

LOYALTY IS BIG ISSUE IN SENATE FIGHT IN SOUTH

Candidates Make Primary Votes by Lining Up for Wilson Policies.

TILLMAN VS. BLEASE

South Carolina Contest Is Fiery, With Personalities to Figure.

VARDAMAN HAS IT HARD

Hardwick of Georgia Is Accused of Going Too Far in War Opposition.

Loyalty is the burning issue of the Senate contests in the South. The people of the States of this section are demanding that their United States Senators must be above suspicion of pacifism, must be pro-Germans.

These contests of course are altogether within the Democratic party, there being no Republican party in the South; but they are as bitter and as hard fought as if they were party duels in two States, South Carolina and Mississippi, prominent candidates for the Senate succession are denounced as traitors to their country, with the recommendation that they be stood up against stone walls as soon as possible and shot.

In virtually every State a great point is made by leading candidates of their willingness to support every measure advocated by the President. Practically every candidate has renounced, in advance, the rights of his position as a prospective member of the House of Representatives.

Almost all of the aspirants are telling the people of the South that their only ambition is to do exactly what they are told to do by Woodrow Wilson. Perhaps the most interesting contest of all is revealed in South Carolina.

Interest Grows in Palmetto State. Although South Carolina is going energetically about a score of war activities, the State takes a lively interest in the approaching campaign for the Democratic nominations for both Senator and Governor this summer. All State offices are to be filled at the same time, but the chief concern of the people is over the campaigns for Senator and Governor, that for Senator outlasting the contest for Governor, which has not been the case for some time in the Palmetto State.

Senator Benjamin Ryan Tillman, 71 years of age and rounding out his twenty-fourth year in the Senate, seeks renomination. He has announced that he will not make a canvass of the State and is not expected to make speeches in advocacy of his candidacy.

Senator Tillman's supporters will stress his years of service and influence in Washington. They will not have to defend the Senator's loyalty, for he is outspoken public and private for war and in support of Woodrow Wilson.

Announcement last week of the candidacy of Representative F. Lawton Blease, a lawyer and banker of Columbia, Mr. Blease is the dean of the South Carolina delegation, having represented the Seventh district for sixteen years. He is chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and a friend of President Wilson. He will urge his influence and power for good on account of his unspiced loyalty to the Government, and for the Administration. He is 43 years of age.

Bleas Will Be Attacked. Cole L. Blease is also a candidate and is not making speeches. It is expected that Blease's record as Governor will be attacked as well as his stand after the United States declared war. Speaking at a banquet in York county on August 3, 1917, Blease was quoted by the Yorkville Enquirer, a newspaper friendly to him, saying he would have voted against the war. Here is Blease as his bleasest as reported by the paper:

"I do not see any reason why we should go into war, but if Coker, Manning, Ben Cromer or any man says I have ever in word or in deed showed treason and am not as good an American as they are, they are liars and puppets. Put that down, I want them to read it; he said to the newspaper man: 'I was opposed to this war. Had I been a United States Senator or a Congressman I would have voted against it, and I believe religiously, as firmly as I believe that there is a God in heaven, that on the final judgment day every American citizen who is killed in this war off American soil will be raised against the President of the United States and the members of the Congress of the United States who voted for it, as an unwarranted sacrifice in the name of Almighty God of fresh young American manhood.'

"When Christ was upon this earth, I thought, 'Blessed are the peacemakers.' Can any man show me where Christ ever said, 'Blessed be the warmaker.' No, but He did say that He came upon earth to save men and not to destroy them. He led the fight for Christianity and to save from death.

"I don't believe this war was necessary. If I had had two hours in the United States Senate before war was declared and had told them what I thought of them I would have been willing to go to the Philippines or anywhere else for the balance of my days. The United States as it is have peace with Germany now. If it hadn't been for money interests in England we wouldn't be in war. Today I am still of the opinion that America should have peace and not war."

May Be Five Candidates. The other candidates have appeared and there is possibility of at least one other. N. B. Diaz, a lawyer and banker of Laurens, who ran against Senator Tillman six years ago, is again in the race and the Rev. J. E. Mahaffey, a Methodist minister of York, has announced his candidacy. Both stand on loyalty platforms endorsing the war policies of President Wilson.

