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LADIES' SUITS WORTH TO \$35.00 OFFERED AT CHOICE OF LOT \$16.85

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Suits of Serge, Poplin, Gabardine and novelties of all kinds; a large assortment of styles and fabrics, are offered at a fraction of their every-day prices. All sizes from 16 misses to 44 ladies, are included. Really a most splendid assortment of suits at the most attractive prices. We advise you to call early as possible. Choice of values up to \$35.00, at, each. **\$16.85**

Ladies' Coats Worth Up to \$22.50 at Choice of Lot \$9.85

A Great Coat Reduction Sale of Splendid Proportions

Sport Coats, Knit Coats, Corduroy and Novelty Coats, in splendid array; also some of the staple coats that are much in demand; a variety large enough to please almost any fancy. An opportunity to get coats that conform to every latest detail of fashion, at prices that are a fraction of the regular worth. Choose from the lot, at. **\$9.85**

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A clearance of ladies' headgear that represents values extraordinary; there are both large and small shapes, trimmed in a variety of styles; both shapes and trimmings represent only first-class goods and the showing of greatest importance. Choice of the lot each. **\$2.75**

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Crepe de Chine, "Pussy Willow" Stripes, Taffeta and Novelty weaves, in a large and handsome variety of styles. Regular values are \$2.75, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Your choice from the lot at, each. **\$2.75**

Sweitzer's

WASHABLE KID GLOVES STANDARD GRADES ONLY **\$2.00**

"Adler's," "Ireland" or Trefousse Kid Gloves, in the popular washable grades now so much in demand; gray, champagne, white and black solid colors; also contrasting backs; all sizes; each. **\$2.00**



SINGERS SCORE A BIG SUCCESS

PRESENTATION OF "THE CREATION" BY THE LEWISTOWN CHORAL SOCIETY.

THE AUDIENCE IS APPRECIATIVE

That the Lewistown Choral society has attained enviable heights in the musical sphere is a fact fully affirmed by its presentation of "The Creation" at the Judith theater last evening. Two concerts by the society have preceded this one, and, while both were fine, "The Creation" surpassed them, all points considered. In the first place, Hayden's "The Creation" is one of the world's greatest oratorios, and the oratorio is accepted as one of the highest forms of musical composition. That a small and newly organized society should attempt this great work at all deserves commendation; and the fact that it was presented with such real excellence is worthy of sincere praise.

The choruses lacked but one thing, perhaps — volume. The tone quality was beautiful. When occasion required their harmonies were almost a whisper, their climaxes a superb sweep and their pauses sharp and clear cut. All this was particularly noticeable in the master chorus, "The Heavens Are Telling the Glory of God." The finish with which the choruses were trained is due, of course, to the direction of Mrs. Herbert L. Sackett. Mrs. Sackett's ability along this line has long been well known, but her achievement last evening amounted to nothing less than a personal triumph. This was a success really worthy of her talents.

A third great factor in concert last evening was the soloists. Miss Edith Foley appeared at her best in the part of Gabriel. Miss Foley has sung before Lewistown audiences many times, but it is doubtful if but few of them ever realized before the dramatic beauty and power of her voice. The audience was completely enthralled with the exquisite clarity of her tones, and her solo, "With Verdure Clad," was superb. Mrs. Arthur Prouty, who sang the part of Eve, did so with such feeling and delicacy that her lovely voice was a pure delight every moment. Richard Baker, in the part of Ariel, never sang better in any solo work he has done in this city. His voice was powerful, yet sweet and thoroughly satisfying. Irwin Holzgraf, who sang Raphael and Adam, did some splendid solo work. His voice is a rarely fine one, admirably suited to oratorio work. Oswald Lehman, who

participated in a trio, gave a very pleasing interpretation of the bass part.

