

WOOD LEADS IN NEW YORK POLL; LOWDEN SECOND

Harding and Butler Each Get About 3 Per Cent. of First Choices.

JOHNSON HERE TO FIGHT

Delegates Going Unpledged to Chicago—Much Activity in City Districts.

NEW YORK.

Sentiment among the Republicans in New York State favors the nomination of Major-General Leonard Wood for President, according to the returns received from the poll of the organization county chairmen taken by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois is the second choice. Of all "first choice" votes cast Wood received a trifle less than 52 per cent. Other "first choice" were cast for the following: Gov. Lowden, 10.3 per cent.; Senator Warren G. Harding, 3.48 per cent.; and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, 2.48 per cent.

When it came to declaring the second choice of their counties the chairmen returned 50 per cent. of their votes for the Illinois Executive.

Harding Seems Third Choice.

Senator Harding polled 17 per cent. of the "second choice" votes, in connection with his "first choice" would fairly entitle him to be considered third choice of the Republicans of the Empire State.

Wood got 12 per cent. of the second choice and Senator Miles Polinder of the replies received.

The best showing Senator Hiram W. Johnson of California got in the returns was a little less than 4 per cent. of the second choice.

New York State will send eighty-eight delegates to the Chicago convention. They will all be elected at a direct primary on Tuesday, April 6. The organization slate for the "Big Four" was selected at an unofficial State convention on February 20. It consists of United States Senators James W. Wadsworth Jr., and William M. Calder, former Judge Nathan L. Miller and Col. William Boyce Thompson.

The only opposition to this slate is on the part of William M. Bennett, who is running for delegate-at-large on a Johnson pledge.

Eighty-four district delegates will be chosen by Congress districts on primary day. There is no preferential voting in the primary, and it is the policy of the regular organization to send the entire delegation of eighty-eight to Chicago unpledged. Senator Johnson's managers have put up twenty-one candidates for district delegates, pledged to the California Senator, in twelve districts, all in New York city. They are running in the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Congress districts in Brooklyn; the Eleventh, taking in Staten Island and the lower end of Manhattan; the Fourteenth, the Nineteenth and the Twenty-first in Manhattan. Two Johnson candidates are running in each of these districts, except in the Fourth, Tenth and Fourteenth, where only one "insurgent" has been entered in each.

In the Seventeenth District, presumably one of the banner Republican districts, friends of Herbert Hoover have entered a ticket of candidates pledged to vote for his nomination as the Republican candidate for President. The candidates are Miss Mabel Choate and Julian S. Mirick. They are pitted against the organization slate, consisting of Herbert Parsons, member of the national committee, and Albert J. Bennett.

The League of Nations looms as the paramount issue in the campaign in the minds of New York's county leaders, with the accompanying thought of straight Americanism as against internationalism.

Prohibition, as it obtains under the Eighteenth Amendment, stands out prominently as an issue in the replies received by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. The incompetency and extravagance of the Wilson administration and its opposite—a sound, economic conduct of governmental affairs bulk largely in the New York mind as things to wage a campaign on this autumn.

There was a wide diversity of opinion expressed in the reports of the Republican leaders as to their opinion of sentiment among Democrats for the Democratic Presidential nomination.

William G. McAdoo was mentioned the most frequently with Attorney-General A. Mitchell Palmer a "close-up." Three county chairmen said the Democrats of their communities wanted Herbert Hoover. The same number mentioned President Wilson.

Gov. Edward I. Edwards of New Jersey, on the "wet" issue; Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock on the League issue, and former Secretary of State Robert Lansing on the "autocracy-of-Wilson" issue, each received one mention.

As to the Republican Presidential preference, there were hints in some counties that while Wood was leading, sentiment for Lowden was gaining because of the demand for a business man in the White House.

"The best known candidate is Gen. Wood," wrote a chairman in one county, "and apparently he has the greatest strength at present. But there is a growing sentiment for a business man. There is some sentiment for Lowden, but none for Butler or Polinder. There is some sentiment for Johnson, but it is not being encouraged by the Republican newspapers."

