

## DISCORD OVER TREATY WITH WILSON MARS HARMONY OF G. O. P. CONVENTION

G. O. P. LEADERS  
CONFRONTED BY  
SORRY CHOICELowden and Wood Bear  
Handicaps and Johnson Is  
Most Undesirable.

## FEAR OF BOLT GROWS

By WILLIAM PHILLIPS SIMS.

CHICAGO, June 8.—A titanic question mark seemed suspended over the Coliseum as it opened its doors here today to receive the republican hosts come to nominate their candidate for the presidency. And the query of all who entered was:

Who will it be?

Gov. Frank Lowden seemed, on paper, to lead the field, with Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood and Senator Hiram Johnson neck and neck close behind, as the various delegations met and held their vest pocket caucuses, but even over this seeming impending victory of Lowden, hangs the biggest question of all.

Would the republican guard leaders, without whose aid his nomination would be well-nigh out of the question, dare take the risk after the revelations before the Kenyon committee in Washington?

The answer is said to be ready and the understanding is that it will be "No."

Lowden's supporters today appeared unusually confident. They insist he is far from being out of the race. They cite such instances as the Colorado delegation's vote as a sample of what is going on. Colorado, on the first ballot, gave Wood 6, Lowden 4 and Hiram Johnson 1. On the second ballot, Lowden 11 and Wood 1. Several other such were cited.

Former Postmaster General Frank H. Hitchcock appeared in republican line at the opening session today wearing a poker player's expression which caused those who knew him well to shake their heads and say:

"Frank knows that either he has the thing already won or that he knows its already lost."

Wood's supporters were immensely cheered by the reports from states like Massachusetts, which it was said "would ultimately give him the entire delegation." A similar report came from New Jersey, it was said.

In the Johnson camp the situation is something else again. Today there is considerable uneasiness in republican circles as to what the outcome of the differences between the old guard and Johnson will be. Before Boies Penrose left Washington for Florida the word went out that he, as leader of the "old guard," would not have Johnson, and since he returned from the south he took occasion to issue a statement particularly strong in its criticism of Johnson, which, in effect, was that Johnson might do for a vice president.

Johnson has gone on accumulating strength. From a shambler, he has built up a pile of political capital, and since he arrived here last Wednesday he has kept his rivals busy watching both him and the demonstrations carried on in his behalf.

The last was the big mass meeting at the Auditorium theater here last night. One of the biggest theaters in the country, it was packed to the ceiling with a mob, which yelled for twenty-five minutes when he came on the stage. A crowd nearly as large filled the streets outside.

But this was not what had the old guard guessing today. It was some, thing he said in his speech. To many it sounded threatening. Said he, in his peroration:

"With the American people today we are at the parting of the ways. Within the next few days it will be decided whether the republican party will be founded by Lincoln to vindicate the liberty of the common people, is in its hour of full grown power, to drive the common people from its ranks."

Senator Johnson has thrice declared he would not bolt the party. But "practical" politicians declare political promises are made to be broken.

Will Johnson keep or break his?

## CONVENTIONALITIES

Mayor Ralph of San Francisco is picking up pointers on how to entertain a national convention. The democrats go to his city in two weeks.

Benjamin C. Marsh, here representing the farmers' national council, probably has the record as a witness before committees of congress. Ben testifies on short notice on nearly any subject, but his specialties are railroads, merchant marine, agriculture, packers, taxation and fiscal policies in general. His chief recreation is saying mean things about "Wall street."

Aside from "Who is going to be nominated," the biggest mystery here is where "Uncle Joe" Cannon keeps himself. Usually "Uncle Joe" can be traced by the trail of his black stool, but he appears to have discovered a smokeless-scentless brand because nobody is known to have seen the veteran ex-speaker since he landed.

Nicholas Longworth, son-in-law of the late Theodore Roosevelt, doesn't hanker to run for the presidency. "I'm only a congressman, but I've shaken hands so much my fingers are numb," he said. He hopes a new form of greeting is in use before he is a presidential candidate.

There was not the helterskelter rush for the coliseum today that was seen in former years. Secure in the knowledge that the precious were safe and protected, the delegates and visitors took their time at arriving.

The assault on the coliseum pie counter began early. Two thousand pies were ready for the hungry throngs.

All the old dodges and same new tricks were tried by ticketless ones who wanted to see the convention. One chap explained his article on the coliseum stops and then naively suggested that he be taken to the emergency hospital just inside the door. He got a laugh.

Wets Forlorn Hope  
Lies in Congress

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The last remaining hope of the wets today rested with congress.

That this hope was slight and might yet be cut off by later court action was claimed by the dregs and ruefully admitted by the anti-prohibitionists.

