KANSAS DELEGATES SPRING A PARADOX

Insist on Plank Opposing Military Training, but Will Vote for Gen Wood.

BILL WHITE RUN DOWN

Emporia Editor Collides With Bicycle—Praises Allen and Explains State's Views.

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—Here's the queerest paradox so far: The Kansas delegation is for Major-Gen. Wood but is insisting that a plank be wedged into the national platform declaring against military training for the nation's young men, which is one of the General's A, B, C principles.

This is even queerer than the fact that William Allen White, Emporia's vigilant editor and statesman, was knocked down by a bicycle in Congress street this morning, although they have been riding bicycles for some time in Emporia, and Bill White himself has the "first 'safety' in our town." (Mr. White, while crossing Congress street to the Auditorium Hotel in search of items for his paper, dodged half a dozen large motor cars which were welding their smoke with that of the engines of the Illinois Central Railroad on the lake front, only to be felled by a boy on a wheel. The boy's head, crooked over ramshorn handlebars, collided with the left side of Mr. White's lower jaw. Mr. White hurriedly retrieved himself after the fall and retired to his room in the Congress).

While a reporter of THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD called on Mr. White he was lying on a bed, while Mrs. White and Edna Ferber held a packed ice compress against his throat. It was noticed, however, that when the first call for luncheon sounded Mr. White jumped nimbly to his feet, and, covering his suspenders with the nearest coat and vest, departed toward the dining rooms.

Delegation Opposes Training.

Mr. White is a member of the Republican National Committee's committee on policies and platforms, and undoubtedly will be a member of the resolutions committee, which will submit the national platform. Therefore, when the Kansas delegation met this morning it authorized him to frame a resolution opposing military training.

"Yes, it does seem odd," Mr. White said, "considering that the delegation is for Gen. Wood—all, except myself, and I am going to vote for Henry Allen on the first ballot and later. But don't get it into your head that it means Kansas is pacifist. Kansas was the second State in the Union to fill its draft quota, and would be first next time if called. Kansas is against military training because it is a farming State. The farmers say that when a boy goes away to be trained in soldiery he never comes back, and, my Lord, how those Kansas farmers need men."

The delegation also directed Mr. White to introduce a resolution calling for a national court for the adjudication of disputes between labor and capital, something after the fashion of the Industrial Court of Kansas which Gov. Allen told the East about in his debate with Samuel Gompers in Carnegie Hall a fortnight ago. Mr. White thinks maybe the convention will agree only to a plank in favor of stiffer arbitration than the country has now, but he says the word "adjudication" means so much more that he will put up a fight for that.

Backs Allen's Labor Plan.

"Arbitration," he said, "means essentially that one man who thinks one way is selected to meet another man who thinks another way, and a third man, supposed to be impartial, who may think a third way. Adjudication means that some force is acting in behalf of the public. That's what Henry Allen is after, and Henry is right."

Mr. White said reports from Kansas indicate that the State Republicans were much agitated over the disclosures as to the use of money for various Presidential candidates, and that they sent word that Wood and Johnson, as well as Lowden, could be considered as eliminated so far as Kansas was concerned. However, he stated it as a certainty that the whole delegation, save William Allen White, would be for Wood as long as he had a chance, and would then "give a staggering vote for Henry Allen." If the Governor eventually fell by the wayside—Mr. White was not prepared to admit this ever would be—some complimentary votes would fall to Lowden. Then, if Lowden falls of a majority in the convention, the Sunflower men will be for—well, Mr. White is not saying.

For some reason, however, the Hoover managers are looking for a possible break in their direction from the Kansas group. As a matter of fact, the Kansas delegation is not entirely settled within itself.

Dave Mulvane of Topeka, former National Committeeman, is fighting it out with C. Fred Stanley for the National Committee place to be awarded this week. Stanley is for Wood and he and Allen managed to commit the delegation to the General, but Mulvane is for Lowden. Both, of course, are for Henry Allen until the sun sets o'er the prairie.

Hopes for Labor Tribunal.

Gov. Allen said to-day he had not had time to study thoroughly yesterday's denunciation by Samuel Gompers of the industrial court plan, but it appeared that Gompers had not come any closer to answering the questions the Governor put to him than he did in Carnegie Hall. The Governor said he felt that a majority of the convention favors the creation of an impartial Federal tribunal for the settlement of labor disputes, and he believes the convention will "take a just and courageous attitude" on the matter.