"The women's vote does not at present favor any candidate to an extent that would identify him as the women's choice."

Women Working for Wood.

In that connection reports from special representatives of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD are that women Wood clubs are being rapidly organized in various parts of the State and are working with great enthusiasm.

"The chairmen wrote that while he had indicated the sentiment in his county as it existed at present, he would not care to say that it had crystallized as yet."

"Personally I agree," he added, "that the Republican candidate should logically be an out and out opponent of the League of Nations, and would like to see sentiment along that line develop."

"In one county they are for Wood because of what he did for preparedness in the Plattsburg training camp. In another opposition to him is reported because of sentiment against a military man."

An effort on the part of William L. James, who is convinced that Dr. Butler would be the nominee, to file in the delegation from New York faculty to vote for the Columbia University president on the first ballot in Chicago met with no encouragement from the State

Recapitulation of Choices for Republican Presidential Race

THE following is a recapitulation of the choices for the Republican nomination for President in the various States from which the poll of the county chairmen taken by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD had been published so far:

No. Dele.	First Choice.	Second Choice.	No. Dele.	First Choice.	Second Choice.
Alabama	Wood	Lowden	Arkansas	Wood	Lowden
Arizona	Wood	Lowden	California	Wood	Lowden
Colorado	Wood	Lowden	Connecticut	Wood	Lowden
Delaware	Wood	Lowden	Florida	Wood	Lowden
Georgia	Wood	Lowden	Idaho	Wood	Lowden
Illinois	Wood	Lowden	Indiana	Wood	Lowden
Iowa	Wood	Lowden	Kansas	Wood	Lowden
Mississippi	Wood	Lowden	Montana	Wood	Lowden
Nebraska	Wood	Lowden	Nevada	Wood	Lowden
New York	Wood	Lowden	North Carolina	Wood	Lowden
Ohio	Wood	Lowden	Oklahoma	Wood	Lowden
Pennsylvania	Wood	Lowden	Rhode Island	Wood	Lowden
Tennessee	Wood	Lowden	Texas	Wood	Lowden
Virginia	Wood	Lowden	Washington	Wood	Lowden
West Virginia	Wood	Lowden	Wisconsin	Wood	Lowden
Wyoming	Wood	Lowden			

Total number of delegates indicated by county chairmen's preferences: Wood, 294; Lowden, 172; Coolidge, 35; Senator James E. Watson, 20; Senator Hiram W. Johnson, 26; Senator William E. Borah, 8.

committee. Dr. Butler said he did not wish to have the delegation instructed, but wanted the delegates to go to Chicago with their minds open.

It is certain then that while Dr. Butler will get some votes on the first ballot because he is a New Yorker, he will not be classed as a "favorite son." In no circumstances would the Wood managers consent to have delegates favorable to them vote for Butler on the first ballot. Their strong play is to roll up as many votes as possible on the first ballot, as they realize Wood's chance lies in putting him across on the first, second or at the latest the third ballot. So the New York delegation will be split on the first ballot, as it looks now.

One Republican leader who favors Wood, but asserts that he looks upon the situation with a judgment unbiased, predicts that the eighty-eight votes are likely to be divided in something like this way on the first roll call: Wood, 53; Lowden, 29; Butler, 18, and Harding, 15.

It is probable that the campaign to gain the favor of the district delegates will be waged more intensively after the primary. Friends of Lowden are planning quiet but strenuous work. Harding's managers are not going to overlook the chance to pick up a few of the delegates. Butler's friends will by no means give up their campaign to make his availability realizable.

Of course, Senator Johnson will not give up the New York ship after the primary, but he is staking most of his chances on picking up delegates among the candidates put in the primary by his managers. The Senator invaded New York State for one of his typical speaking tours on Friday. He spoke at several meetings in Buffalo. Yesterday he addressed audiences in Utica and Troy. Today he is in New York prepared to open up a hot campaign for delegates in this city. He speaks in Cooper Union to-morrow night and in Carnegie Hall on Wednesday and Thursday. Tuesday he devotes to Brooklyn.