The orchestra contributed notably to the success of the concert, particularly the Rev. Paul E. Meyer, at the piano, who is the official accompanist of the society. The introduction by the orchestra, in which it represents chaos before creation, was a veritable work of art, one of the best things of the evening. Members of the Choral society are:

Soprano—Mrs. G. C. Appleton, Mrs. John Atkinson, Mary D. Brown, Mrs. C. L. Covell, Trella J. Cresap, Mrs. F. F. Cunningham, Theo. Dougherty, Mrs. O. W. Freeman, Mrs. Lillian Haggenson, Alice Kinzel, Edith Lane, Mrs. Richard Lausch, Mrs. E. A. Long, Mrs. F. D. MacDonald, Maude Marks, Mrs. F. B. Miller, Mrs. Ernest Murray, Myrtle Neudikat, Mrs. Carl H. Peterson, Mrs. A. D. Prouty, Mrs. F. E. Raitt, Grace I. Rankin, Mrs. Carl Riddick, Mrs. W. J. Rupert, Henrietta von Tobel Mrs. Geo. J. Waltz.

Alto—Eleanor Alexander, Mrs. J. T. Brice, Carro C. Cook, Florence d'Auremont, Dimple Halverson, Ethlyn F. Holt, Mrs. E. J. Kane, Ruby Kirtley, Elizabeth Lisherness, Mary Marsh, Della Phillips, Mrs. Isabel R. Sarvis, Anna M. Schliedt, Mrs. Joseph M. Schmit, Mae Smith, Judith Walter, Mrs. C. L. Wentworth, Mrs. Ben V. Zook.

Tenor—Richard Baker, Rev. George Hirst, Richard Lausch, Benjamin Owen, J. E. Owen, H. L. Sackett, B. A. Turner, W. E. Vickerman.

Bass—Bernard Bidmead, Wm. Friend Day, J. A. Giltuly, J. M. Heckler, Brooke Hartman, Oswald Lehman, Walter Lehman, F. B. Miller, Harry C. Russell, E. T. Holzgraf.

HARDING IN THE CHAIR

(Continued from Page One.)

Senator Borah of Idaho and former Representative W. B. McKinley were appointed a committee to escort Mr. Harding to the platform. The Idaho delegation announced that Senator Borah was unavoidably absent, so Mr. Crane and Mr. McKinley marched up with Mr. Harding. His appearance was the signal for the first genuine outburst of applause, but it was brief and he plunged into his prepared speech, appealing for harmony, counseling the delegates that it was not a time for recrimination, but a day for reconciliation. He spoke more than an hour, referring seldom to his manuscript, and was interrupted frequently by applause and cheers as he scored the democratic administration for inefficiency, incapacity and extravagance, and declared the republican and national defense. He closed with a peroration on Americanism and republicanism, which was marked with applause lasting less than a minute.

The delegates rose to their feet, some cheered, some hats were thrown into the air and there was some waving of handkerchiefs, but they settled down quickly and the temporary chairman recognized in rapid succession speakers who offered the customary resolutions for perfecting the temporary organization.

That was quickly over with, the meeting places of the committee were announced and at 1:25 o'clock the convention was declared adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow morning. The delegates piled out into the driving rain where they found 1,000 automobiles furnished them by Mayor Thompson's reception committee waiting for them. The committeemen assembled in hotels and the resolutions committee returned later to the Coliseum to give a public hearing to any one who wanted to suggest planks in the platform. The first day's work was over quickly and comparatively quiet, with every one talking about the placid, matter-of-fact way, things had started off.

All the temporary officers will become permanent officers when the convention assembles tomorrow. That makes Senator Harding of Ohio permanent chairman. The motion to make all the temporary officers permanent in the committee on permanent organization was carried without a dissenting vote in the committee on permanent organization.

Speech of Temporary Chairman. With a plea for party reunion, for reconciliation rather than recrimination, United States Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio, in his address as temporary chairman, opened the republican national convention here today.

Asserting that the country was "worned afresh by a disappointing and distressing democratic administration," and was calling for republican relief the speaker, before undertaking to discuss political issues, appealed to the delegates to forget the differences which divided the party in 1912.

Referring to the administration's foreign policy in the European war, Senator Harding declared that it had spoken with more rhetoric than resolution. Mexican negotiations he described as the greatest fiasco in American foreign relations. He paid tribute to Americanism of foreign birth with brief reference to the few zealots who would impugn the nation's neutrality and urged a fraternity of American republics under the Monroe Doctrine. Advocating adequate national defense he charged the democratic party with having interrupted republican naval construction and he criticized the army re-organization bill. He also attacked the administration shipping bill, the effort made to extend independence to the Philippines, and made a plea for a return to the protective tariff.

