

G. O. P. PLANS MEET

REPUBLICANS MAY CALL NATIONAL CONVENTION TO REHABILITATE PARTY.

TO GET IN FIGHTING TRIM

Those Favoring the Convention Are Anxious to Take Action Such as Will Bring the Progressives Back Into the Fold.

By GEORGE CLINTON.

Washington.—In the keeping of the executive committee of the Republican national committee is the answer to the question as to whether or not the Republican party shall hold a rehabilitation convention in the near future. The executive committee has been called by Chairman Hill to meet here on May 24, to take such matters as may be properly brought before it. The chief matter is that of ordering a regular national party convention for the purpose of considering ways and means to put the old organization back on its feet and to make it able to present a fighting front to the Democratic enemy one year from next fall, and three years from next fall.

Senators Cummins, Borah, Bristow, and some other progressive Republicans of national note recently conferred in Chicago with a view of considering the question of party rehabilitation and to establish tentative plans for approaching the national executive committee with a view to securing its sanction for a Republican convention in the fall. Such a convention must be a regularly ordained gathering, called as all party national conventions are called by the national committee, and with a full representation of delegates based upon the allotment made for the different states in the past.

Above All Other Things.

The Republicans who are in favor of a national convention want one thing above all other things. Their desire is to get the Progressives back into the party. They say they believe that if a convention is held and southern representation in future conventions is cut down, and if the principle of presidential primaries is endorsed, many of the new party men who voted the Roosevelt-Johnson ticket last year will come back into the Republican fold. The leaders of the Progressive party in Washington say that there is not the slightest fear on their part that any formidable number of their party men will be found ready to go back to Republicanism, even if the convention is held, decides to change the southern representation, to declare for presidential primaries and to do other things for which the Progressives have stood from the first.

When one talks with the Progressive leaders here he finds that they think a Republican convention is bound to fall of its purposes. Not only, they say, because the Progressives cannot be brought back into the fold, but because of the lukewarmness towards the convention idea of a large part of the old party's conservative members.

If the Republican convention is called the delegates will be obliged to take into consideration a number of things other than those enumerated, if they are to succeed in winning the Progressives back. It is held in Washington that there is a bare chance that the Progressives might accept fellowship once more in the old party if the proposed convention should adopt an actual platform of principles like the one which was adopted at the Progressive convention in Chicago last August.

Must Be Converted.

The progressive Republicans who are chiefly instrumental in trying to secure the calling of a convention, find themselves today under the necessity of discovering ways and means of converting their conservative brethren to their way of thinking on the convention plan.

Some of the conservatives look kindly on the convention plan, and if they join with the progressive Republicans their influence may outweigh that of the others, and the convention probably will be called. Those of the old-line Republicans who are in sympathy with the convention plan say the Republican party has much to gain and nothing to lose by a convention, and that the condition of the party can be no worse after a "get-together" gathering than it is at present.

The Republicans, therefore, seem to be split into three factions on the convention plan, the progressive brethren who are urgent in approval of the plan, the old-liners who prefer to wait for Democratic mistakes to bring about salvation, and the other old-liners who think the convention can do no harm, but who are not perfectly enthusiastic about it. If the Republicans are going to wait for the Democratic party to make mistakes which will bring the old organization back into power, they must focus their attention on President Wilson, for today it is said in Washington he is the Democratic party. Other Democrats may think that they are leaders, but the trend of events during the last two months makes most party men say that the Capital "L" Leader is Woodrow Wilson.

Society and Politics.

The wife of a United States senator said to some friends the other day: "Washington is more interested in society than it is in politics." In a measure the senator's wife spoke the truth, and she undoubtedly thought

she was telling the full truth, but if society is of more interest in Washington than politics the interest in it must be "artesian deep," for politics even more than legislation holds the attention of men who come here in official capacity, and in many cases it also holds the attention of their wives.

Society is interesting, so it is said, to people everywhere, and so Washington is no exception to the general rule, but this much must be said about the capital of the nation—here the social season is longer than it is in any other city of the land. The minute that the president of the United States returns from his summer outing Washington society wakes up to remain awake until the president leaves for the mountains or seashore, or wherever it is that he elects to spend his vacation. Virtually there has been no short session of congress since the year of the Jamestown exposition, for while actually there have been several short sessions they have been followed immediately by extra sessions to discuss the tariff, reciprocity and whatnot, and as a consequence congress virtually has been in session for some years from early in December until late in the summer.

