

First Ballot at the Republican Convention Will Prove Fruitless, Say Shrewd Politicians

MARK ISSUES CALL FOR COMMITTEE TO MEET ON JUNE 20

Arrangements for Baltimore Convention to Be Completed Then.

NEW YORK, June 11.—A call for a meeting of the committee on arrangements in Baltimore on June 20 was sent out yesterday by Norman E. Mack, chairman of the national Democratic committee. Mr. Mack stopped over here on his way to Baltimore and had a short talk with Lloyd Woodson, secretary, and J. B. Doolin, assistant treasurer, of the national committee. Woodson had gone out there to be a conference of much importance, but Mr. Mack said that there was to be no conference at all, and that the presence of Messrs. Woodson and Doolin in the city at the time he arrived was a mere accident.

"All the important business we have to do in connection with the convention," said Mr. Mack, "will be transacted in Baltimore."

The committee on arrangements will meet in the Belvedere hotel to discuss the make-up of the temporary organization of the convention. It is expected that this work will progress smoothly and that a complete slate will be ready by the time the convention meets on June 25. Mr. Mack said there would be no friction of any consequence anywhere.

No Chairman Selected.

Mr. Mack declares that there were many men in the Democratic party eligible, because of mental caliber and training, to act as chairman of the convention, but he did not know that any one of them was a candidate in the sense that he was inclined to assert his claims to the discomfort of the other eligibles. Among the men mentioned for the post of temporary chairman were United States Senator O'Gorman of this city and John V. Kern of Indiana. Representing the latter group of this city, Ollie M. James of Kentucky, and Robert L. Henry of Texas. There is also Col. James Hamilton Lewis of Chicago.

All of these men are friendly to Colonel Bryan, but all of them, it was said, were going to select the very best open minds. It was the general belief that Senator O'Gorman would be chosen. Having been recently on the Supreme Court, he has not been as active in politics as some of the others mentioned and has no enemies anywhere in the Democratic party.

Mr. Mack said that everything was already in splendid shape for the convention. He did not think the convention would cause much trouble, and the full national committee will meet on June 24 and proceed to dispose of them. The only controversy that has so far been in the Territories, although Secretary Woodson says that there may be one from the Carter Harston wing in the Territory, and the seating of twenty delegates elected by the Roger Sullivan faction.

Any Democrat Can Win.

Mr. Mack was optimistic about Democratic chances this fall. He thinks any good Democrat can win, no matter whether he is a progressive or any other kind, so long as he has the confidence of the people. Support for Simon Pure Democracy is beyond question. "I think," said Mr. Mack, "that we are going to win, but it is necessary for us to go slow and select the very best man we can find for the nomination. Have I any particular candidate in mind? No. Every one of the men mentioned in connection with the nomination is a good man and could win."

Thousands of Applications.

Secretary Woodson said that more than 50,000 applications for tickets of admission to the convention had been received, while the hall will not seat more than 15,000. Delegates from the Philippines will be present in the convention for the first time. They were excluded by the Republicans, and the Democrats intended to leave them out of the call also, but they were overruled. The Philippines will be especially prominent because there are two sets of them, and the right set will have to be chosen by the delegates. Asked as to the probable outcome of the convention, Mr. Woodson said: "It is very difficult to forecast the outcome of the Democratic national convention because of the two-thirds rule. Of course no candidate will go into the convention with any of the big names of delegates behind him. The situation in Chicago is a hopeful Democratic sign. If the two-thirds rule was operative there, a compromise candidate might be chosen, but that is impossible under the conditions, and the fight will be confined to Taft and Roosevelt, neither side suggesting a compromise there would be a stampede to the other side. So a little keeps up a fair show of courage."

COLONEL NOT GOING TO CHICAGO TODAY

OSTER BAY, June 11.—Colonel Roosevelt left here on an early train today for New York city, but before he left he gave out the definite information that he would return this evening, thus setting at naught all rumors that he will leave for Chicago today on a special train for the purpose of getting into the melee and trying to stampede the delegates.