"We did not do very well in making for harmony the last time we met," the chairman said in his appeal for harmony. "The country has regretted, let us forget—and make amends to our

country. We did not divide over fundamental principles, we did not disagree over a national policy. We split over methods of party procedure and preferred personalities. Let us forget the differences, and find new inspiration and new compensation in an united endeavor to restore the country. "Republican principles are in a vast majority in this country—when the banners of harmony are unfurled. We have witnessed the comeback of our party in various states. We have seen the re-enlistment of those who believe in republican doctrines, and victory has followed and rejoicing has attended. No apology has been asked, no forgiveness required. This is not a time for recrimination, it is the cry of reconstruction."

"Rededicating here and now the republican party to the progress and glory of the republic, let us bury party prejudices with the administration which our differences put in power. I do not believe there is a really reactionary republican bearing credentials to this convention. If there is, he will depart, after our deliberations, solely and proudly a republican, with heart and soul with the party spirit of 1916. And the welcome delegate who emphasizes his progressivism, is expected to do his part in making our party a reflex of the best thought and best interest of sincere commitment to the uplift and progress of the American people, thereby strengthening party purpose, instead of magnifying individual belief, and he, too, will find new rejoicing in being a republican. No party can endure which is not progressive."

The world at war, preparedness, and America's foreign relations served as the basis for the senator's first discussion of the issues. The enormity of the war in Europe, the tidal wave of distress and disaster, new wonders and new hindrances in commerce had utterly changed economic conditions, and "these have attended embarrassments in American foreign relations," he said, "as difficult as those which the individual citizen experiences whose every neighbor is involved in deadly quarrel."

"Everything is abnormal except the depleted condition of the federal treasury, which is characteristic of democratic control," he said, "and the facility of the administration for writing varied notes without effective notice." Amid these conditions America, he asserted, had been singled out for leadership among the neutral powers, "but the administration at Washington spoke with more rhetoric than resolution, and we came to realize that the warring powers soon came to the own conscientious convictions of American rights. 'STRAIGHT AHEAD' shall be the command, and when peace comes the sober judgment of the world will exalt us ever higher and higher as a people strong in heart and noble in the espousal of justice and justice's humanity, we shall have a lofty place in the great reconstruction, and

Europe. Beginning with Americanism he traced it back to Independence days when there were Americans from Great Britain, from Germany, from France and southern Europe who made a common cause. Since that time, he said, America's gates had swung in an obligation of new-world sponsorship and old-world relationship. Our party who violate our neutrality do not, and can not, impugn the loyalty of the body which adds to the swelling chorus of 'My Country, 'Tis of Thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'"

Expressing reluctance to speak of the division of American sentiment relating to foreign affairs, Senator Harding discussed briefly the Mexican problem. "It must be said, for the truth's sake and clearer understanding, we have hungered in vain for that unflinching Americanism at Washington which is needed to exalt the American soul," he declared. There is no geographic modification of American rights. "They are the same in Mexico that they are on the high seas, they are the same in Europe that they are in Asia, and are sacred everywhere, and the American spirit demands their fullest protection."

"Whatever the ultimate solution may be, history will write Mexico as the title to the humiliating recital of the greatest fiasco in our foreign relations. Uncertainty, instability, Mexican contempt and waning self-respect, will be recorded in every chapter, and the pitiable story of sacrificed American lives and the destruction of lawfully held American property will emphasize the mistaken policy of watchful waiting and wobbling warfare."

"Under the pretext of non-interference the democratic administration miserably meddled. In the name of peace that same administration encouraged revolution, and the cost of American sacrifices was charged to needless war on Huerta, where the real American expenditures required only the voice of authority demanding protection to American rights. The unbiased critic will recite that the democratic administration first coddled Villa as a patriot, then chased him as a bandit."