"The strong men have gone out and have been replaced by men easy of approach," said Mr. White. "They seem to have no resistance. They're pretty mushy. A fellow gets up and says the use of money in the campaign is a national scandal. Four years ago that would have caused the Republicans to fight and the Progressives to pass resolutions. Now it merely thrown everybody into a blue funk.

"Well, well, Ed Van Valkenburg said to me yesterday, 'Bill, we've got no organization, no leader, no cause. It's hell, Bill, and that's what you've been after for ten years, Bill.'"

As one surveys this year's Kansas delegation he sees that years have combed much of the picturesqueness out of it. There isn't a whisker in sight. Everybody is sleek and bankerish looking. In fact, fourteen of the delegates are bankers, including the chairman, Willis Bailey of Atchison; two are editors and the rest merchants.

The one time Kansan at a national convention filled your ear, if you inclined it, with the boast of honest poverty and the cureall of the Populist. The Kansan of 1920 tells you that the State has bank deposits of $170,000,000 and that this, sir, is the richest bunch of delegates in their own right that ever came out of it. Even old Bill White is gathering in the sheaves and banking them. In the past eighteen months the dear old *Emporia Gazette* has hiked its subscription rate from forty to sixty-five a month and the advertising rate 100 per cent.

Rosie of N. Y. Opens Headquarters in Jail

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—Among convention visitors noted in Chicago to-day is Rosie Weiss of New York. She is stopping at the Detective Bureau, where she is known as "the catfish." Rosie who is nearly 50 years old, whose picture decorates the galleries of a hundred police stations, and a man named Morris were arrested on a street car. They said Rosie and her companion were plotting against a pocketbook.

Twenty-three pickpockets are behind the bars at the Detective Bureau enjoying Chicago's free hospitality in addition to "the catfish."

UPSET FORECAST IN BORDER STATES

Virginians Seeking Place Plead for Attention to Solid South.

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—Virginia has two candidates for nomination to the Vice-Presidency—Col. Henry W. Anderson and Samuel Adams of the historic family of that name. Mr. Adams is generally known as "Adams, the Apple Man." Neither expect to be nominated, but both represent a new principle in Republican politics. This new thing is that the time has come for the G. O. P. to pay attention not only to the border States that are trying to get away from the Democratic party, but to States of the old Solid South as well.

As the Wilson Administration has declined, the trend toward Republicanism in Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland and North Carolina especially has been obvious. Gov. Morrow of Kentucky carried the Blue Grass State by more than 40,000 at the last election. He said to-day that Kentucky is as surely Republican for President as is Indiana across the Ohio. Senator France of Maryland comes to the convention with the prediction that Maryland will be Republican by not less that 15,000. Tennessee is swinging toward the G. O. P. and there is even a fighting chance in North Carolina, to hear the Tar Heels talk.

Foresees Political Revolution.

It is this trend and drift that Col. Anderson and Mr. Adams represent in their candidates. The Colonel, who is from Richmond, said the swing toward Republicanism in the border States is just the beginning of a political revolution which will affect several States of the old solid South.

"Take Virginia," said the Colonel. "Mark me, it won't be eight years, it may be only four, before Virginia is found in the Republican column, provided the National Committee does the right thing by us Southerners. We are eager to get away from the sectional idea. We hope that the National Committee will put the soft pedal on campaign speeches that are naturally offensive to Southern feelings. You know the sort. We hope that the right kind of hints will be thrown out that the Republican party does not plan to turn the domination of the South over to the negro. Do that for us and thousands of Republican votes will be made.

"Virginia and other States are anxious to escape the thralldom of Democracy. It doesn't mean what it used to in the days of our fathers. We younger men are Americans first and Southerners afterward. We see in the Republican party the ways and means of upbuilding the South, not just using it as a stepladder to office and power. The South gets nothing out of the Democracy. The party knows it can always depend upon us. Rain or shine, the South goes Democratic. Therefore they ignore us whenever they feel like it.

Pleads for Party Tact.

"Absolutely all that is needed to make a great turnover is good sense and tact on the part of the Republican party leaders. It would help if we could get the second place on the ticket. If a Western man is nominated for President I don't see why Virginia should not have the Vice-Presidency. If an Eastern man is nominated why can't they name a Vice-President from Kentucky or Tennessee?"

The Colonel's hope about the Vice-Presidential nomination is not likely to come true, but the National Committee has been very strongly impressed by arguments from the border and Southern States about softening campaign oratory to meet Southern prejudices. In past campaigns there was a lot of blundering of that sort, but this year, one is told, speakers will be instructed to cut out allusions that might be disagreeable south of Mason and Dixon's Line. The main idea will be to tell the speakers that the Civil War is over.