Nothing in the news of the proceedings of yesterday's work by the national committee disturbed him. When asked for a statement as to the action of the committee in seating the Indiana Taft delegates-at-large, he said: "I am a committee man to support no Roosevelt delegate in the contest unless the case was clear. I want no delegate about whom there is any question."

CONVENTION SHELLED

One of the gentlemen who mixes drink for the patrons of the Congress Hotel Pompano room, originated a unique feature when he twisted an orange peel in the shape of a rough rider hat and put it into a glass of lemonade that went to a table where several Taft boosters were seated.

"You can't go in there unless you're a reporter," said the man on the door at the Roosevelt headquarters. The lividist tried to explain, but was interrupted by an important-looking man who said: "Why are you keeping Judge Kenesaw Mountain Landis waiting?" he demanded.

"He may be President some day, and here you are keeping him standing outside because he is a newspaper reporter." And the judge, who fined the Standard Oil Company \$20,000 walked inside.

A big man whose physical and facial appearance was strongly suggestive of President Taft was talking loudly in the hotel lobby.

"I'll be laying this on Colonel Roosevelt," he thundered. Everyone who heard him looked. From his size and build, he thought that he must have had in his pocket, but when the contents of the cavern was drawn out in his monster hand, it looked like a corned beef stubble. Everybody laughed.

"I'm not joking," roared the big man. "I'll be laying this on you, every body on him." The big man was Major Dunphy, of Topeka, Kan.

Governor Stubbs, of Kansas, was talking of the seriousness of "stealing delegates."

"Delegates or horses?" he said. "It's as bad to steal one as the other."

"I'll be laying this on you, every body on Roosevelt himself invented the steam roller and took all the delegates he could in that way?"

"I'll be laying this on you, every body on him." The big man was Major Dunphy, of Topeka, Kan.

A new one has been uncovered about Col. Edward Thayer, of Indianapolis, assistant sergeant-at-arms at the coliseum. The colonel had a near adventure with a near-mountain lion, and took a long walk with a rifle.

"Colonel Ed" had a bungalow in Arizona. He started for the woodhouse one evening to get a bag log for his fire. Here's the rest of the story as he tells it:

"When I got to the shanty I started to feel around for the sack of the thing. I found it under a pile of lumber. I was straight up, and I don't know now why I was so afraid, but I felt a yell that could be heard in Maine."

"I thought of mountain lions first—then panthers, wildcats, weasels, and all the rest of the wild West chased itself through my mind. I scuttled back to the house without the log, and counted on my fingers."

Next morning I went out to see what kind of tracks that monster had left. The tracks were there, so was the little burro that had crowded close to the shed out of the rain."

A baby steam roller is at work on the asphalt in front of the coliseum. But the Taft men say they didn't even get inspiration from it.

Taft headquarters at the Congress Hotel yesterday resolved itself into a baseball grandstand and the occupants devoted themselves to watching an international contest on the lake front. The contest was between the Taft and Roosevelt delegates. The Taft delegates were picked nine from the West Side. Numerous bets flew back and forth between the spectators. The game was exciting and high when the game neared an end. After it was all over and the bets were paid, stacks of Taft buttons and emblems. He says he can pick a winner in the national contest just as easily as he did in the ball game."

The hat-in-the-ring button now worn by Roosevelt adherents, has been adopted by Senator Joseph M. Dixon, manager of the Roosevelt campaign, as the official Roosevelt emblem. B. M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., has followed Colonel Roosevelt through twenty-one States in an attempt to make a fortune at it.

Oscar Marshall, former partner of the late "Big Boy" Button Man, is planning to take a trip to Chicago with a series of emblems which will be disposed of in the Taft and Roosevelt camps.

Thomas K. Niedringhaus, of Missouri, has a great antipathy for photographers in general and newspaper photographers in particular.

"No," he said, "I don't stand for my photograph." he said to a group of pleading photographers. "Photos are worse than sketches, and anybody knows I don't want one of them. What's that? Been snapped while I was talking to you? Say, let me out of here. You're too many for me."