Wilson Lawn Parties.

Just now the president and Mrs. Wilson are giving a series of afternoon parties in the White House grounds, to which literally "the elect of every nation" are invited. These afternoon affairs in the great grounds outlying the White house to the south are pleasant, picturesque and in some ways unique. All the members of the diplomatic service of the foreign countries with their wives, daughters and sisters are invited. With them come the army and the navy officers with the women of their households, and with them come the cabinet officers, the senators, the representatives and the higher officials of all the departments with their wives, daughters and sisters.

Lawn parties are the fashion in Washington in the spring and early summer. Why should they not be? When one goes on top of the Washington monument he looks down on a forested city, for the capital is so filled with trees of spreading and luxuriant foliage that the city streets, and in many instances the buildings, are covered with a green mantle. Every known tree which will grow in this latitude has been planted in Washington, and the place is unique in its "tree assemblage." Many of the houses of the city have spacious grounds which offer tempting settings for afternoon receptions.

Elaborate Park Plans.

The west end of Potomac park has been selected as the most fitting place for the proposed Memorial to Abraham Lincoln. Former Senator Shelby M. Cullom of Illinois, who has been in public life and for the most part in public office since the day before Lincoln was elected president, is chairman of the commission which has the work of erecting the memorial in charge. Senator Cullom will stay in Washington, except for short vacations, until he sees completed the great structure to be erected in honor of a man whom he knew intimately, officially and permanently.

Potomac park, sometimes called Potomac drive, is in part a new creation. The drive proper takes its course along the north bank of the river. The view over the Potomac to the Virginia hills is unbroken and some enthusiastic ones have pronounced it matchless. It certainly is appealing.

The river is broad, and from its southwestern shore rise the heights of Arlington, and beyond them the heights of the greater Virginia hills, still well wooded in spite of the lumberman's money temptation to the owners to sacrifice their maples and their century-old oaks. The trees of Arlington are under government protection, while sentiment alone guards the forest treasures of the farther hills.

From the capitol westward, south of Pennsylvania avenue, runs the Mall. It is probable that in time the whole reservation will be known as Potomac Park. The Washington monument, worthy in the magnificence of its height and in its simplicity, rises from an embankment about two-thirds of the way from the capitol to the west end of the pleasure ground, where the Lincoln Memorial probably is to stand.

Cut Out the Unsightly.

The experts of the forest service have safeguarded the trees, some of which have lived for a hundred years or more within the grounds. Going from the capitol westward, the Potomac is on the left, and the unsightly buildings on the south side of the avenue are on the right. Within a few years all of these buildings will have disappeared, and where feed stores, harness shops and lumber yards are today there will be trees and flowers and buildings of marble or granite built after the "manner of heart" of the best architects in the United States.

Already several new government structures have been erected in the territory which one day will be given over entirely to park purposes. It is grateful to be able to write that there will be no necessity for the destruction of these new government buildings. They do no violence to the beauty of the developing plan.

The new National Museum is a noble structure and the partly built new agricultural department building is a worthy companion of the museum. The old Smithsonian institution and the old agricultural building still stand. Architecturally speaking, the Smithsonian has much to commend it. It is of a type centuries tried, and with its ivy-covered walls it has an abiding attraction. It is probable, however, that this building must go, for its position is such as to break the park's continuity.

MORE VIGOROUS

ENFORCEMENT OF SUNDAY CLOSING LAWS URGED UPON COMMISSIONERS OF CITY.

By Ministerial Association Frowned Upon By Mayor Cassidy, Who Acted As Spokesman.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Lexington, Ky.—A committee from the Lexington Ministerial association, which called upon the mayor and board of commissioners to urge a more vigorous enforcement of the law requiring the suspension of business on the Sabbath, met with little encouragement, being told by Mayor J. E. Cassidy, who acted as spokesman for the board, that he and the commissioners thought that the Sabbath was as well observed in Lexington now as could reasonably be expected.

