JOHNSON RALLY REAL FEATURE, SAYS W. J. BRYAN

Democratic Leader Pays Tribute to California Senator and His Supporter, Senator Borah.

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Written Expressly for International News Service.

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Chicago, June 8.—The Johnson meeting last night was the outstanding feature of the evening of the convention. It was not a "lull before the storm," it was a storm in itself.

The speeches made by Senators Johnson and Borah present as forcibly as they can be presented the issues as they see them. The audience was in sympathy with the speakers, some of them so sympathetic that they interrupted out of mere exuberance.

Johnson and Borah represent distinct styles of oratory, each a master of his style. Johnson reminds one of Colonel Roosevelt in the emphasis which he employs and the passion which sweeps him along. His speech has the impetuosity of a mountain torrent—no pools, nothing but rapids. His subject is not only in his mind, but is on his heart as well. He speaks with an earnestness that leaves no doubt as to his convictions.

His chief issue was the treaty and he employed all the adjectives that appeal to sentiment and stir indignation. There was not a sentence that suggested compromise; on the contrary, he invoked the history of the republican party to rebuke any thought of concession. The convention must choose between two alternatives—there is no middle ground. It must boldly indorse the action of the 15 republican irreconcilables and go to the country as the pledged opponent of the league as presented by the president and of the league as modified by the Lodge reservations, or it must repudiate the action of the irreconcilables and appeal to the country for the indorsement of the league covenant as modified by the reservations supported by 34 republicans and 23 democrats.

Advantage Over Lodge.

The irreconcilables represented by Senators Johnson and Borah have some advantage over the Lodge followers in the presentation of the subject to a popular audience. It is easier to condemn than to explain verbal differences and an appeal based upon confidence in the country seldom fails of a response. Then, too, the disparity between America's representation and the representation given to Great Britain and her colonies furnishes an excellent opportunity to arouse national pride and stir up any prejudice which may exist against the nation specially favored.

The defenders of ratification with reservations have no spokesmen who are a match for the two western senators and from a partisan standpoint they are handicapped by an acceptance of President Wilson's work, except in so far as the reservations make alteration. It remains to be seen whether Senator Lodge will be able to call for that team of speakers who can show the necessity for the league and explain in a convincing way the safeguards suggested by those who favor ratification with reservations.

As a reporter of what is going on, I shall content myself with making known to the readers the issue as it is presented with the arguments offered on either side. At San Francisco there will be opportunity to lay before the country the world situation and our nation's opportunity if the republican friends of the treaty fail to sustain the position taken by the republican leaders in Washington.

Victory Hardly Possible.

It will surely be a remarkable victory if Senators Johnson and Borah are able to wring an endorsement of their course from the convention, but such a result hardly seems probable when it is remembered that Wood, Lowden, Hoover, Coolidge, Harding, Sproul and all the other candidates have joined in the advocacy of the league with reservations.

Mr. Johnson replied specifically to the charges of radicalism. After identifying himself with Mr. Roosevelt he called for prolonged applause by outlining the views upon which he challenged judgment. The substance of his creed on this subject is that rich and poor, high and low, big and little, shall alike obey the law; that the blessings of democracy shall be within the reach of the common folk as well as the powerful and privilege-taking; that invisible government shall be scrouged from the government's temple and the state made a state for all the people.

He further declared himself as opposed to the suppression of legitimate free speech and peaceable lawful assembly. He avowed his purpose to be the preservation of this great nation from the wiles and pitfalls of European and Asiatic diplomacy and to resist the impairment of the republic's sovereignty, the destruction of its national policy and the perversion of its spirit

In discussing the high cost of living he asserted that the laws of today are sufficient to curb illegal practice and to prevent illegitimate exploitation of our people and charged that the difficulty has not been with the law, but with the administering of the law.

Black Coffee Must Suffice for Thirsty At G. O. P. Convention

Chicago, June 8.—Black coffee, not good old liquor, for yours if you are ill during the convention.

