion's forecast for the approaching season is especially worth considering as mirrored in the new selections of Gowns and Suits, Paris and other Hats, Coats and Wraps, Blouses, House Gowns and Sports Garments.



DRESS SILKS FOR SPRING

An extraordinarily large and comprehensive collection of the new Silk Fabrics, of French as well as American manufacture, is now displayed in preparation for the Spring season. Included in the assortments are many novel weaves and designs that are entirely original and are exclusively reserved.

Owing to B. Altman & Co.'s system of anticipating their requirements, the existing schedule of prices in the Silk Department does not in any degree reflect the recent large advance in the wholesale cost of silk materials.

The New Wraps and Capes

The First Spring Showing of Imported Blouses

for Spring wearing form a display that every woman will desire to view. Among them are decidedly chic models fashioned of charmeuse, faille, taffeta and gros de Londres, the styles, no less than the materials, being varied to meet every demand. There is also a comprehensive showing of smart Coats, made of vicunas, tweeds, gabardines and cheviots, plain and in plaid effects.

is distinctive and interesting. The fashionable silks and crepes are prominently featured in these newly-received and most attractive models, in which are shown the latest style developments in sleeves, collars and trimmings, as well as the unique color combinations that have been originated in Paris for the Spring season.

Exceptional Values in Women's Lounging Robes (sizes incomplete)

A Special Sale of White Lingerie Fabrics

will be obtainable to-morrow in the House Gown Department (Third Floor) when the following items will be offered at special prices:

offering extra-quality Longcloth, Cambric and Nainsook at remarkably low prices, will be continued during the remainder of the present month.

- Blanket Lounging Robes . . . \$3.85 & 4.50
Imported Robes of quilted silk, hand-embroidered . . . \$7.75 & 9.75

Shepherds' Checks Wool Suiting (48 inches wide)

in black-and-white, showing checks of several sizes, will be placed on sale to-morrow in the Wool Dress Goods Department, at the decidedly concessionary price of

Several Thousand Yards of Imported Cotton Voile

in a great variety of attractive designs printed on white and colored grounds, will constitute an offering of timely interest to-morrow at the unusually low price (for the quality) of

\$1.10 per yard

24c. per yard

Mahogany Art Furnishings at unusually low prices

A Silk Hosiery Sale for Men and Women

will provide an interesting Sale on the Fourth Floor for to-morrow (Monday).

will afford an opportunity to-morrow for purchasing excellent qualities at considerable savings in prices.

- Priscilla Sewing Tables of mahogany, \$6.75
Glass-top Smoking Tables, solid mahogany, at . . . \$6.75
Mahogany Tip Tables 17x17 inches, \$4.75 24x24 inches, \$6.75
Mahogany Serving Trays, glass cover, 4.00
Mahogany Palm Stands Plain \$3.50 With inlay \$4.00
Smoking Stands of solid mahogany; an artistic design . . . \$2.00

- WOMEN'S SILK HOSE
Black, with cotton tops and soles, per pair . . . 65c.
Black, all silk . . . per pair 90c.
Black or White, all silk, extra spliced tops, per pair . . . \$1.40
Black, all silk, with black or white hand embroidered clocks . . . per pair \$1.00

- Mahogany Candlesticks Each . . . 90c. Pair . . . \$1.75
Folding Card Tables, mahogany finish, felt top . . . \$1.65

- MEN'S SILK HALF-HOSE
Black, with cotton tops and soles, per pair . . . 40c.
Black, all silk . . . per pair 70c.