Scarcely less exciting and bitter is the race in Mississippi. Within less than four months Mississippi will hold a primary election to determine who is to succeed Vardaman in the United States Senate. The exact date of the primary will be fixed by the Democratic State Executive Committee as between August 29 and September 1. At the same time candidates for Congress are to be nominated, and the nominees of this primary will be elected without opposition. There are thousands of men in the

State, who like Rev. Rabbit are "layin' low an' sayin' nothin'" but who when the times comes will stick a knife between Vardaman's ribs. Many of these are old friends and admirers—men who have been voting for him for nearly a quarter of a century, but who have now taken his measure.

Until the war began there was no more popular man in Mississippi than Vardaman. His name would have been entered in the Senatorial race against any other man in the State. He is now classed by many former supporters as a pro-German, and it has been suggested by one of his closest friends, by a prominent lawyer, elevated by him to the bench, that he be stood up before a wall and shot as a traitor.

Mississippians are patriotic to the heart. Even those who were the champions of their country and the flag that half a century ago are standing squarely for their country and the flag that they have been reunited people. These men, as well as their sons and grandsons, resent Senator Vardaman's attitude and will let him know it at the polls in August.

Vardaman is hard to beat. His opponents, ex-Governor E. F. Noel and Congressman "Pat" Harrison will disagree before the campaign closes that they have been misled by Vardaman's Kilkenny cat fight. When Senator Vardaman was elected for his present term, which expires in 1919, he received 79,880 votes out of a total cast—his majority over Alexander and Percy being 34,295.

Experienced political forecasters here are of the opinion that Senator Vardaman has lost at least his majority in that primary, and do not believe he can now poll more than 50,000 to 60,000 votes.

Apparently the Mississippi race is between Vardaman and Harrison. The latter has been designated as the champion of the Democratic opposition. Those who did not vote for Vardaman are largely responsible for Harrison's candidacy. He is one of the strongest voters in the State and could have returned to Congress without opposition. However, he and his friends saw their opportunity in Vardaman's mistakes.

Martin Is Opposed in Virginia. There is no Senate fight in Virginia. Thomas Staples Martin, senior Senator, Democratic floor leader and chairman of the powerful Appropriations Committee, will be nominated for his fifth consecutive term by Virginia Democrats without opposition. There is no indication that the Republicans will bring out a candidate against him in the general election.

Although the primary to nominate a successor to Senator T. W. Hardwick will not be held until September, the campaign is in full swing. Senator Hardwick's term expires March 4, 1919. He is a candidate for reelection and has six opponents, with the probability of the number being increased. Those opposing Hardwick to date are W. J. Harris, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission; W. Schley Howard, who represents the Atlanta district in the National House; H. H. Dean, lawyer and capitalist of Gainesville; H. H. Burwell of Sparta, former speaker of the Georgia Assembly; John R. Cooper, lawyer of Macon; and Emmet Shaw, lawyer of Columbus.

The opposition to Senator Hardwick in the main grows out of his opposition to many of the war policies advocated by President Wilson. The Senator's opposition to the declaration of war, but because he opposed the conscription law and certain other Administration measures has been attacked as "disloyal." Of course, with such an issue injected the campaign is bound to be bitter.

W. J. Harris and W. Schley Howard are posing as the "superior" candidates. Harris asserts he has the endorsement of President Wilson, though this is disputed by Representative Howard. In fact, the dispute between Harris and Howard as to who enjoys the Presidential favor has become laughable. There is no question about the loyalty of either Harris or Howard to the White House. Both were elected, to do whatever President Wilson may ask.

Senator Hardwick voted against conscription and the Georgia delegation in Congress, and it is certain that at the time they represented the great mass of the people of Georgia. There is no doubt that Georgia would have voted 10 to 1 against the draft when the law was passed.

As usual in Georgia there is a great deal of old factional politics in the contest. Hardwick has always belonged to the Hoke Smith faction and an analysis of the situation shows that the leaders of the fight against the Senator are mostly men who have always opposed him.