Rev. O. J. Chandler asked that the grocery stores, barber shops, moving picture shows, soda water stands and drug stores, except for prescription purposes, be closed on Sunday. The committee took the position that these lines of business were not strictly a work of necessity, as contemplated in the law, but were conducted for financial gain, and therefore should be stopped, as they are in violation of the Sabbath day. In reply, Mayor Cassidy, speaking for himself and the board of commissioners, stated that the saloons are closed on Sunday, that the groceries and barber shops closed at 10 a. m., and that the picture shows do not open until 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and afford legitimate amusement, entertainment and instruction to the general public. He said that he and the commission were in favor of the picture shows running on Sunday, as they afforded proper entertainment. He added that he and the commissioners were not in favor of blue laws in Lexington.

PLANT BEDS ARE SCRAPED

Madisonville, Ky.—On the farm of D. N. Lamb, near Richmond, in the western part of the county, over 200 yards of plant beds were scraped. Mr. Lamb was summoned before the grand jury, which is in session, and said he feared the parties while they were committing their depredations, but thought it was some of his calves in the field and paid no attention to it, but when he went to his plant beds the next morning he found the following written on a card: "Hill Billies work. Do you think it good? You talk a little too much, but your hand has said more. Second Night Riders." Mr. Lamb has been outspoken against the destroyers of plant beds.

PROTESTANTS AT VERSAILLES.

Versailles, Ky.—The annual council of the Protestant Episcopal church for the diocese of Lexington (which comprises all of Eastern Kentucky) will be held in Versailles on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, June 10-12. Between 75 and 100 delegates will be in attendance. Bishop L. B. Burton will deliver his annual address Tuesday afternoon, and the opening sermon will be preached by Dean W. W. Massey, of Christ Church cathedral, Lexington. On Wednesday night the council will be entertained at a banquet at Margaret college.

LEXINGTON SELECTED.

Shelbyville, Ky.—The 75th annual meeting of the grand encampment of Odd Fellows of Kentucky, in session here, elected the following officers: Grand patriarch, C. A. Nelson, Louisville; grand high priest, C. E. Cook, Middlesboro; grand senior warden, Schuler Hall, Somerset; grand junior warden, Wilder Dupuy, Frankfort; grand scribe, R. G. Elliott; grand member, B. J. Durham; grand representative, W. H. Cox, Louisville. Lexington was chosen as the next meeting place.

STUDENTS ARE WARDED "K'S."

Lexington, Ky.—The following men have been awarded "K's" for track work at state university this year: L. L. Arnold, Owensboro; C. E. Blevins, Oingsville; J. E. Byers, Ghent; Philip Garman, Lexington; J. H. Hogrefe, Independence; G. C. Lewis, London; A. Roth, Louisville; B. Roth, Louisville; G. R. Smith, Central City; W. J. Sandford, Covington, and H. C. Williams, Bedford. In order to win a "K" a man must represent the university in an intercollegiate track meet and win five or more points.

SAN JOSE SCALE KILLS.

Bedford, Ky.—The peach trees of this section are being killed by the San Jose scale and curl leaf. Large orchards are going to the bad under these conditions. Among the heaviest losers are B. H. Stewart and Claude B. Terrell.

HOMEOPATHS ELECT.

Louisville, Ky.—Dr. Theodore H. Hollinshead, of Louisville, was elected president of the Kentucky State Homeopathic Medical society at the closing session of the 28th annual meeting of that body at The Seelbach. There was no opposition to him. He succeeds Dr. J. S. Lehmann, of Midway. The other officers are: Vice president, Dr. Mary E. Hopkins, of Louisville; secretary, Dr. H. P. Fischbach, of Newport, and treasurer, Dr. W. C. Hayden of Wallonia.

INQUIRY INTO MENTAL STATE.