This was the word from Capt. Hubert Howard, federal prohibition director for Illinois. He refused to issue new batches of prescription blanks to physicians whose stocks have been exhausted since the arrival of convention visitors.

U. S. Must Drive Wilson and His Dynasty From Power, Is Theme of Keynote Speech

By the Associated Press.

Chicago, June 8.—The country must drive President Wilson and his "dynasty" from power and defeat the league of nations as he desires it, declared Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, temporary chairman of the republican national convention, in his keynote address here today.

Defending the senate's opposition to the treaty of peace as a high and patriotic duty, the senator flung down this gauntlet:

"We make the issue; we ask approbation for what we have done. The people will now tell us what they think of Mr. Wilson's league and the sacrifice of America."

While emphasizing the point that around the league must be waged the 1920 presidential campaign, and devoting much of his speech to arraignment of the Wilson administration, the senator found time to lay before the delegates the stand of the republican party on other salient problems facing the nation.

Must Quiet Mexico.

Chief among these was Mexico. Declaring it was time for the United States to take a firm hand in things Mexican and end the "disgraceful record" of the last seven years, Senator Lodge urged that this country let the Mexicans choose as their president some strong and upright man who is friendly to the United States and determined to establish order and then lend him a real and cordial support.

"Mexico lies at our doors," he declared. "It is a primary duty for us to deal with it under the Monroe doctrine, but nothing has been done and yet we are asked to take a mandate for Armenia."

Must Drive Out Wilson.

Salient points made by Senator Lodge were:

"Mr. Wilson and his dynasty, his heirs and assigns, or anybody that is his, anybody who with bent knee has served his purposes, must be driven from all control, from all influence upon the government of the United States.

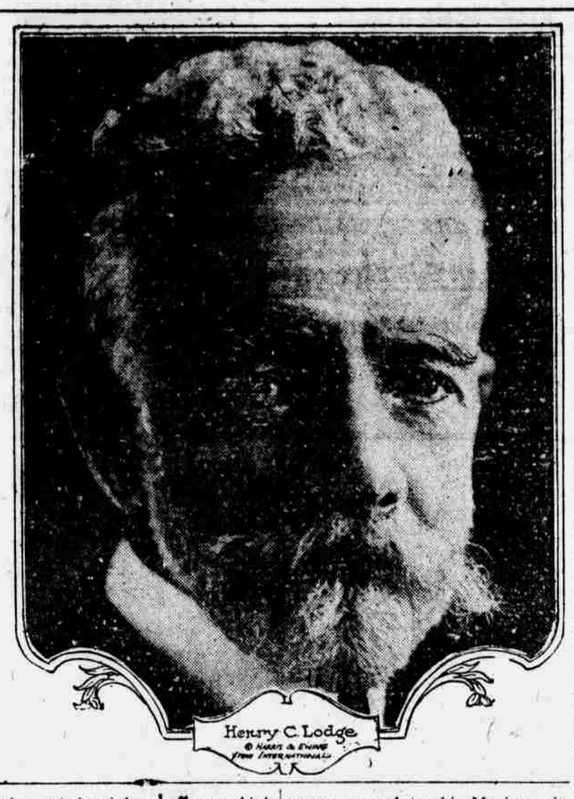
"They must be driven from office and power, not because they are democrats, but because Mr. Wilson stands for a theory of administration and government which is not American.

"The return of the democrats to power with Mr. Wilson or one of his disciples still the leader and master of a great party, would be a long step in the direction of the autocracy for which Mr. Wilson yearns and a heavy blow to the continuance of free representative government as we have always conceived and venerated it.

"Mr. Wilson and the autocracy he represents, and all which those who believe in his doctrines and share his spirit represent, must be put aside and conclusively excluded from any future control.

"The defeat of the present administration and all it means, transcends in importance every other question and all immediate and issues are bound up with it. Without that defeat every chance of the right settlement of the mighty questions before us, so sorely needed now and not later, will depart.

"To maintain law and order and a stable government where justice



rules and the right of all men, high and low, rich and poor, shall be protected, we must have a government of the people, duly chosen by the people, and never must there be permitted any government by a single man or by a group of men, or by an organized minority.