CROWDS SMALLER THAN 1912 OR 1916

Railroad Officials Estimate Visitors at 40,000.

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—The G. O. P. convention crowds in Chicago are smaller this year than in 1916 or 1912.

The estimate of railroad officials as to the incoming convention delegates and visitors number 40,000.

In the old times, it was pointed out, Garry Herrmann of Cincinnati would bring into Chicago a marching club of 900 men strong. New York would often do the same, and so would a political seething pot like Indiana.

This year about the largest train load was New York's, with 254 men on board. Pennsylvania came in with but 115 souls on board. Little Maine pushed these big fellows with sixty-eight.

What the reason for the falling off? Nine out of ten politicians will tell you it's because the usual convention attendants know that they cannot get anything to drink "unless on the hip or in the bathroom." And they don't expect to have the old, riproaring sort of a good time. Therefore they stay at home.

Daylight Saving in Chicago.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

CHICAGO, June 7.—Chicago adopts daylight saving next Sunday, June 13, when all clocks will be turned forward one hour. The daylight saving ordinance, adopted almost unanimously by the Council this afternoon, will be in effect until the second Sunday in October.

INSTRUCTED GROUPS THREATEN A REVOLT

Seeing No Hope for Their Men, Many Are Eager to Bolt.

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—On the eve of formal assembling and organizing, the National Convention presents an appearance that to-day repeatedly was compared to that of a Congressional convention in a rural district, with a favorite son presented by nearly every county and nobody even assuming to boss it.

Whatever may be its final verdict, the convention to-night regards itself as the greatest of unbossed, popular gatherings. Even delegations that are instructed for particular candidates are split hopelessly over the question of second choice; and second choices are so nearly universal as to keep always in mind the dictum of practical politics that "the man who has a second choice is not really for his first choice."

Delegates instructed for one candidate chafe for a chance to get away and vote for somebody else. There is not a candidate in the list who is certain how long he will be able to hold any particular delegation solidly at his back. The convention is disposed on the whole to be cold blooded and to nominate with a view to winning in November; but it may require a good many ballots to precipitate that disposition into a nomination.

Wood Holds the Lead.

General Wood goes to the balloting with his supporters confident that they will have a substantial lead over any competitor on the first ballot. That is, under the rules of old fashioned politics in unbossed conventions, a position of advantage and also of danger. When the lead is long enough it is apt to mean that the attraction of masses works for the candidate with the big bunch. On the other hand, it makes the leading candidate the target for all others. The minor candidates unite in the cheerful business of picking off his support in order to prevent his nomination to prove that he cannot be nominated and thus to get an open field in

Thirty-four years ago this month there was a historic Congressional convention in the old Tenth Iowa District. Thirteen counties made up the district, and every one of them had a favorite son candidate. For two days the convention balloted, and in that time every favorite son came within a vote or two of the nomination; some of them within a fraction of a vote. But no one was nominated.

The combinations were too carefully made. It was necessary to pass the compliments around in order to show that everybody felt kindly toward everybody else, and to show every favorite son, in turn, that he could not be nominated. In the end that convention nominated a young lawyer named Dolliver, concerning whom it is not necessary to say more.

All Are Confident.

This convention has many points of resemblance to that ancient gathering in the Tenth Iowa District in 1886. Gen. Wood, Senator Johnson and Gov. Lowden are here with big and insistent bunches of supporters, who will have to be shown that they cannot win before there will be any chance for outsiders.

A supporter of Gen. Wood put it baldly to-day when he said: "Your first job is to show us we can't nominate Wood. We don't believe you can show us that. We will count 250 votes on the first ballot, and 100 more before we are through the fifth, and that will put us over, because the break will come to us when we get that close. But if by the fifth ballot we don't pull in enough to nominate we'll be done."

It will require 492 votes to nominate, and the high water mark of Wood claims as to votes actually in sight is between 350 and 410. One Wood general declared that he knew where there were 410 people who wanted to see the General nominated, and yet he was very doubtful about the outcome and admitted it. He didn't believe the rest would be pulled in and he referred to cases in political history, like that of the old Tenth Iowa struggle, where men could get almost over, but not over.

