

PARTY UNITY IS URGED BY SEN. W. G. HARDING

G. O. P. Temporary Chairman Asks the Delegates to Forget 1912, WORK TOGETHER FOR UNITED STATES Attacks Administration Shipping Bill and Boosts High Tariff.

Chicago, June 7.—With a plea for party re-union, for reconsecration 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 "wearing a fresh 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 reference to the few zealots who would impugn the nation's neutrality and urged a fraternity of American Republic under the Monroe Doctrine. Advocating adequate national defense he charged the Democratic party with having interrupted Republican naval construction and he criticized the temporary chairman's reference to the course with Mexico and with 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 inward to the foreign-born and "they are an inseparable and important and valued part of our American citizenship, and the few zealots of any origin who violate our neutrality do not and can not, impugn the loyalty or the American patriotism of that great body which adds to the swelling chorus of 'My country 'tis of thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'"

"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 greeted, let us forget—and make amendments 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."

Republicans in Majority.—"Republicans 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-entertainment 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 the time for recrimination, it is the day of reconsecration."

"Rededicating here and now the Republican party to the progress and glory of the republic, let us bury party prefixes with the administration which our differences put in power. I do not believe there is a really reactionary Republican hearing credentials to this convention. If there is, he will depart, after our deliberations, sojourn and proudly a Republican, with heart aglow with the party spirit of 1912. 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 intent 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."

Preparedness Discussed.—"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 know that the official American voice lacked the volume of determined expression that once demanded international heed, and we lacked

AT THE CHICAGO CONVENTIONS WITH ART YOUNG



the strength and confidence in our own defenses." In the discussion of foreign relations the temporary chairman made particular reference to Americanism, to the course with Mexico and with 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 inward to the foreign-born and "they are an inseparable and important and valued part of our American citizenship, and the few zealots of any origin who violate our neutrality do not and can not, impugn the loyalty or the American patriotism of that great body which adds to the swelling chorus of 'My country 'tis of thee, Sweet Land of Liberty.'"

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MUST NAME RIGHT MAN SAYS ROBBINS

Keynote Speech of Bull Moose Convention Is Defiant

READY TO FACE ANOTHER DEFEAT

Lay Claim to Being Second Party of the United States of America.

Chicago, June 7.—The keynote address of the progressive party's national convention here today, delivered by Raymond Robbins of Chicago as temporary chairman, asserted in vigorous terms:

1. That the progressives will stand by the announcement made by the national committee last January that the party will join the republicans if the latter nominates for president a man true to progressive principles;
2. That the principle, however, is greater than the party, and if need be the progressives will go on alone;
3. That preparedness is the paramount issue of the campaign; and
4. That Theodore Roosevelt is the man of the hour.

"What this country needs now is a MAN," announced Mr. Robbins. In the course of his speech he said: "Now as we are met again in national convention there comes to us once more a common knowledge that in 1912 we sounded forth a trumpet that shall never call retreat. And we know that we are here to write a record that shall witness alike to the faint-hearted and the skeptical and to the great army still faithful to the cause, the air vision is yet undimmed and that our standards have not been furled."

"But we should solemnly warn all those of an easy and accommodating political virtue that we will not surrender principle nor make unworthy compromise to gain a meaningless and selfish political victory. We would rather face possible defeat fighting for our cause than to seek assured victory through moral treason to those high principles and heroic souls that combined to make us the second party of this nation in 1912. The 4,200,000 voters who followed our leader and espoused our cause can be augmented to a majority perhaps more easily under united banners, but if need be the progressive standard will go forward alone. We cannot believe that a rule or ruin faction will dominate the political machinery of the historic party of Lincoln and that they will prefer personal defeat and national degradation to acceptance of the foremost leadership of the nation. But in this day and hour it should be made plain that the choice is in our hands and that the judgment of the people will be upon our heads."