The one and only genuine Alaska booster is in town. He is Oliver Perry Hubbard, of the Territory, and he rates Alaska praise wherever he goes. He says he has no ambitions to hunt for anything else that will deplete Alaska of her attractions, either for the sportsman or the business man.

"When a man gets up in the morning and sees the tracks of dozens of bears around his front yard he loses his desire to go bear hunting," said Mr. Hubbard. "We have the greatest country the world has ever known, and while I am here particularly as a delegate I am afraid I shall lose some of my interest in this campaign if I see a chance to boost Alaska."

Charles Brooker, of Connecticut, is mistaken for former Governor Murphy of New Jersey every fifteen minutes. The two have not only the same type of beard, but the same ideas in dress and are of the same size.

Fred Upham, chairman of the Chicago convention committee and also temporary custodian of the convention ticket booth, is mistaken for the national committee, has but one answer to anyone he meets nowadays.

"Glad to meet you," begins Upham in the usual form, and then quickly follows with "No," and a full and complete single ticket left. Good-by. He figures this speech saved him at least \$100 requests for tickets yesterday, but at least one ticket was sold, and the number of demands, pleas, or threats for admittance to the convention reached his ears.

Last night a small man in a gray suit, wearing a battered straw hat edged his way toward him with hand outstretched. "Hello, Fred," he began, when Upham interrupted him with his usual formula:

"Sorry, haven't got a ticket-left." The stranger remarked. "Never mind me, Fred. I just wanted to tell you I don't care to see you tonight. This time I'm going fishing instead. Thanks just the same."

And he disappeared in the crowd, leaving Upham speechless.

Former Judge Peter Grosscup has time to spend several hours a day at the Congress lobby, renewing old acquaintances.

Liv Morse, political power from Excelsior Springs, Mo., says he feels fine because he drinks four quarts of sulphur saline water from one of his springs every day.

"One should never go around without it—especially at a Republican convention, where one is liable to get a ticket self upset by strange waters," he cautioned.

Gus Karger is for Taft, but he doesn't mind admitting Colonel Roosevelt is "some campaigner." Here is what he says of his experience campaigning with President Taft in Massachusetts:

"We got into a town for two hours, saved a couple of dollars, and then we were referred to as the 'allies.' Now they are amiably characterized as 'burglars,' or 'second story specialists.'"

Four years ago the people who were for Taft's nomination were for Taft because he was Roosevelt's candidate; so they were commonly referred to as the "Roosevelt crowd." Today—well, today, it violates no confidence to say, the people who are for Taft are not commonly identified as the "Roosevelt crowd."

Four years ago the more polite descriptive name applied to the people who are now called "burglars" was "reactionary." Thus do reactions react. A man is a reactionary in one convention, and four years later he is a "burglar."

On the other side the descent has been similar. The Roosevelt-Taft people of four years ago were in favor of Roosevelt's policies—that is, they claimed to be. Roosevelt's policy was referred to as "Rooseveltism" or perhaps "progressivism," though the label "progressive" was only just beginning to be used then. Today, the same policies that were then alluded to as "anarchy," "socialism," and "tommyism."

People who are for Roosevelt are also described as "neurotics." President Taft, in an outburst of confiding kindness, contributed that phrase to the campaign.

Both sides accept their description with a broad good-nature that is one of the most edifying things about such a gathering as this. It is a fetching and amusing thing to see the sense of humor is always working. For illustration:

Two delegates meet up on the lobby floor. They have known each other for twenty years, though they never met except at the national conventions. They start for each other.

"Hello, Bill!"

"Hello, Tom!"

"Delegate again this year, I suppose?"

"Sure, are you?"

"No, came as an alternate this time, but right mix-up made it necessary."

"I see; are you a burglar this trip?"

"No, am a neurotic and glad of it. How is your business?"