Two to Be Elected in Louisiana. Two Senators are to be elected from Louisiana this fall. One is for a full term, the seat now held by Senator Joseph E. Ransdell of Lake Providence. Harry G. Gamble of Winfield, Assistant Attorney-General of the State, will

oppose his reelection. Leo R. Smith, State Senator, of Shreveport may be elected. Mr. Gamble's chief attack on Senator Ransdell so far has been against the latter's vote in favor of the women's suffrage amendment. Mr. Ransdell's seat is tacitly understood as belonging to northern Louisiana and his opponents will come from that section.

The other Senator was left open by the recent death of Senator Robert Broussard. Walter Guion of Napoleonville was appointed by the Governor to fill out the vacancy. He will serve until the November election. Senator Guion will not be a candidate to succeed himself.

Luther E. Hall, formerly of Monroe, now a resident of New Orleans, who was Governor of the State from 1912 to 1918 and who has held several important judicial offices, is a candidate. John H. Overton, lawyer, of Alexandria, is a candidate. John M. Parker, candidate for Vice-President on the Progressive ticket in 1916, who has returned to the Democratic fold, is being mentioned. It is not believed he will run.

There is a lively contest in Arkansas. The Democratic primary to select a candidate for the Governor's office after the election will be held on May 18. Ex-Representative Stephen Brundage of Searcy is opposing Senator Robinson, and is making an active canvass of the State. Senator Robinson spent two weeks in the State making speeches in the interest of the Liberty Loan and returned to Washington last week.

Mr. Brundage is making his campaign on Senator Robinson's record as Governor, charging the Senator with having served in the Governor's office after serving only three weeks to accept the Senatorship as the successor of the late Senator Jeff Davis, who died soon after Robinson's inauguration. Senator Robinson's support of President Wilson's Administration in the conduct of the war has drawn to his support the active canvass of the State, and it is generally conceded that he will be nominated in the primary.

Ollie James Safe in Kentucky. In Kentucky Senator Ollie M. James will have no opposition for the Democratic nomination to succeed himself in the primary election to be held in August. This is admitted by all factions in the Democratic ranks. As a result interest in the primary centers in the Republican nominee. Senator James is now seriously ill.

To date there is only one avowed candidate for the Republican nomination. This is Dr. Ben L. Bruner of Louisville, a former banker, and at one time Secretary of State of Kentucky. He is sure to have opposition.

Among those who have been mentioned as probable starters are Judge B. J. Bethurum of the Eleventh Congressional district, the bulwark of Republicanism; Edwin T. Morrow of Somerset, Pulaski county, also in the Eleventh Congressional district, and Circuit Judge McKenna Moss of Bowling Green, in the Third Congressional district.

Another who has been mentioned in connection with the race is A. T. Hert of Louisville, member of the Republican National Committee, but he has made it known to his friends that he does not aspire to the nomination, at least in the coming primary. That he will have a big fight to win is a page advertisement for war than the Democrats, so that the war cannot figure in the campaign, save in the firmness with which it is waged.

Bankhead Opposed in Alabama. In Alabama John H. Bankhead, author of the Bankhead highway bill and veteran member of the Senate, will be opposed by Frank S. White of Birmingham for the United States Senate. Mr. White has announced himself on a platform endorsing the Administration's war policies.

J. Tom Heflin, known as "the fighting Congressman from Alabama," may enter the race, as his friends in Alabama are urging him to make it a three cornered race. Mr. Heflin's announcement, it is said, will be made within the next week. Mr. White is expected to attack Senator Bankhead's war policy and to assert that the present Alabama Senator has not given the President full support in war measures. Should Heflin enter the race he will make his support of the President and his opposition to the prohibition amendment his leading points.

Alabama's Democratic primary will be held August 12. Nomination at the primary is equivalent to election.

CREEL HECKLED BY CHURCH AUDIENCE

He Repeats He Was Glad United States Was Unprepared for War.

FLING AT ROOSEVELT

Defends Burleson and Tells of American Propaganda in Enemy Countries.