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5,000 Women Participate in Monster Parade at the Chicago Convention

Defying a heavy rainstorm, driven by a cold, west wind, 5,000 women today marched in the parade of the National Equal Suffrage association, giving an unprecedented demonstration of loyalty to the cause for which they are fighting—Women's vote.

Lead by the police, and accompanied by a number of bands, the women marched two miles through the downtown business district to the Coliseum to present their argument for the ballot to the convention.

Notwithstanding the demoralizing condition of the weather, thousands of people lined Michigan boulevard, the main course, and cheered the marchers as they battled against rain and wind.

The paraders disbanded at the doors of the Coliseum and thronged the buildings, cheering and applauding the officers of the association.

The parade was divided into ten sections, composing suffragists from practically every state in the union, college girls, members of clubs, trade unions, society women and working women and girls.

Large banners bearing inscriptions for Women's vote and others urging the support of men named as prospective candidates for the Republican convention being held here, were carried at the head of the various sections. The Roosevelt supporters were in the majority.

The white column in a long line spreading across the avenue 16 abreast, with fluttering yellow banners and bands of martial music, was one of the picturesque demonstrations of Convention week. Along the line of march of 20 blocks the street was cleared and decorated with yellow and white bunting. Outer Grant Park, from which the marchers emerged, was the reviewing area. In the reviewing stand the national officers of the organization, who left the line of march at that point, Governor Dunne of Illinois, legislators and other invited guests were located.

Before noon the women, thousands of them from out of town, began gathering. With the blowing of a bugle, the grand marshal of the parade, Mrs. Kellogg Fairbank of Chicago, took her place on the viaduct that leads into Michigan boulevard. Escorted by platoons of policemen and police-women, she led the line into the boulevard and south toward the Coliseum.

As honorary aids to the grand marshal, 16 of the distinguished suffragists of the country, among them Mrs. Joseph T. Eowen, Mrs. H. Mary Wilmarth, Miss Mary McDowell, Mrs. Raymond Robbins, Miss Katherine B. Davis, Miss Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Julius Rosenwald, Mrs. Catherine Waugh McCulloch, and Mrs. Lambert O. Wile appeared. The personal aids, who are active suffrage workers in Chicago, came next. The first band in the procession will be that of the progressive national convention, loaned for the purpose.

Automobiles carrying pioneer suffragists were the only vehicles in

Double Crosses Everywhere as the Fierce Battle Rages Over Presidential Nomination

By STAFF CORRESPONDENT. Chicago, Ill., June 7.—At the sign of the Double Cross!

A prominent progressive leader says that if the regular republican convention should nominate Hughes the progressives would accept him. He didn't say this for publication and he didn't say it to a reporter. He said it to an ambassador of the Old Guard sent to negotiate about possible terms of peace.

But if I should give the name of the progressive leader that said this he would instantly deny that he ever said it, or thought of saying it. He would deny that the progressives under any circumstances could, would or should tolerate the name of Hughes. He would say these things with solemn imprecations and loud noise as if he himself believed in his denial. And he would denounce me seven ways as a liar and a low person, and all the other politicians that knew he said that thing would also deny it and denounce me, because I should be transgressing the good old rules of the game and giving the inside of the outside things.

And yet all of them would know that I was but telling the truth. Conventions like this pleasantly illustrate the fact that politics has its own code of morals, and is "hoc signa vices" is the double cross.

There is a man here that is in charge of one of the big and actual booms—no cold storage boomlet, but the real thing—and he doesn't care any more for the success of the man he is booming than he cares for Pharaoh's nephew. He talks—for publication—with fire and spirit about the superior virtues and merits of his man, talks more than anybody else and has a hair trigger tongue, and it is perfectly well known that at any minute he would throw his idol overboard and take somebody else.

All the newspaper men know this. If any of them should print it he would denounce them as record-breaking liars. And yet he would know and everybody else on the inside would know that they were telling the truth.