Congress, it was pointed out, under yesterday's supreme court action, has the right to set the alcoholic content of beverages and may be able to raise the one-half of 1 per cent limit established by the Volstead act.

TREATY RIPPED  
TO TATTERS AT  
JOHNSON RALLYSenator Candidate and Able  
Aid Borah Provide Some  
Real Fireworks.

## HARMONY STILL INFANT

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

(Copyright, 1920, by W. J. Bryan.)

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Johnson meeting last night was the outstanding feature of the eve of the convention.

It was not a "bull before the storm." It was a storm itself.

The speeches made by Senators Johnson and Borah present as forcibly as they can be uttered the issues as they see them.

The audience was in sympathy with the speakers—some of them so sympathetic they interrupted out of mere exuberance.

Johnson and Borah represent two styles of oratory, each a master of his style.

Johnson reminds one of Col. Roosevelt with 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 in his heart as well.

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 entirely indorse the action of the fifteen republican irreconcilables and go to the country as the pledged opposition, or it must repudiate the action of the irreconcilable and appeal to the country for the indorsement of the league covenant as modified by reservations.

Support three democrats.

HAVE ADVANTAGE  
OVER LODGE GROUP.

The irreconcilables represented by Senator Johnson and Borah have some advantages 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 American representation and the representation given to Great Britain and the colonies furnished an excellent opportunity to arouse national pride and stir up any prejudice that may exist against the nation specially favored.

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 scourged from the government's temple and that the state made a state for all the people.

He further declared himself 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 the Asiatic diplomacy and to resist the impairment of the republic's sovereignty, the destruction of its national policy and the perversion of its spirit.

THE LAW'S ALL RIGHT;  
ADMINISTRATION WRONG.

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 been with the law, but with the administration of the law.

Senator Borah is a more deliberate speaker than Johnson.

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LODGE DEFINES OPPOSITION  
TO WILSON AS PARTY ISSUE

Prefacing his speech with a vituperative misrepresentation of President Wilson, which two years ago would have brought out a far bigger crowd, Sen. Lodge, as temporary chairman, pleaded the great assemblage of patriots. He said, in part:

"In order to render to our country the service which we desire to render and which we can accomplish in large measure, at least, if we undertake it with all our ability and in a disinterested public spirit, we must have the opportunity for service."

That opportunity can only come through our being entrusted by the people with both the legislative and the executive authority. To this end Mr. Wilson and his dynasty, his heirs and his successors, 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.

His methods, his constant if indirect assaults upon the constitution and upon all the traditions of free government, strike at the very life of the American principles upon which our government has always rested.

The return of the democrats to power with Mr. Wilson or one of his disciples still the leader and master of a great party, which before his advent possessed both traditions and principles, would be a long step in the direction of 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.

The peril inseparable from Mr. Wilson and his system goes far beyond all party divisions, for it involves the fundamental principle of whether the government of the United States shall be a government of laws and not of men, whether it shall be a free representative government or that of a dictatorial ruler.

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## Committeeman



JOSEPH P. KEATING.

At a caucus of Indiana republicans attending the national convention in Chicago, Joseph P. Keating of Indianapolis was elected Indiana national committeeman.

To accomplish this he surrendered the principle of the freedom of the seas, which has been carried to Great Britain, and he made promises and concessions to France not yet fulfilled.

Which brought him the French support. Having carried his point abroad he brought the treaty with Germany home and laid it before the senate.

To the great mass of the American people he said: "This covenant of the league of nations will bring to the world a lasting peace. Everyone desired lasting peace."

"There is, however, one measure which cannot be passed over, a single great law which has been enacted and which is now before the senate. We are to distinguish a congress as one of high accomplishment. This is the railroad act."

For six months able committees in both houses, committees there no party was to be seen. No one was to be seen upon this most intricate of problems. There was much serious debate in both senate and house and then the bill, signed by the president, became law.

It was a great day. It showed that improvements in the act can be made, but in the main it is a remarkable piece of legislation and in general principles is entirely sound.

FOREIGN RELATIONS  
AND DOMESTIC NEEDS.

"The time has come to put an end to this Mexican situation, which is a shame to the United States and a disgrace to our civilization. If we are to take part in pacifying and helping the world, we must begin here."

"The republicans of the senate made another effort to put an end to the state of technical war with Germany and the same time to rid the country of those measures which were adopted under the war powers of the constitution and which are clearly unconstitutional in their intent."

At this point in his address Senator Lodge launched into a discussion of Article 10 of the league covenant, and in the course of his remarks presented his own well known views of this article as the views accepted by the republican party and likely to be accepted by the nation.

Continuing, he said of the recently vetoed "peace resolution": "We begin here."

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