"Oh, I've got my Jimmy up in the room, and a bottle of nitro-glycerine; and I'm waiting for a counter of explosive would interest you, too; it really is thirty-five years old; neat I ever saw. Don't you want to see it?"

"Sounds good, I'm on."

Whereupon burglar and neurotic start off arm in arm for the nearest drug store to examine the contents of the bottle.

These ancient convention friendships are often chosen close and most important to the men who contract them. A striking example is the friendship between Francis J. Heney, who sent Abe Ruef to prison, drove Mayor Schmitz of San Francisco, out of office, and purged that city of the grafters.

Milton D. Minneapolis, former Assistant Attorney General and one of the Government's strongest trust busters, and Edwin W. Sims, of Chicago, former district attorney, who prosecuted the case against the Standard Oil trust.

One of the busiest men at the Congress is B. M. Jones, of Oklahoma. Mr. Jones was a home moving fanatic, and Muskogee when one morning he picked up a newspaper and read the announcement in the line of Jones.

It gave Jones an idea. He set down and drew a ring on paper and drew a Roosevelt crest on the other side. The next day he had a bright new campaign badge, the first of the kind that the Roosevelt boosters are all wearing. Jones is a man of few words, but he has a big idea that has netted him a small fortune.

"Call for Senator William J. Burns," sang a page in the morning.

"That's the limit," said Harry G. Train, one of the contested Missouri delegates, disgustedly. "I've been elected governor and senator and general and commodore forty times a day, but when they start calling a detective senator, it's the limit."

The page's blunder aroused a rumor that the Taft bureau had engaged half of the Burns Chicago staff to watch the Roosevelt camp.

"These Roosevelt fellows are getting dark night," said Col. E. W. Thayer, of Indianapolis, assistant sergeant-at-arms. "They remind me of an experience of mine when I was spending my vacation in Arizona last year."

"I have a little ranch out there, and one rainy night we built a log fire. After a while my wife suggested that I go out to the barn and get another log. The hired hand wanted to go, but I said, 'I'm out to rough it. I'll get the log.'"

"So I walked out. It was a mighty dark night, and I was a little nervous. I never have seen in Indianapolis. Well, sir, I got to the barn all right and put my hand down to get a log. There I jumped about fifteen feet, and my hand had touched something warm and hard."

"I hustled back to the house and announced coolly the wood was all wet and we would have to get along without any. Maybe I didn't get up early the next morning, but the satisfaction of being the first to trace bear tracks. And what do you think I found? A poor, measly little burro was curled up asleep in my barn. It had wandered in out of the rain."

The official Roosevelt campaign button has made its appearance in Chicago. It is done in colors of old gold and red, and consists of an army campaign hat with the initials "R. R." on it, placed inside a ring. The ring is of a bright red color, and the button is one and one-half inches in diameter.

B. M. Jones, of Muskogee, Okla., is the originator of the button. On the day following Roosevelt's statement,

"My hat is in the ring," Jones devised his emblem and at once had it copyrighted. He then began to attend political conventions of the kind that have become the campaigns of Roosevelt.

Through Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, New Jersey and other States, Jones carried his campaign buttons, and disposed of his small buttons at every stop. He induced Senator Dixon, of the Roosevelt committee, to purchase several thousand of them, meantime visiting every State political convention that he could, where large numbers of buttons were sold.

Every little convention—or big—has a terminology all its own. Four years ago the Republicans did business in terms of conferences, whereas now it holds "pow-wows." Four years ago the Ancient Order of Polka Who Never Learn and Never Forget Anything were referred to as the "allies." Now they are amiably characterized as "burglars," or "second story specialists."

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PUBLIC OPINION HALTS PROGRESS OF THE STEAMPOLLER

Conviction Grows No Candidate Will Have Majority on First Ballot.

(Continued from First Page.)

lines that they cannot tell whether to turn first with their repair outfits.