In one or two of the districts in Brooklyn, where local animosities are interjected into the fight for delegates and where there is strong opposition to the Johnson campaign, the Senator may pick up a delegate or two.

Reports to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD from various parts of the State do not indicate that Mr. Bennett has anything more than the "outsider" outside chance to become one of New York's "Big Four."

Representative Norman J. Gould, Wood's Eastern manager, who is one of the strong and popular New York State leaders, has been unusually successful in revolutionizing sentiment for the general, both as indicated by the poll and by special reports. He has been assisted by an active local committee headed by Herbert L. Satterlee, Fred Greiner, the Erie county leader, is keeping his own counsel. In Monroe county George W. Albridge, whose influence extends far beyond the confines of that political subdivision, is reported to be favorable to Lowden. Reports from Syracuse and

PARIS STILL FIGHTS TAXIS.

Indications Are That Public Will Win Concessions.

PARIS, March 27.—The strike against taxicabs continues, and the indications are that the public will hold out indefinitely against the double fare of the taxicab drivers.

The general opinion seems to be that neither the taxicab companies nor their drivers can afford much longer to prolong the present situation and it is thought that concessions soon will be made to the riding public by them.

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DEAD BURIED IN QUEUES

Shocking Conditions Found by London Correspondent in Soviet Republic.

Special Correspondent to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, March 17.—An indication of conditions obtaining in Bolshevik Russia as the League of Nations investigation commission will find them was contained in a review of the economic situation in the territory controlled by the Soviet just printed in the London Times.

The article, which was written by a staff correspondent, depicts long lines awaiting their food rations, with bread selling at 450 rubles a pound and butter at 2,200 rubles a pound; of queues with the dead of the various cities, for even the cemeteries are "nationalized" and the dead lie for days awaiting interment.

"Prices are very high, but the profits are low," the writer of the article says. These, for example, are some of the prices prevailing last week:

Item	Price
Bread, per pound	450
Flour, per pound	500 to 600
Butter	2,200
Pork	1,200
Salt	2,000 to 3,000
Grains and meal	300 to 500
Normally the ruble is worth 100 cents, now it is worth about 14 cents.	

"Makhors," the commonest kind of tobacco, the writer of the Times article says, sells at 5,000 to 6,000 rubles a pound; matches are 75 to 100 rubles a box, and bad at that; cigarettes are sold at 11 to 13 rubles each. The cheapest newspaper is 12 1/2 rubles and yellow soap 700 to 800 rubles a pound.

Salaries Comparatively Low.

"In spite of these charges salaries are comparatively low, a typist getting 3,200 rubles a month for an eight-hour day without ration. A hospital nurse gets 2,000 rubles a month and army rations

EUROPE'S NEW PLAN FOR U. S. BANKS' AID

Continued from First Page.

most important and the most experienced international bankers gather at The Hague or some other convenient neutral place to discuss the questions a practical plan could be arrived at in two or three weeks at the outside.

It is felt here that the choice of Brussels for the League of Nations financial conference was unwise, because the German bankers represented would not be in a proper atmosphere to discuss their affairs freely. It is taken for granted, of course, that one of the chief reasons for holding a bankers' conference would be to devise a method of handling the situation advantageously. As German bankers are the only ones who know the real situation obtaining in German finances would be a first necessity.

In the London discussions a fairly definite idea was arrived at regarding the type of men desired at the deliberations. It was thought best to have the smallest number possible make up the conference, because thirty or forty bankers of the proper calibre would make the meeting larger than would be necessary, especially since the bankers of the world are in pretty substantial agreement regarding what is needed, and a small committee would be able to work faster and arrive at decisions more quickly than would be possible for a larger one.