"Many vital economic measures and especially protective tariff legislation to guard our industries, are impossible with a democratic free trader of socialistic proclivities in the White House. To accomplish such measures as these, we must have, as we intend to have, a republican president, in sympathy with a republican house and senate."

H. C. of L. Pressing.

"The rise of prices, the high cost of living which reach daily into every home, is the most pressing, as it is the most difficult and most essential problem which confronts us. Some of the sources of this trouble can be reached by legislation, although not all, but everything that can be affected by law should be done at once.

"Profiteering, the charging of extortionate and unjustified prices, which is stupid as well as unlawful, are subject now to ample punitive laws. Those laws should be enforced, others if necessary added, and the offenders both great and small should be pursued and punished.

"The most essential remedy for high costs of living is to keep up and increase production and particularly should every effort be made to advance the productivity of the farms.

"The phrase, 'government ownership' means not only that the government shall own the railroads but also, it is to be feared, that those who run the railroads shall own the government. General government ownership under our political system would inevitably bring about the mastery of the government by those who operate the machinery of transportation or of any other industries which come into government possession. The rights of the general public, for whom all industries exist, would disappear under this scheme and nothing would be left to the people except the duty of paying taxes to support the roads.

"Over 600 Americans have been murdered in Mexico. Carranza insulted the American government in every possible way and still nothing was done. We fell so low that when an American was seized by one of the many bands of brigands and held for ransom, all that the government of the United States would do was to offer to be the channel for conveying the ransom of their citizens to the highwaymen who had seized them.

"We have watched and waited long enough. We need a firm hand at the helm. The time has come to put an end to this Mexican situation, which is a shame to the United States and a disgrace to civilization. It we are to take part in pacifying and helping the world, let us begin here at home in Mexico.

"Let the Mexicans choose as their president some strong and upright man who is friendly to the United States and determined to establish order and then let the United States give him a real and cordial support, and so strengthen and uphold him that he will be able to exterminate the bandits and put an end to the unceasing civil war.

U. S. Still at War.

When the armistice with Germany was signed the course to be pursued was clear. . . . That course was to make the peace with Germany at once and then take up for reasonable consideration the question of establishing such future relations with our associates in the war as would make for the future peace of the world. This Mr. Wilson prevented. He went to Europe.

"He had apparently only one aim, to be the maker of a league of which he should be the head. He was determined that there should be a league of nations then and there, and in order to nullify the powers of the senate given by the constitution of the United States, he decided to make the league an integral part of the treaty of peace with Germany. Thus he presented to the senate, and intended to present, a dilemma from which he believed there was no escape. In order to have peace with Germany, he meant to compel the senate to accept with it the league of nations.

"The republicans of the senate, perceiving the dangers of the league, determined to resist Mr. Wilson's demand. The American people will never accept that alliance with foreign nations proposed by the president. The president meantime has remained inflexible. He is determined to have that treaty as he brought it back or nothing, and to that imperious demand the people will reply in tones which cannot be misunderstood.

Question Up to People.

"We have stopped Mr. Wilson's treaty and the question goes to the people. In 1916 Mr. Wilson won on the cry that 'he had kept us out of war.' He now demands the approval of the American people for his party and his administration on the ground that he has kept us out of peace.

"The league must be discussed in every district and in every state and we desire to have the verdict so clearly given that no man who seeks to represent the people in the senate, in the house or in any place or in any degree, can have the slightest doubt as to his duty.

"We make the issue; we ask approbation for what we have done. The people will now tell us what they think of Mr. Wilson's league and its sacrifice of America.

"They (the people) will tear aside the veil of words woven to blind and deceive and come down to the essential and vital point—Mr. Wilson's plan on one side and the independence and safety of the United States on the other.

Must Defeat League.

"All Americans must join together in their own way and with their own arguments defeat Mr. Wilson's league as he desires it, whether amended by him or in its pristine simplicity."