Two days ago they had a list that showed, according to outside reports, sixteen more votes than were necessary to nominate. That list included sixteen from Iowa. That very day Life Young came along with his demand that Iowa give its solid support to Cummins, and Iowa is making a big play to do it. It will not be making a solid for Cummins, because he can't get the four delegates-at-large; they are bitter personal enemies. But most of the district delegates, it is now thought, may be lined up for the Senator. If so, that one operation will smash the Taft caucus and force a solid for Roosevelt.

But this isn't the worst of McKinley's managerial troubles. He now knows, what was intimated in this correspondence two or three days ago, that Indiana is full of dissatisfaction. The truth is there is a third candidate movement going on in Hoosierdom that proposes to take another bunch of delegates away from Taft. Reporters say that Mr. Barnes, of New York, is close to a deal with the Indiana managers who are working on this plan, and that he, also, would like to see a double caucus in Indiana. The Indiana-New York project looks to an

Fear Loss of Control.

Dangerous stuff to fool with, is this third candidate business, and the men who are carefully working it know that very well. They would be in the midst of a big program of throwing Taft right at this very minute, if they didn't fear that a movement of that sort would, in fact, precipitate and insure Roosevelt's nomination. The Roosevelt people are chiefly confident of their plan entirely whenever the third candidate talk breaks out. It all comes from the men who know Taft can win, and it all goes to Senator Dixon's mind, that is, in a word, they are afraid that a movement of that sort would, in fact, precipitate and insure Roosevelt's nomination.

The Roosevelt managers have sent a long letter to all Republican members of Congress, calling on them to use their influence in favor of Roosevelt. But there is no prospect of such a deal. The Roosevelt people are going to make up a platform of their own, and they will not be much what La Follette would want in the end. They count that La Follette will be elected by a strong progressive declaration.

More than ordinary interest attaches to the Missouri contests because Missouri is politically the most evenly divided State in the Union. Thomas K. Niedringhaus, the new member of the Republican national committee, said today:

In the last two elections the Republicans elected six State officers and the Democrats six, and of the twelve Governor Hadley was the only man who received a plurality greater than 1 per cent of his party vote.

Missouri is "essentially a Roosevelt State, and the nomination of Roosevelt will mean a continuance of Republican State government for the eighth year. That vote and the party's political future in a great State are largely tied up in what the committee seems to recognize as a contest.

Not Legitimate Contests.

"Some of them might properly be termed contests; others have not enough to entitle them to so much consideration. The contest for delegates-at-large is an example. More than 1,100 delegates (1,152 if I remember rightly), elected by their counties and the city of St. Louis, met in State convention at St. Louis, April 25. A State committee elected eight delegates for Taft and fourteen for Roosevelt made up the temporary roll of the convention. The State chairman called the convention to order. The mayor of St. Louis, a Taft man, selected by the committee, was temporary chairman. The governor of the State, a Roosevelt supporter, was made permanent chairman. The State convention elected eight delegates-at-large, and by a majority of 340 votes instructed them to vote and work for Theodore Roosevelt. There was no walkout. Not a single man bolted at that time. The next morning a dozen men in a bed room in the Planners' Hotel, declared themselves to be the convention, and selected four delegates-at-large. Most of the men present were not even delegates to the State convention and one of them, Otto F. Stifel, slept through the entire proceedings and repudiated the action of the 'convention' when he awoke. Yet these men are claiming seats in the convention."

Vote Nearly Unanimous.

"In the first district the vote for Roosevelt was so nearly unanimous that there was not anybody at the regular convention who had the face to start a rump convention. But later a few men met and declared a contest which was seriously filed here and treated as though it was a real contest.

"In the third district contests were made up in three counties. The Taft men stationed some men in the door of the convention hall with ball bats, and kept the Roosevelt supporters out of the hall until the contesting Taft delegates were seated. That led to two conventions where the three counties in contest had a full quota of delegates in the convention, but later when the

Leading Confectioners —Use Our Freezing —Salt and Flavorings because our goods are uniformly dependable. Let us serve you. Prompt delivery. Prompt consistent prices. NO CONSUMERS SUPPLIED. E. B. Earnshaw & Bro. Wholesale, 11th and M Sts. S. W.