Louisville, Ky.—Proceedings have been instituted both in Cambridge, Mass., and Louisville for an inquiry into the mental condition of Mrs. Ellen Lewis Lane, widow of Maj. H. M. Lane, who for many years was a leading attorney at the local bar and a man of affairs. Mrs. Lane is reported to have an income from property valued at \$100,000 or more, all of which is in Louisville and Jefferson county. She now is residing in Cambridge, Mass., with her daughter, Mrs. Anita L. Andonegul, who caused the proceedings to be filed against her mother in Cambridge, alleging she is not capable of managing her affairs. Mrs. Lane has been in Cambridge since last July. Mrs. Ellen Lane Ogilvie, of this city, a daughter of Mrs. Lane, by her attorney, Judge William Krieger, has instituted proceedings in the Jefferson circuit court, seeking to have her mother declared incompetent to handle her estate.

SONS OF CONFEDERATES.

Cadiz, Ky.—Judge G. B. Bingham, of this county, has been appointed commander of the Second brigade of the Kentucky division of Sons of Confederate Veterans. The appointment was made by Commander Andrew M. Sea, Jr., of Louisville, and embraces the following counties in Western Kentucky: Logan, Christian, Todd, Hopkins, Daviess, Union, Webster, Caldwell, Trigg, McCracken, Marshall, Calloway, Graves, Carlisle, Ballard, Fulton and Hickman. Judge Bingham is the son of the late Jabez Bingham, of this county, who was a major in the confederate army. He was for 18 years county judge of Trigg county and is now general secretary of the Planters' Protective association.

BARBOURVILLE IS CHOSEN.

Williamsburg, Ky.—The state G. A. R. encampment adjourned after a two days' session. About 300 delegates were present. W. L. Hughes, of Owensboro, was elected commander. Barbourville was selected for the next meeting. Mrs. Sallie Hanson was elected department president of the Woman's Relief corps, and Mrs. Mary H. Dodge, secretary. Both live at Bureau. After the business sessions were over there was a parade of the veterans. Several orders led by home bands marched to the court house yard, where a barbecue had been prepared for 500 persons.

NEW KENTUCKY POSTMASTERS.

Frankfort, Ky.—Kentucky postoffice appointments confirmed by the senate were: J. M. Richardson, Glasgow; Coney Kitchen Lewis, Grayson; John H. Grimes, Harrodsburg; Morgan Kuykendall, Keokuk; W. G. O'Harra, Williamstown; Sandy Cook Smith's Grove. The president nominated Kentucky postmasters as follows: Livermore, E. F. Thomasson; Lawrenceburg, Jordan S. Crossfield; Olive Hill, D. B. Fields.

COVINGTONIANS TO BE HEARD.

Covington, Ky.—The state railroad commission has set for hearing June 4, in Frankfort, the Covington railroad station facilities case and the petition of the L. & N. to discontinue train stops at Coleman Heights and Decoursey. A half dozen protests have been filed by citizens of these two places. Complaint has been filed of overcharges on grain from Louisville and Lexington to Aden by G. W. Wilson against the C. & O.

PLAN MANY NEW CHURCHES.

Louisville, Ky.—The launching of a new church extension movement, by which it is hoped to place churches in towns and communities of Kentucky that now are without them, and pleas for greater missionary work in the church, occupied the attention of the delegates to the eighty-fifth annual council of the Protestant Episcopal Church, diocese of Kentucky. Inclement weather resulted in a small attendance at the sessions.

BISHOPAL COUNCIL ELECTS.

Louisville, Ky.—John Jacob Saunders was re-elected secretary and registrar of the Episcopal Council, diocese of Kentucky, and Isham Bridges was re-elected treasurer. The following deputies to the national convention were appointed: Ministers, J. G. Minnigerode, D. C. Wright, G. C. Abbott, C. E. Cratt; laymen, William A. Robinson, John J. Saunders, R. W. Covington and James E. Rankin.

JERRY COMBS ACQUITTED.

Hazard, Ky.—After being out only ten minutes a jury in the Perry circuit court acquitted Jerry Combs, indicted for the killing of Lee White on Grapevine two years ago. According to the testimony White went to Combs' house while drinking and used abusive language, supplemented with shots from his gun. The incident ended with his fatal wounding.

BROTHER SHOTS SISTER.