New York, it was suggested, might select two men of the type of Mr. Sabin, Mr. Davidson, Paul Warburg and Frank A. Vanderlip; from England might come men such as Mr. McKenna, Mr. Goschen and Mr. Goodenough; from Holland men like G. Vissers, president of the Nederlandsche Bank; Mr. Westerman and C. J. N. Van Aalst, president of the Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij; from Belgium and from France, men similar to M. Poirier of the Credit du Nord and P. Hanriot of the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger; from Germany, bankers like Max Warburg, Carl Meißner, Hans Bleichroeder and Lincoln M. Oppenheimer.

These men, representing the highest pinnacle of international banking, could, it is asserted here, get in touch with the whole situation and arrange a plan in short order if it were possible to assemble them in one place, and they were confident that they had the full support of their respective Governments.

YPRES CLOTH HALL TO BE A MONUMENT

Ruins of Ancient Building Will Be Preserved.

BRUSSELS, Belgium, March 27.—A 1,629 party of skilled workmen will soon be sent here by the Belgian Government to make permanent the ruins of the ancient Cloth Hall and the famous church of Saint Martin as a lasting monument to the martyrs of the town of Ypres.

The ruins will be left essentially as they are to-day, but will be skillfully reinforced by artisans so as to preserve their present appearance.

King George of Great Britain has decided to come personally to Ypres to present to the heroic town the British Military Medal.

AMUSEMENTS.

APRIL FOLLY with MARION DAVIES. A Paramount-Artcraft Picture. Story by CYNTHIA STOCKLEY. Scenario by ADRIAN JOHNSON.

THE CAST: CONWAY TEARLE, HATTIE DE LARO, HERBERT FRANK, MADEIRA MARSH, ANNE SCHUMMEL, CHARLES EBY, SPENCER CHAMBERS.

April Folly, young, pretty and clever, was one of the literary successes of the day.

Kerry Sarie was the head of the publishing house of Sarie & Co., whose magazines April's writings had helped toward fame.

April writes a story which she reads to Kerry Sarie—a story of romance and adventure which carries the reader from the dreary library of an English mansion to a costume ball in Greenwich Village and on, by ocean liner, to a dramatic moment in a hut in Cape Town, South Africa.

As the tale is spun by April, she borrows Kerry Sarie's fame and character for her hero, a South African millionaire.

For the whimsical, daring adventures of the story she cooly names herself.

There are thrilling moments of threatened tragedy, where scandal (and even death) lurks in the wake of her ship of romance.

But for the seeming folly of April in the story the April of real life is weaving a romance with quite another view.

Kerry Sarie thought her a fine little pal. He took her charms for granted. He had never noticed that real love was just around the corner.

April's method of securing the final chapter for her delightful fiction romance is the beginning of a new story for April and Kerry.

\$1,000.00 SCENARIO CONTEST

Have you ever thought out a pretty love story with a charming heroine and an attractive hero? If you have, write it in a brief scenario and try to win the \$1,000 prize which the Cosmopolitan Productions offers for the best short scenario suitable for Miss Davies.

To learn the general type of scenario desired, see "April Folly" at the leading moving picture theatres, or read the story in the Hearst publications, or have it told to you. Contestants are not required to see the photoplay, "April Folly," to enter this contest.

Write a clean, wholesome love story with an entertaining series of incidents and good moral. Tell the story in a straightforward way—no florid writing.

If the scenario is good enough to be used, Cosmopolitan Productions will pay for it, in addition to awarding the \$1,000 prize. In fact, others than the prize winning scenario may be bought.

Of course, Cosmopolitan Productions has plenty of great stories, but it wants to encourage new writers and new ideas. If you have good ideas, send them in. You may win the \$1,000 prize and open a career for yourself as a writer.

Do not exceed 2,000 words. If you wish your story returned, enclose a self-addressed, stamped envelope. This contest closes May 15th.

The judges will be Marion Davies, Cosmopolitan Productions star, William LeBaron, the distinguished playwright, and Ray Long, Editor-in-Chief of the International Magazine Co.

Send your scenarios to Cosmopolitan Productions, 729 Seventh Ave., New York City.

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