Assuming, then, for the purposes of discussion that by the fifth ballot Wood cannot gather in the necessary 492 votes. By that time the instructed but unwilling or unenthusiastic among his followers will have discharged their obligation and will begin to feel free to drop off and give votes to their various second choices, who, as has been observed, are generally the real first choices.

Then the disintegration may be expected to set in, assuming that the rules of political experience govern. The beginning of disintegration of the leader's force marks also the beginning of the hand to hand struggle of the other candidates to pick up the units of the disintegrated phalanx.

May Spar for Time.

So at this point in a convention's history there are always pretty certain to be efforts to adjourn or recess. The leader, seeing his chances endangered, wants to keep the convention in session and, holding his forces as firmly as possible, force the balloting. The opposition, as a whole, is likely to want a recess, wherein to reform lines, collect the fragments, make new deals and prepare for the next stage of the engagement. On such a lineup, if the field forces the adjournment against the wish of the leading candidate, it is apt to mean that the leader is eliminated.

Then comes some hours—perhaps a sleepless night—of dicker, trade and conference, and with the resumption of ballotting a new leader is likely to appear for his tryout. In this convention the general opinion is that if Gen. Wood is not nominated at the first session, and if an adjournment is forced, then the second session will be Gov. Lowden's. That is, the Illinoisan will appear as the leading candidate in point of votes, and will in turn have his chance to get across. It will be up to the convention to prove to him that he cannot win.

Assuming, again, that Lowden does no better than Wood had done on the previous day, the buck will pass once more and in the present convention politicians judge that it will go to the Californian. Johnson will get his chance to show how many votes he can muster at the high tide of his strength.

Knox's Opportunity.

But it will not all be so simple as this. For instance, Pennsylvania's big delegation of seventy-eight will be voting for Sproul, but a good many of its members will be anxious to switch to Knox. At some point the name of Knox will be brought into the balloting, perhaps by some other State than Pennsylvania, and that may be made the signal for Pennsylvania to go to him and give him in turn his tryout.

If neither Wood, Lowden nor Johnson can be nominated after a fair tryout of the general character suggested, then the "break up" will come. It may be said in passing that the political experts to-night generally agree that chances are against any one of these three mustering the strength to go over the goal line. Lowden and Johnson generally were accounted out of the finals and Wood was given very little better chance. Lowden was under the ban of some of the eminent political generals, because of their insistence that the campaign funds revelations made him unfavorable as a candidate; Johnson, because a league of nations plank is to be adopted on which he could not logically fit, and also because of the Eastern charge that he is too radical; Wood, because it is feared he would not be an easy candidate to elect.

Going back to the analogy of the rural Congressional convention, this is the point at which the secondary candidates and the "dark horses" come in for their showings.

WOOD TO FIGHT FOR OUSTED DELEGATES

Will Appeal to Credentials Committee From National Committee Decision.

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—Renewal of some fights over contested delegations from the South loomed to-day in a statement by Major-Gen. Wood, who lost heavily to Gov. Lowden in the decisions of the National Committee last week.

Appeals from the committee's voting will be taken to the credentials committee of the convention as soon as it is organized to-morrow, Gen. Wood said.

The first move by Wood cohorts was a conference to-day of seventeen Georgians, headed by Clark Grier of Atlanta, manager of the Wood campaign in that State and instructed for the General, to plan an effort to reinstate nine contesting delegates who lost before the National Committee to the Lowden group, headed by Henry Lincoln Johnson. It was expected the seated delegates will assemble as soon as the credentials comimittee has passed on their claims.

Chairman Will H. Hays, Charles E. Pickett, attorney for the Lowden interests in the contests, and others who sat with the committee in its hearings on contests, however, commented on Gen. Wood's plan to appeal by pointing out that most of the conflicts were settled by unanimous vote.

"As I recall there were only four roll calls on contests during the week and the first of these was not taken until along in the third day," Chairman Hays said. "The votes recorded indicated that in each case the decision was on the merits of the contest as presented to the committee.

"It is significant that all contests involving large numbers of delegates were disposed of by unanimous and viva voce vote."

In sixty-three cases the offically reported delegations were seated, showing that the committeemen believed the contestants had not furnished evidence to support their charges.

"It would hardly seem that where the voting was unanimous any contestants would be justified in asking a rehearing of all this evidence," said Mr. Pickett.

SPROUL DELEGATES SHOW UNEASINESS

Penrose's Absence Brings Signs of Bolt Among Pennsylvania's 76.