Glasgow, Ky.—Jewell Lane, 16 years old, accidentally shot and killed his 15-year-old sister at the home of their father, J. F. Lane, a merchant, at Mudlick. The boy was sitting near a doorway that opened on a porch. He sighted at a mark in the yard and just as he pulled the trigger his sister stepped in the way, receiving the discharge from the shot gun in the side of her head. The boy is reported as crazed over the accident and unable to make a statement.

BALKAN ALLIES IN DEATH STRIFE

Greeks and Bulgarians Resume Battle Over Spoils of Recent Conflict.

HELENIC KING NOW ON SCENE

Mexican Rebels Cut Off Republic's Capital—Insurgents Fortify Themselves on Railway, Restricting Train Operations.

London, May 26.—Severe fighting has been resumed between the Greek and the Bulgarian troops in the vicinity of Saloniki. The infantry and artillery of both forces are hotly engaged near that city, according to dispatches received here from Athens. The dispatches refer to the situation as having become "extremely grave."

When the last message was sent, King Constantine of Greece, who had just arrived at Saloniki with the general staff of the Greek army, was endeavoring to arrange a neutral zone between the two armies.

Mexico City Cut Off by Rebels.

Mexico City, May 26.—By cutting the main line of the National railway a short distance north of San Luis Potosai and the line from San Luis Potosai to Tampico the rebels have restricted the operation of the railway to a radius of 150 miles from the capital northward.

As a result of the concentration of the rebels on the San Luis-Tampico line it appears certain that the company will be unable to obtain fuel oil in sufficient quantities for the operation of even military and passenger trains for more than a few days. Besides hampering the government's troop movements this will place a large area in the central portion of the republic in a state of semi-seige.

Prices of commodities are rapidly increasing in the capital. Reports from interior towns show conditions much worse. The federals were defeated in an attempt to dislodge the rebels from the San Luis Potosai-Tampico line.

Will Attack Matamoros.

Matamoros, Mexico, May 26.—Two hundred and fifty rebels, the vanguard of Gen. Lucio Blanco's forces, have reached La Rosita, ten miles west of this city. An attack on Matamoros is expected.

Americans Are Arrested.

Bisbee, Ariz., May 26.—William H. Brophy, general manager of the Phelps Dodge Mercantile company, with stores in Arizona, New Mexico and Mexico, and F. E. Coles, assistant manager, were held to answer in the United States court on a charge of conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws. Brophy, who is one of the wealthiest men in southern Arizona, and his assistant, are charged with having sold 90,000 rounds of ammunition to L. J. Perez, constitutionalist consul at Naco, Arizona; General Bracamonte of the Sonora state troops and Comisario Martinez of Naco, Sonora.

The arrests followed the action of the United States line riders in intercepting large shipments of ammunition.

ADMIRAL'S PROTEST IS VAIN

Navy Order Changing "Port" and "Starboard" to "Right" and "Left" Will Stand.

Washington, May 26.—Although Rear Admiral Cameron McR. Winslow protested against the use of "right" and "left" instead of "port" and "starboard," in giving orders to the helmsmen in the navy, Secretary Daniels has announced that the change, which he recently ordered, would stand. Admiral Winslow based his protest upon the similarity of sounds of the words "right" and "left" when given as orders in a strong breeze. The general board, to which Secretary Daniels referred the protest, did not agree with the admiral, however, and recommended that the change stand.

MIKADO SURE TO RECOVER

Condition Continues to Improve, Heart Action Strong, and Patient Maintains Cheerfulness.

Tokyo, May 26.—The condition of Emperor Yoshihito continues to improve. The physicians in attendance declare themselves confident that he will recover from the attack of pneumonia. His majesty is cheerful. He takes nourishment regularly, and his heart action is strong. Count Chiaki Watanabe, the imperial master of ceremonies, read to the emperor President Wilson's cabined message of sympathy, which is also prominently displayed in the newspapers.

Observing Victoria Day.

Toronto, Ontario, May 26.—Dispatches from all parts of the Dominion indicate a general observance of Victoria day, the day set apart by Canada in memory and honor of the late Queen Victoria.

Soup Supplied to Amundsen.

Grand Forks, N. D., May 26.—Capt. Roald Amundsen, explorer, on his next expedition to the arctic circle will carry 4,500 cans of soup. An eastern soup manufacturing concern makes the gift to Amundsen.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.)