CLERKS' PENSION AS A PLANK IN BOTH PLATFORMS

Civil Service Employees Permitted to Present Case Before Committees.

A civil service pension plank may be inserted in the Republican platform as a result of an action given yesterday by President Taft to a committee of civil service employees to go to Chicago and appear before the resolutions committee of the Republican national convention. The committee's mission will be to ask for the insertion of such a plank.

The committee will also go to Baltimore and urge the Democratic national convention to insert a civil service pension plank in its platform. No civil service employee will be asked to contribute to the expense of the committee.

The members of the committee are: Frank T. Rogers, Chicago, president United National Postoffice Clerks; Peter J. Schardt, Milwaukee, Wis., president Railway Mail Clerks; William E. Kelly, Brooklyn, N. Y., president National Association of Letter Carriers; E. H. McMahon, Savoy, Tex., president Rural Free Delivery Carriers; Ernest T. Green, Baltimore, president Supervisory Postoffice Employees; and J. William Sherford, Baltimore, Md., secretary Internal Revenue Officers.

The officers of the United States Civil Service Retirement Association, who will attend the convention, are: President, H. F. MeGrath, second vice president, Dr. M. F. James, third vice president, M. F. Gregg, treasurer, and Chairman George T. Morgan, Frank T. Rogers, Pierce M. Maher, Ross C. Keenan, Charles L. Wiegand, M. T. Finnan, and George J. Kleffner, of the executive committee.

The above committee represents 200,000 Government employees in and outside of the District of Columbia. The committee and association officers hope to have the desired plank inserted in the platforms.

SUFFRAGE PLANK OR FIGHT, SAY MILITANTS

Women Tell Republicans They Must Recognize Cause or Lose Six States.

CHICAGO, June 11.—The suffragettes have delivered an ultimatum to the Republican party: Support the cause of women's fight. "And we are now in a position to put up a real battle," declared Mrs. Katherine Waugh McCullough today.

"Unless the Republican convention adopts a suffrage plank, we will try to wipe the six suffrage States out of the Republican column. In these States where women are permitted to vote, we will concentrate our efforts to throw our support wherever we please."

"Several of our leaders have already arranged conferences with Republican chiefs."

"Of course, suffragettes are affiliated with all parties, but as the fight of women to vote at present is the paramount issue, we will undoubtedly concentrate all our strength in the party which recognizes us."

STUBBS IN HURRIED TRIP TO NEW YORK

Governor Leaves Chicago for Consultation With Colonel Roosevelt.

NEW YORK, June 11.—Gov. W. Roosevelt Stubbs, of Kansas, who has been on the firing line in Chicago for Roosevelt since the national committee began to hear the contests, today hurried into New York to tell his candidate the latest details, and the stage was set for the conference when Colonel Roosevelt reached his office from Oyster Bay.

Before talking with Roosevelt, Governor Stubbs gave no intimation of his mission, nor did the colonel tell what he expected to hear from his lieutenant. But that it was an important matter that brought Governor Stubbs post-haste to New York was apparent from the fact that his coming was unheralded from Chicago. He came on the heels of George W. Perkins, and other Roosevelt workers, who took to Sagamore Hill all the most startling intelligence from the seat of war.

Apparently in great good humor Roosevelt arrived at his office, and announced that he would remain there until 3:30 p. m., when he would go back to Oyster Bay. He made no further statement about his Chicago trip, but from the fact that he brought with him from home no luggage, it was argued by his friends that at least he would not go to Chicago today.

Barnes in Conference With Secretary Hilles

CHICAGO, June 11.—William Barnes, Jr., chairman of the New York Republican State committee, and bitter political enemy of Theodore Roosevelt, arrived in Chicago today. He went into conference at once with the Taft leaders.

For an hour he was closeted with Charles Hilles, secretary of President Taft, in Hilles' quarters at the Blackstone Hotel.

"High View"