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Pennsylvania delegation is more concerned with the future of the party in the Keystone State than it is about the Republican nominee for the Presidency. If Senator Penrose were up and going as in years gone by, he'd be here and there would be no vast speculation concerning the solidarity of the delegation. Penrose might not know who the nominee was going to be this year. It is likely he wouldn't. Nobody else does. But despite the sneers and scoffings, the Senator still holds the whip, albeit his ability to swing it has diminished. The Pennsylvanians pledged themselves again to-day to vote for Gov. Sproul from beginning to the end.

Because the Pennsylvania delegation is the second in size and because it is minus a strong leader who can weld the delegates together by his grip on patronage and because it looks from any point one chooses to view proceedings that the power of Penrose is waning, the Keystone delegates are considered as great a storm centre in the convention as the New Yorkers will be.

There's no doubt about their front on the early balloting. J. Hampton Moore, Mayor of Philadelphia, will nominate Sproul for President. And until a recess in the balloting is called, when the real log rolling will begin in a hundred conferences, they are going to stick to Sproul. He who can tell what is going to happen after the recess conferences take place has more than mere human foresight.

Wood claims that about 20 of the 76 Pennsylvanians will flop to him as soon as the breaking away from favorite sons starts. Alexander B. Moore, the Pittsburg publisher, is of the opinion that at least 20 will vote for Johnson unless some equally liberal Republican if offered. B. A. Van Valkenberg of Philadelphia and Samuel M. Vauclain, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, are ready to do what they can to nominate a progressive, although they are not sure it is Johnson.

Mr. Vauclain's friends are showing their disposition to bolt the Sproul movement by asserting the State caucus that adopted the resolution to have the delegates vote on bloc for Sproul was not justified and that Mr. Vauclain is as much entitled to the delegation's vote as is Mr. Sproul. Of course the delegation is not going to vote for Mr. Vauclain and it is not the latter's intention nor particular desire to get that vote. The idea is to fight the desire of any Pennsylvania politician to usurp offhand the dictatorial garments that Sproul sees slipping from the sagging shoulders of Penrose.

To be quite honest about the decline of Penrose, most of the talk of the Senator's losing power is idle, because he is considered among politicians here to be the greatest master of political machinery in the country to-day, and just as soon as the test comes in the next local elections in Pennsylvania Senator Penrose is going to win, just as he has since he inherited the throne of Matthew Stanley Quay. Sproul wants to succeed him in the United States Senate. So does State Senator William E. Crow, and Crow is as loyal to Penrose now as he ever was. Incidentally Crow is working overtime for Sproul for President and so is W. W. Atterbury of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

That man who can tell you what the Pennsylvania delegation is going to do in this convention after the scramble starts is not here. Furthermore, he isn't in Pennsylvania either, nor, for that matter, in the country.

SENATORS GATHER REPUBLICAN PLUMS

Powerful Combination in Convention in Rivalry With State Executives.

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

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—The little pleasantry recently indulged in by Gov. R. Livingston Beeckman of Rhode Island to the effect that the trouble with the Republican National Convention was likely to be "too much Senate" is still the subject of comment as the political show is about to open.

There are twenty-six Republican Governors, and more than half of them are in Chicago to attend the convention, while all the forty-nine Republican Senators, with two or three exceptions, are expected to be in the convention hall tomorrow.

It is the Senators who are preparing to pick the convention plums so far as the organization of the big gathering is concerned. Senator Lodge (Mass.) not only has been agreed upon by his Senatorial colleagues for temporary chairman, but they are doing their level best to keep the permanent chairmanship and the next important post of chairman of the resolutions committee in the Senatorial family as well.

According to the present outlook the debates on the floor will be largely conducted by Senators. True, there are some Governors who figure prominently as candidates for President, like Lowden (Ill.), Sproul (Pa.), Allen (Kan.) and Coolidge (Mass.), but aside from Gov. Allen they are not likely to step into the limelight of the convention proceedings. What the Governors need, it seems, is a union of their own to combat the powerful Senatorial combination.

Will Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, who endeavors to treat everybody fairly, has made up his mind to give no one an excuse for saying he has taken sides in the rivalry between Senators and Governors. In his behalf a fine entertainment even for this supposedly dry city was provided for the Governors to-night by E. I. Lewis, Public Service Commissioner of Indianapolis. Some of the Governors present were Morrow (Ky.), who will second the nomination of Gov. Lowden for President; Allen (Kan.), Goodrich (Ind.), Sproul (Pa.), Sleeper (Mich.), Campbell (Ariz.), Beeckman (R. I.) and Norbeck (N. D.).