LESSON FOR JUNE 1.

JOSEPH TESTS HIS BRETHREN.

LESSON TEXT—Gen. 44:17. GOLDEN TEXT—"Confess therefore your sins one to another, and pray one for another, that ye may be healed." James 5:16, R. V.

Last week we beheld Joseph gazing for the first time upon his brothers. While we witnessed his joy, at the same time we noted another strong trait of character, viz., that of self-restraint. In that lesson we studied briefly the fear and the suspicion of the guilty brothers and at the close we left them with feigned merriment (for their hearts were at unrest) seeking to put on a bold front, if perchance their fears were groundless. It was doubtless Joseph's plan to retain possession of his brother Benjamin and let the others go (v. 2). In his present joy and love for his brother Joseph seems to have forgotten for a moment the aged father.

Gladness Shattered.

"As soon as the morning was light," the very earliest possible moment, the brothers departed, and who can say but that it was with a sense of relief that they were once more well out of the city and on the road homeward?

1. The Plotting, vv. 4-13. However, all of their gladness and exultation was shattered swiftly and suddenly when Joseph's steward overtook them and charged them not only with ingratitude, but worse still of purloining the cup of Joseph, who was "even as Pharaoh" (v. 18). It is easy for us to picture the consternation that filled them when after their protested innocence the cup was discovered in Benjamin's sack, and with what shame and fear they must have retraced their steps. We cannot read into this story any idea that the brothers had any knowledge of the cup being in Benjamin's sack, and therefore they must have considered him, upon circumstantial evidence, as being guilty, and having made such a strong protestation (v. 9) that they were involved in his guilt. They were, therefore, in a place of great danger and difficulty.

Involved in Web.

Again, as last week, we do not blink at Joseph's deception and we need to remember that divination (vv. 5, 14) was later strictly forbidden in the law, Deut. 18:10-12. It is probable, however, that Joseph did not practice that art. The profuse self-defense of these brothers (v. 8) in emphasizing their honesty may, in the light of their history, be questioned. The return of the money was more to avoid trouble than because of conscientious scruples. A proper regard for the events of their former visit ought to have cautioned them against undue protestations or any thoughtless promises in this instance. As it was, they involved themselves in a web from which they were unable to extricate themselves.

Of course the steward knew of their innocence, but notice how he prolongs their anxiety by beginning with the eldest and going through each sack till he reaches that of Benjamin (v. 12). Now it was their turn to rend their clothes (v. 13); deception has been practiced upon them even as they had practiced it upon Jacob.

11. Pleading, vv. 14-17, and the balance of the chapter. Whether or not Joseph foresaw the result of his plan, a remarkable thing happened. Though in all probability these men judged Benjamin guilty yet they at once decided to stand by him, both for his own and for Jacob's sake. They thereby revealed the fact that a change had taken place or else was beginning to work itself out in their lives. Joseph was waiting for them as though in the main he had all the details worked out in his own mind. Yesterday feasting and making merry, today with abject, servile fear they are on their faces before Joseph protesting their innocence and through the mouth of Judah pleading for Benjamin. We need to remember that it was Judah who saved the life of Joseph by advising his sale into slavery, and it was Judah who undertook to be responsible for Benjamin when they began this present journey. This is not the last time they were on their faces before Joseph (50:18), even so the day of confession before our Joseph is coming, Phil. 2:10, 11. They are called upon to give an account of their deeds, even so must we give an account of our stewardship and of our acts, 2 Cor. 5:10. Judah's plea is a fine bit of logic and an appeal to compassion. His words indicate that he knew that all of the difficulties were the outcome of their own sin, vv. 16, 19 and 42:21, 28. God always finds out our iniquities, but blessed is that man whose sin is covered by the "robe of his righteousness." This new attitude of these men as voiced by Judah is a remarkable illustration of what the grace of God can do in the character of a man. Judah's sin, chapter 38, is a type of that danger ever present to God's children.

One ought to study this entire chapter in order properly to teach this lesson. The story is one that is full of dramatic power, but do not let the telling of it be so vivid as to exclude the fundamental lesson.