George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, answered questions directed to him last night on the conduct of the war by the congregation of the Church of the Ascension, Fifth avenue and Tenth street. Some questions did not come within the scope of Mr. Creel's activities, but many of them he answered just the same.

He discussed the American and allied Governments' reasons for not wanting Japanese intervention in Russia with the same facility with which he told of the utilization of the German language press for the dissemination of anti-German propaganda. The questions sent to the speaker to answer dealt all the way from his own former connection with the *Messenger*, as a contributor, to queries about the Irish question, the Hearst publications and the aircraft situation. Between replies Mr. Creel took an opportunity to attack Col. Roosevelt and other critics of the Administration.

Mr. Creel was down on the programme to make an announcement of "Public Opinion" and one of the first slips of paper that was handed to him when the open discussion began conveyed the following message:

"You made a splendid oration about the attitude of this country in the war, but you said nothing about public opinion."

Creel Repeats Sentiment. Mr. Creel repeated the sentiment expressed in a recent Washington speech in which he said that he thanked God that America was unprepared when she entered the war. He justified his attitude on the ground that it allowed of no subterfuge, and proved that the President's endeavors to bring about peace were genuine and that when they were made they were not made as a blind for war preparation.

"With General's advice at hand why did the country not prepare for what was inevitable then?" was asked. "For that very reason," replied the speaker. "The policy of the Government had been for peace, and that policy was endorsed in the Presidential election of 1916. The Administration had two courses to pursue after Germany's outrages upon our vessels at sea: to make an appeal to international law and the other was an appeal to arms. It appears Mr. Wilson preferred to appeal to international law. Had he begun preparations for war while appealing to the law he would not have been sincere, and it would not have been honorable for the United States to have been mobilizing its arms."

"Did you O. K. that article in the *Messenger* was the next question read. Mr. Creel made the same explanation as he did on the witness stand in the trial of the editors in the United States courts. 'It was not an article,' he explained. 'I believe that a page advertisement by Mrs. J. Sergeant Cram. I had no right to O. K. it, nor did I have any right to forbid its publication. I am not a censor.'

American Propaganda. In reply to the next question Mr. Creel gave a short account of the methods of disseminating information of America's attitude in Germany, by airplane and wireless and through publications in the press of neutral countries like Sweden and Switzerland.

"Don't you think Mr. Burleson made a mistake in challenging Mr. Roosevelt to give the names of papers he had crushed?" was the next question read. "I don't think so. Mr. Burleson has not crushed any papers. He has pointed out to the *Metropolitan Magazine*, *Collier's Weekly* and the *New York Tribune* misstatements of facts, but I think you will agree with me that they have not been crushed."

"Should not the Hearst papers be suppressed?" was another question. "This is a question of decision under the law of the land," Creel replied. "Frankly I don't believe in suppressing anything, but rather I believe in the freest expression. The question is one for

the Attorney-General. If the law has been violated it is his duty to indict those responsible and proceed against them."

"Won't you describe your duties and how you go about them?" another member of the congregation asked. "That sounds like a question from Congress," replied the speaker, who then told of the preparation of posters, billboards and other phases of propaganda work he had not touched upon before.

When Mr. Creel distinguished between the same place planned on the first anniversary of the sinking of the *Lusitania* in memory of the Americans who lost their lives on the vessel. The speaker declared that there was no authority for the assumption in advance that what was going to be said at a public meeting would be of a seditious nature.

Not Out Slumming. "What constitutes a loyal heart? Have all the Democrats and Republicans in Congress loyal hearts?" Mr. Creel side-stepped that one, but added that he was not out slumming and did not propose to explore the hearts of the members of Congress.

In reply to another question Mr. Creel declared that there were no restrictions upon what a soldier in France might write home, except that he could not give military information of value, such, for instance, as the location of his particular unit. "It is more important," he added, "to censor the news that is written to them."

Mr. Creel said that he could see no objection to the teaching of the German language in the higher school grades, but would not teach it in the elementary schools.