Some of the superheated boomers have been making capital by yelling for the old ticket, Roosevelt, and Fairbanks, saying "talk Fairbanks would accept the second place. This, of course, tends to knock the Fairbanks boom cold. Nobody stops to bother with an alleged candidate for president if he is also a real candidate for vice president. Some of the Fairbanks crowd loyally fought this by saying—what is the fact—that Fairbanks wouldn't touch the second place on any ticket. And some of the others let the thing go on, it seemed to suit them well enough to

see their man knifed while they stood by and with smug faces parroted praises. Merely the double cross! About one-third of the ostensible Roosevelt boomers here don't really want Roosevelt any more than they want Alkali Ike. They say they do, but so far back as last January some of them were quietly arranging for the principal delegations that they should be handpicked against the Colonel, and there is every indication now that they didn't overlook anything at that job.

For instance, on January 16 there was exhibited in New York a list of the delegates that would be chosen at the Illinois primaries two months later, and when the primaries were over only two names had to be changed. And the persons that had that list were meantime giving the Colonel some of the gladder glad hands ever known in the state of New York.

You may have noticed in the front rank of the Roosevelt choir more than one earnest voice that until lately had but verjuiced words for the Colonel and now singeth his praise till the cows come home. These portents may have disturbed you, as not being in nature. Be not alarmed. In a national convention there is nothing to compel the politician and the hand to do any team work, and sweet words are useful when quietly feeling for a victim's fifth rib.

Of course, some persons in our highest financial circles are on the level when they say they want Roosevelt, and some are not. Some say they want him because to say that gives them a better chance to spike him unobserved.

These things are part of the game. Nobody need be depressed nor annoyed by them. They belong to politics just as a cue belongs to billiards. The old Roman emperor saw the cross in the sky as a sign of victory. The experienced politician likewise sees the cross, but it isn't confined to the sky and is always doubled. It doesn't mean victory to him. It just means that once more he is getting the kibosh.

A close personal friend of Roosevelt, who was with him on his recent tour, says that the Colonel wants the nomination this year more than he ever wanted anything in all his life. In view of the extraordinary promises of support he has had from strange, weird sources, he is dead sure he is going to get it.

Possibly when the convention is over he may be interested in trying off the covers of his vote and content plat with the double crosses that are now affording entertainment and instruction to many a casual observer.

Story Told by Bulletins

Chicago, June 7.—Bulletin No. 1.—It has been raining the past 24 hours and this morning a high northwest gale has been blowing and the impenetrable weather has an appreciable effect on the crowds on the streets approaching the convention hall.

Bulletin No. 2, 10:50 a. m.—The hall is decorated in white and gold with a border of national colors; the delegates seated are divided into four sections. Directly in front of the speakers stand the delegates from New York, Ohio and Illinois.

Bulletin No. 3, 11:48 a. m.—Republican convention was called to order at 11:30 a. m. by Chairman Hilles of the national committee. Progressive convention will open at noon.

Bulletin No. 4, 12:15 p. m.—As Uncle Joe Cannon and Wm. J. Bryan meet in the press stand, the crowd cheered. The hall is now nearly filled.

Bulletin No. 5, 12:30 p. m.—Chauncey De Pew is enthusiastically cheered as he takes his seat in the front row in the New York delegation. Another outburst greets Senator Penrose as he enters.

Bulletin No. 6, 12:45 p. m.—The national committee is greeted and applauded as he starts the reading of the roll of the convention.

Bulletin No. 7, 1:00 p. m.—The Michigan delegates enter the hall in a body carrying a banner inscribed "Roosevelt in 1912 carried Michigan by 60,000; this year we'll give him 100,000." Great cheering.

Bulletin No. 8, 1:30 p. m.—Secretary Reynolds concludes the reading of the official minutes. Much confusion. Chairman Hilles presents the name of Senator Warren G. Harding of Ohio as the choice of the national committee for temporary chairman. No other nominations are made.

Bulletin No. 9, 1:30 p. m.—Convention adjourned until 11:00 a. m. tomorrow, upon motion of State Senator Brown of New York.

SOME OF THE "BIG NOISES" TO BE SEEN AT REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