Respecting America's course with Europe the temporary chairman asserted that no political party could draw a "variable chart for our ship of state amid Europe's warring ambitions."

we reasonably may hope to see this mighty republic again ministering to the re-establishment of peace and all its precious blessings."

In connection with foreign affairs, the senator also discussed widened relationships of the United States, declaring that if this government is to urge the world's attention to international justice and to become the agency of a progressive civilization it "must assume the responsibilities of influence and example and accept the burdens of enlarged participation. The cloistered life is not possible to the potential man or the potential nation. Moreover, the Monroe doctrine, stronger for a century's maintenance, fixes an obligation of new-world sponsorship and old-world relationship. Our part must not be dictatorial, it must be trusted leadership in a fraternity of American republics."

The senator declared America had been negligent concerning its own defense and had been dwelling in fancied rather than real security and should heed the "warning in bleeding Europe." Republicans, he said, believed in adequate national defense. The democratic party, he insisted, interrupted when the republicans were building to high rank among the naval powers.

"I shall not say that it is ours to have the greatest navy in the world," said the senator, "but noting the elimination of distance and the passing of one-time isolation, we ought to have a navy that fears none in the world, and can say anything and anywhere—these are American rights and must be respected."

"There are manifest differences about our developments for military defense," he continued. "The president made a trip from the coast to the valley of the Missouri to tell the American people the need of preparedness. It might have been more seemly to tell the story to congress, for that body was in session and empowered to act, and seemingly ever ready to testify obedience. However, congress undertook to provide an army or defense and the majority wobbled between pacification and preparedness until the republican minority in the senate put something real in the pending measure. We republicans made a rational response to the call of the land, but democratic insufficiency and inefficiency are recorded in the conference-amended act, and a federal nitrate plant to supply powder to patriots and pap to the paternalists and federal fertilizer to the farmers in competition with private enterprise is the great constructive offering of a democratic majority."

America, the senator said, proclaimed justice and loved peace, "and we are not too proud to fight for them." Turning to economics the senator pleaded for a return to the protective tariff policy. He chose, he said, "the economic policy which sends the American workmen to the savings banks rather than the soup houses."

BUTTE STRIKE A WAITING AFFAIR

BUTTE, June 7.—In the official organ of the striking labor unions it was stated today that the unions have knowledge that the Silver Bow Employers' association is making arrangements to have the union leaders thrown into jail on trumped up charges. The employers' association tonight issued a statement denying this charge and declaring it to be false and without foundation in fact.

The strike has taken the form of a waiting affair. The teamsters' union has issued a declaration that it will strike next Monday, June 12, and the employers have taken the attitude that the unions have taken and are taking the initiative and the employers make no movement until the unions act. It is not known just how the employers will try to meet the situation when the teamsters go out. This will affect the hauling of fuel, of milk and of general freight delivery about the city.

Yuan Shi-kai had been ill for several days with stomach trouble, which was followed by a nervous breakdown. Uremia was said to be the direct cause of death.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA IS DEAD

PEKING, June 6.—(12 noon.)—Yuan Shi-kai, president of the Chinese republic, died today. Premier Tuan Ch'i-jui immediately advised Lai Yuen-hung, the vice president, of his succession to the presidency.

Yuan Shi-kai had been ill for several days with stomach trouble, which was followed by a nervous breakdown. Uremia was said to be the direct cause of death.

Quiet prevails today in the capital. The death of the president apparently solves the heated political problem. Lai Yuen-hung's succession to the presidency meets the demands of the leaders in the southern provinces.

Yuan Shi-kai died at 1 o'clock in the palace, surrounded by his wives and older children. Rumors that he committed suicide are stoutly denied by high officials.

The commandants of the guards of legations, including the German and Austrian, met today and discussed the situation here, coming to the decision that rioting was unlikely. Lai Yuen-hung will take the presidential oath tomorrow. Lai Yuen-hung, who becomes president of China in the regular course of events, would remain in office until October of next year, when the term of five years for which Yuan Shi-kai was elected will expire. Owing to disturbed political conditions, however, his tenure of office is uncertain. Long before Yuan Shi-kai was widely known abroad he had been accepted by the Manchus, the Chinese, and the foreigners in China as a coming man.