When one member of the congregation asked if the most important question was not to win the war as quickly as possible so that an ex-President of the United States would have no further excuse for going around the country criticizing the Government, Mr. Creel replied:

"It would be one of my keenest regrets if anything should happen that would rob us of Mr. Roosevelt's criticism. I believe that his criticisms are calculated to make more supporters for the Government than anything else."

The Public Information chairman in reply to a question said that the press of the country generally speaking had been at all times loyal and emphasized that the only censorship imposed was a voluntary one. "But there are two kinds of news," he explained, "one that is startling and perhaps sensational and the other that is interpretative and educational. We interpret."

The speaker was opposed to a Government organ on the ground that there should be no Government control of public opinion and that no Government organ could get the circulation or present the facts to the people without using the methods employed by his own committee.

Mrs. Whitehouse's Mission. Mr. Creel did not agree with the suggestion in one question that the mission of Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse to

Switzerland was a failure. He said she had done her work as only she could do it and that she was returning as a matter of course.

When questioned about the suppression by the Government of newspapers advocating the Irish cause and attacking England, Mr. Creel said that they were only suppressed when they attacked the Government of the United States through one of its Government allies. "But I never heard of an Irishman being suppressed," he added. "I am of good Donegal blood and nobody has ever suppressed me."

Mr. Creel declined to discuss the aircraft situation. "Not until we are in possession of the facts," he said in reply to a question as to the truth about the number of airplanes under construction.

The speaker emphatically declared his opposition to all forms of lawlessness, lynchings and similar disorders, even in the face of suspected disloyalty. He admitted that he organized the Friends of German Democracy, but said that the organization was self-sustaining. He organized it because he conceived it to be a good method by which to acquaint German people of the true meaning of the word "democracy."

LIBERTY LOAN TOTAL MAY BE 4 BILLIONS

Farming Regions Outdo Financial Districts.

Special Despatch to The Sun. WASHINGTON, May 12.—Final figures on the third Liberty Loan will be known the latter part of this week. They will be made public as soon as the last reports are received by the Treasury Department, which probably will not be later than May 17, when all of the Federal reserve banks are due to send in their reports of total subscriptions.

Figures which have filtered through to the Treasury Department indicate a subscription around \$4,000,000,000. Official returns will be hurried and Secretary McAdoo may acquaint Chairman Kitchin of the Ways and Means Committee of the House and Chairman Simmons of the Senate Finance Committee with the results in the course of discussion of the question as to whether or not new tax legislation is imperatively needed at this time.

Latest information at the Treasury Department shows that the South and West in percentages are ahead of the East in subscriptions to the third loan, and that New York, which led or was near the top in the two previous loans, will finish well down in the final count. The country west of the Mississippi, which lagged a little in the first two loans and provoked the criticism that the farmers were not doing their share, was the first to reach the minimum quota.

What Can They Do With It? Having been turned down twice by city officials the "white wings" of Newark voted yesterday to strike for a \$2 a week raise in pay. They now receive \$13 weekly. About 200 are ready to lay down their brooms to-day unless the city complies with their demand.

BUSINESS WOMEN BACK Y. W. C. A. WORK

Representatives From Sixty Cities Adopt Resolutions Pledging Cooperation.

FOR CONNECTING LINK

Hats Are Removed During the Conference—False Modesty Is Deprecated.

Business women representing sixty cities and topnotch achievement closed a week end conference in the Y. W. C. A. assembly hall at 800 Lexington avenue by the adoption of resolutions pledging cooperation to the women of the entire country. These resolutions include:

"Cooperation of all business women's organizations with the Y. W. C. A. in its work of protecting the interests of women in industrial and commercial life, including the selection of suitable dress for women in business, the securing of proper working conditions, insistence on equal pay for equal work, the standardization of morals and the encouragement and development of efficiency in all of the activities of the work."

The resolutions further provided for the election of twenty-five business women, one from each of the eleven Y. W. C. A. field centers and fourteen additional women, to be known as the National Business Women's Committee, the object being to form a connecting link between the various business women's organizations and the national board of the Y. W. C. A. for the purpose of advising and cooperating with the national board.