Senator Lodge charged the democratic party with responsibility for the "perilous conditions of the hour," and said, if the republican party fails to grapple it effectively, "the Russian descent into barbarism will begin to draw near."

For the Future of the Country.

"In making our contest before the people let us think of what the public interest, the future existence of the United States, demand without any consideration of party effect.

"Let us also in the battle we are to wage make no promises which cannot be performed.

"Let us not promise any millenniums or pledge our faith to the performance of impossibilities. Let us simply lay before the people our principles and policies, policies which are at once vigorous and practicable, and then pledge ourselves to do our utmost to carry these policies into effect. This we can do and we should bind ourselves no further. If the righteousness of our cause will not win, no false promises or delusive hopes will be of any avail. Let us be true to our highest traditions, because in them we shall find both an inspiration and a guide.

"Let past dissensions among ourselves be relegated to history and forgotten by us. Let all honest differences as to means and methods, if there are such, be set aside until November in order that the great and overruling purpose in which we all agree and which we long to achieve may be attained. Make our declaration of principles so broad, so devoted to the one supreme object, that all may accept it and all work for the same dominant result.

"Thus inspired, thus united, we may feel assured that when the banners are lifted and the trumpets blown we shall march forth to a victory, not for our party alone but for principles and beliefs which are absolutely vital if the American republic is to contine on its triumphant course and the hopes of humanity, so bound up in the fortunes of the United States, are to be fulfilled."

Home Rule Plank Is Sought by Delegates From Hawaiian Island

Chicago, June 8.—Home rule for Hawaii will be asked by the delegation from that territory as a plank in the republican platform, it was announced today by Senator John H. Wise. This pledge probably will be asked by the delegation tomorrow, appearing before the platform committee.

The delegation also will urge the turning over of 200,000 acres of agricultural land in Hawaii to the Hawaiian people.

The delegates, who have two votes, said today that they would cast one for Johnson and one for Poindexter until the latter is eliminated and then would cast both for Johnson.

Open Drive to Enroll High School Students as Postmen

Chicago, June 8.—Recruiting stations were open today in 21 high schools of the city to enroll 361 students as vacation substitutes for mail carriers.

"Many of the carriers are likely to break down unless they get their vacations this summer," said Col. Leroy T. Stewart, superintendent of mails. "Efforts are now being made with the civil service commission for the employment of high school students and in the meantime we are going to recruit enough to insure the carriers a rest this summer."

Getting Nominated For Congress Cheap Despite Primaries

Washington, June 8.—Getting nominated for congress is cheap despite the primary system, according to expense statements filed by candidates with Tyler Page, clerk of the house of representatives. In about 30 states, apparently, it costs nothing, for not a single statement has been filed from there. This condition is sworn to be true in numerous congressional districts of many of the other states.

The admitted costs range from 4 cents to $5,000. Henry Spaan, an Indiana democrat, wrote a couple of letters, hence the 4-cent item, while E. W. Rotherick, a Pennsylvania republican, spent the $5,000.

The states from which no statements have been filed include:

Arizona, California, Colorado, New Mexico and Utah.

Under the corrupt practices act the expense statements are due within 15 days of the primary or nominating convention, but among the 34 states some primaries have not been held, so candidates have some time yet to act

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MEN DON'T COUNT AT CONVENTION; WOMEN ON DECK

Gentler Sex on Hand Everywhere, Early and Late—Some Play Real Politics, Too.

BY NELLIE BLY.

Written Expressly for International News Service.

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Chicago, June 8.—This—the republican convention—is really a woman's convention. It's really the women who are doing the greater part of the work. Handsome women, splendidly gowned, predominated in the great crowds that surged in and around the political headquarters all day.

Nellie Bly.

Men don't seem to count for much but I presume they are off in their corners, hatching real political schemes.

The women were on deck early in the day.

Mrs. Harding was at the Harding headquarters a little after 9. She was as bright and cheery as if she had not been up half the night. She went about shaking hands with everybody, calling them by name and smiling.

A smile goes a long ways with the crowd.