Mr. Hays has provided no similar entertainment for Senators, but it is assured that the prospect of their running off with the convention almost bodily is regarded by Mr. Hays as sufficient compensation for them.

It is a matter of great doubt, anyway, whether a Senator is more important than a Governor. Each State has two Senators while it has only one Governor, which might lead to the conclusion that the Governorship is the more important. Somehow or other, though, the Governors of most of the States are candidates for the Senate or hope to be and a goodly proportion of Senators have been Governors. Also, very few Senators seem to care to go back to a Governor's chair.

THOMPSON BEATEN FOR COMMITTEEMAN

Lowden Men in Delegation Win Entire Victory.

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

CHICAGO, June 7.—Senator Lawrence Y. Sherman was elected National Committeeman at a meeting of the Illinois Republican delegates to-night, in place of Mayor William Hale Thompson, who withdrew from the race. Senator Medill McCormick was elected as the Illinois representative on the resolutions committee, State Treasurer Fred E. Sterling to the credentials committee, Lieut.-Gov. John G. Oglesby to the permanent organization, Charles Ringer to the committee on rules and Fred W. Upham was made chairman of the delegation.

It was a sweeping victory for the Lowden supporters from down-State, not a Thompson man landing a place on any of the committees. Mayor Thompson, who presided, attempted to put the delegation on record for his platform. A vote was taken, and the Lowdenites tabled it, 36 to 20.

The Thompson delegates, twenty strong, have bolted Lowden, and there is not a chance in the world to get them back into the Lowden fold. It was authoritatively stated by one of Mayor Thompson's political advisers tonight that the Thompson delegates would throw their votes to Senator Johnson on the first ballot. Edgar J. Cook, the only Chicago delegate instructed for Senator Johnson, asked both Senator Sherman and Senator McCormick to go on record through the Illinois delegation as being against the League of Nations, with or without reservations.

Senator Sherman answered: "Why, now, the resolutions committee of the National Republican Convention will take care of that when they come to it."

"Look through the window, Senator, and see that mob of people who are listening to Senator Hiram Johnson talking from the balcony," answered Delegate Cook.

"I have seen mobs before block the streets. Don't be carried away by crowds," answered the senior Senator from Illinois.

GEORGIA CONTEST MAY BE REOPENED

Whites and Negroes Refuse Compromise—All May Lose.

CHICAGO, June 7.—The Georgia contest between the faction led by Henry L. Johnson, an Atlanta negro, and Roscoe Pickett to-day developed further complications in an effort to agree upon a slate of committee nominations. An attempt to break the deadlock will be made to-morrow, but with prospects of the whole fight being taken anew to the credentials committee.

The white delegates led by Pickett were reported to have refused to meet with the negroes. The Johnson faction had a majority of the delegation placed on the temporary roll. They were uninstructed but reported to favor Gov. Lowden, the Pickett group being pledged to Gen. Wood. Considerable feeling was said to have resulted to-day from numerous but ineffectual efforts to get a vote on committee assignments. Johnson was chosen National Committeeman at the State convention, but when pressing his case before the National Committee he agreed to leave the place to some one else.

Some of the Pickett faction to-night expressed fear that the present deadlock might result in the unseating of all Georgia delegates by the credentials committee.

"AD" MEN HELP CELEBRATION.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 7.—Delegates to the convention of the Associated Advertising Clubs of the World, after a busy day, took time off to-night and helped Indianapolis to celebrate its centennial with a parade depicting the growth of the city from a lone log cabin in 1820 to its present population of 314,194.

Sectional meetings were held in the afternoon. One of the largest attended was on church advertising. William C. Freeman of New York declared there was no "merchandise" like that which the church had to offer, and when the church advertises it is certain to achieve splendid results.

Merlee Sidener of Indianapolis said the big fault of the church to-day is that it is not sufficiently aggressive. "It has the 'goods,' but it has never told the world about them," Mr. Sidener declared.

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The lot includes plain weaves, dark rich scrolls, crepe failles, poplins, twills and various other weaves, in a large variety of designs for the season's wear.

Buy Your Supply for the Summer and Save

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Men's Soft Summer Shirts

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Will Go Well With One of the Summer Cravats

This lot of shirts consists of high count percale, soft cuff models. They are made of a material that will stand *long* wear. The patterns and colors are the season's newest ideas on white grounds. Sizes 14 to 17.

Macy's—Main Floor, 35th Street

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