Election Results. The following were elected:

Miss Florence Spencer, who has charge of 600 women employed by the National City Bank; Miss Mary Johns Hopper, head of a department of the Provident Life Insurance Company; Miss Edith Miller, a statistician in the employ of the National Bank of Commerce; Dr. Eleanor Bertine; Miss Emma M. Dundas, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Florence King, Chicago, president of the National Association of Business Women; Miss Sue C. Price, New Orleans; Miss Georgia Emery, a branch superintendent at Detroit; the Massachusetts Mutual Life Insurance Company; Miss Pauline Giddard, St. Louis; Miss Elizabeth V. Dobbins, Washington; Miss Emma A. Wilson of the Provident Life staff at Des Moines; Miss Regina Wolf, Cleveland; Miss Blanche H. Fenlon, Minneapolis, and Miss Mamie Bass, an architect of Indianapolis. Miss Edith Miller was elected president

and Miss Mary J. Hopper secretary and treasurer. The conference was called on invitation of the Y. W. C. A. through the initiative of Miss Lena M. Phillips, an attorney of Lexington, Ky., and executive secretary for business and professional women of the Y. W. C. A. More than 500 women attended. The entire conference was conducted along man-made business lines, after the first fiasco of consternation had subsided following the radical suggestion that the women there assembled do as men do and remove their hats.

Must Learn Hand Shaking. The suggestion was made by Miss Florence King, who said: "You know that men in business take things much more comfortably than women do. You cannot imagine men in a convention with hats, coats and furs on. So we must adjust ourselves. And we must learn how to shake hands. Too! That means a lot to men. They get a man's measure by his grip right at the start. So must we."

Miss King further asserted that the hand shaking, hat-removing woman of the future is in business to cooperate with men, and not to out him. She insisted that men and women are perfectly ready to meet men fairly, complaints to the contrary notwithstanding, and pointed out that it is up to the women, now as never before, to keep the radical suggestion that while the men are carrying arms on the other side.

"Women have always risen to any emergency," she continued, "and I have no doubt we will do so in this instance. We will do it just as they have done it in Great Britain and France. The change will be more gradual with us, and we must learn to meet the changes without the disturbances that rocked those countries."

Miss King deprecated false modesty among women and urged that they jump in and prove that they are worth as much as men—worth as much on the payroll and the salary list.

MANY RACES TO USE CHURCH

Unique Boston House of Worship Is Dedicated.

Boston, May 12.—The Collegiate Church of All Nations, unique among the religious institutions of the city as a place of worship for people of all races and creeds, was dedicated to-day by the Rev. Edwin J. Hughes, Methodist Episcopal Bishop of Boston. During the week Baptist, Congregational, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian, Swedenborgian, Unitarian and Universalist clergymen will at different times occupy the pulpit. The new edifice is in a district peopled by many races, and twenty or more are expected to make use of it. They will be permitted to hold services according to their own custom in their native tongue and with their own minister or priest.

Fire Sweeps Westphalia Woods. AMSTERDAM, May 12.—A despatch from Essen in the *Lokanspiger* of Berlin says that 15,000 acres of forest land near Oehrtrup, Westphalia, has been swept by fire.

MURAD THE TURKISH CIGARETTE. 18 Cents. It's horse-sense that makes the General prefer Murad. S. ANARGYROS. CAPITAL STOCK OWNED BY P. LORILLARD CO. Makers of the Highest Grade Turkish and Egyptian Cigarettes in the World.

"I ought to have done this long ago" said a naval officer, "and saved myself some bad investments, for a navy man hasn't much chance to get business experience." (This is true of army men also). He was expecting to leave for extended foreign service some months ago, and turned all his property over to us in a "living" trust—that is, one in effect during his lifetime. We relieve him entirely of the care of his property, and credit the income to his account, on which he can draw drafts from any part of the world. Our officers will be glad to talk with you either about "living" trusts, or trusts under will. BANKERS TRUST COMPANY Member Federal Reserve System Downtown Office: Astor Trust Office: 16 Wall St. 5th Ave. at 42d St.