"Everybody advised me to take it easy this morning," she confided in me, "but I am a great believer in personal contact. I say, if you want a thing, you must go to the people who have it to give and ask for it. I once knew a very homely man who wanted something from one high in office. I told him to go personally and ask for it. Others asked me if I did not fear the result since the man had a most unpleasing personality. I said no; the only way to get a thing is to go after it one's self."

"So you are here meeting the public," I suggested.

"You see," she questioned, in return, and began again greeting every one just as if it were her show, and she was managing it very ably.

Mrs. Johnson Receives Crowds.

Mrs. Johnson received the admiring crowds in the absence of her husband last night and she did it masterfully. Men and women passed in a long line before her and I am confident, from all I saw and heard, that each one left a real Johnson booster.

I met William J. Bryan as I was coming out of the Congress hotel.

He had on the funniest little hat in Chicago. It was soft; it fitted over the top of his head and had barely a quarter of an inch of a brim.

"You don't have to hurry here as you did on your trip around the world," he said as we shook hands.

"Can't," I replied; "too many people, and then, what's the use? I don't have to break my own record."

Everybody's entertaining everybody.

Clubs, societies and private homes are outdoing even the fame of hospitable Chicago. After all the headquarters, the clubs and associations, had placed at the disposal of the guests their quarters, one very clever woman announced to a filled meeting, that she was for the "dark horse candidate," and she extended the welcome and privilege of the beautiful Michigan boulevard for the free disposal of the guests.

Every woman had on a different dress and a different hat today. At the republican women's headquarters, where a crowded conference was held, the style exhibition was magnificent. Mary Garrett Hay wore a most entrancing blue dress, with hat to match, and Mrs. McCormick's red feathered hat put the poppies to blush.

First Names Popular.

All women call each other by their first names. Miss Hay notice Mrs. McCormick's late entrance.

"Ruth," she said, right out in the meeting, "you're too late; you'll have to stand. And Alice, you too."

"Alice," was Alice Roosevelt Longworth. She was dressed in black taffeta, with a deep batiste collar and cuffs. But one couldn't feaze a daughter of Teddy Roosevelt. She pulled off her wide brimmed hat and plumped herself right down on the floor before the chairman's desk.

Originality will have imitators. Richly gowned women immediately squatted upon the floor and Alice Roosevelt sat like an Indian princess with a wigwam of up-to-date women in a circle around her.

That didn't interfere with the meeting. Everything went on in a most businesslike way. Speakers had been allotted 10 minutes each. The chairman did not have to use once the paper weight she held as a gavel. Down at the coliseum the chairman of the committee settling the squabbles of the contending delegates uses the gavel so continuously that my head ached. That's one of the little differences between a man's meeting and a woman's.

Have Definite Object.

The women have come here with the definite intention of making a platform for the good of the people and the country. The men are here to "elect" a president.

All the men big bugs are having a pow-wow. Old men worth millions, and the whole bunch from Oklahoma, and Dupont, and other monied people from the east, were to get together last night and talk it over. They did not even suggest anything about cutting down the high cost of living or reducing taxation or improving the schools, and a million and one other things needed to put America where it ought to be.

But the women did. They have in their platform, a proposed minister of education, increased school facilities, better pay for teachers, universal eight-hour work law, equal pay for equal service, reduction of taxation and stringent laws on profiteering. They have not said anything about money nor bargained for offices.

I did not hear an excuse during the whole time of my visit to Hoover's headquarters. I was rather amused hearing the men greet each other with the well known slang, "Hello, old thing, how are you." I'm rather provincial in my choice of slang.

Among the women I have not heard the word "lady" used; it is always the good old true term, "woman."

Really this is a woman's convention.

Committee Chairman Calls G. O. P. Delegates To Order In Coliseum

Delaware to Cast First Vote for Coleman Dupont

Chicago, June 8.—Delaware's six votes in the convention are expected to be cast on the first ballot for T. Coleman Dupont, national committeeman. Daniel O. Hastings of Washington will make the nominating speech.

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