The Weather
Fair and mild temperature Saturday and Sunday.
River stage at Fayetteville yesterday 6.8 feet, falling.

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BIG RAIL STRIKE AVERTED BY WAGE BOARD'S MESSAGE

Would Have Been Impossible To Hold Men, Leader Declares.

AWARD TO BE MADE ON OR BEFORE JULY 20

Decision On Wage Increases Will Be Retroactive To May.

Chicago, June 25.—A decision on the demands of railroad employes for wage increases will be on or before July 20 by the railroad labor board, Judge R. M. Barton, chairman, said in a statement late today. The award will be retroactive to May, the statement said.

According to W. G. Lee, president of the brotherhood of railway trainmen and spokesman for union leaders who gathered here today, the board's declaration would end all danger of a general railroad strike.

Mr. Lee said that secret plans had been made by a diseffective element to spread the strike throughout the country because of the continued delay in announcing the wage ruling.

"The men would have quit at midnight tomorrow night," Mr. Lee said. "It was impossible to hold them longer. Men of my organization have been waiting patiently for nearly a year."

The railway board's statement declared that an agreement on a method of working out the wage problems had been arrived at and that no time would be lost in reaching a conclusion.

Lee and other representatives of the organized railroad brotherhoods who met here today to discuss the railroad wage situation, said there was no doubt that the men would be satisfied with the promise of a decision to relieve their impatience.

"Was the decision the result of a warning of a probable strike brought by you and your associates to the boards," Lee was asked.

"You can draw your own conclusion as to that," he answered.

WON'T SAVE CLOTH AT EXPENSE OF MODESTY

Skirts Should "At Least Come Below A Woman's Waist Line."

Washington, June 25.—Conservation of cloth at the expense of womanly modesty will not be endorsed by the government, representatives of the National Garment Retailers' association were told today by Howard Figg, assistant to the attorney general in charge of the campaign to reduce prices.

The retailers presented for Mr. Figg's inspection three living models dressed in knee length gowns designed as the extreme in women's wear for next fall. Mr. Figg declined to indicate what he considered a proper length for skirts, but declared after viewing the extreme styles that skirts should "at least come below the waist."

The retailers approved Mr. Figg's suggestion that coming styles should be changed as little as possible so that woman might get the full wear out of their clothes and not feel compelled to refill their wardribes frequently because of the differing modes.

OFFICER KILLED IN PITCHED FAMILY ROW

Bolen Family Becomes Unruly—One Sniper A Woman.

Hamilton, O., June 25.—Charles J. Stegemann, police desk sergeant, was killed by snipers in a pitched battle between officers and the Bolen family north of the city today.

James Bolen was shot several times and it is believed he will die. Lee and Elin Bolen are under arrest.

James Bolen fired the shot which killed the officer, according to the police.

The trouble started following an investigation by the police of a disturbance there last night. Officers armed with riot guns surrounded the house this morning and Stegemann and Detectives Dulle and Jones started up the steps to make the arrest when, the police say, Bolen opened fire with a shotgun.

One of the snipers was said to be a woman.

GUNMEN ATTEMPT TO FREE THEIR COMRADE

Prison Windows Riddled With Shots From Sawed Off Gun.

Toledo, O., June 25.—Five gunmen wounded Webster Stough, 65, a night watchman, and bombarded the Fulton county jail at Wauseon early today in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate Edward O'Neill, alias Malady, awaiting trial for alleged participation in a $21,500 bank robbery at Delta, Ohio, a month ago.

Stough, with a bullet in his arm, Sheriff McQuillen and Deputy Stevens exchanged shots with the invaders who had forced a kitchen window in the jail. Shots from the gunmen's sawed off shotguns riddled the prison windows. The quintet escaped toward Toledo in a touring car. O'Neill was the only prisoner in the building.

MAN HUNT.

Cleveland, June 25.—Fifty armed men were conducting a man hunt today in a thickly wooded swamp near the northeastern boundary of the city where two negroes who shot and killed Mrs. Rose Pretronzio, after robbing her husband's grocery store last night are believed to be hiding.

SULLIVAN GIVES DAVIS LEAD IN THE RACE FOR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION

Ambassador Davis Voted Against Suffrage Amendment—Says Palmer Next In Line—McAdoo Phantom Continues

By MARK SULLIVAN.

San Francisco, Calif., June 25.—Sixteen candidates are to be put in nomination, with formal nominating speech, at the convention next week. Sixteen is the score at this writing, with others coming in every day. The latest entrant is Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, and at least one addition may be expected yet. Of course, not all these are serious candidates. In several cases the ceremony is merely a friendly compliment to a popular man, which costs no more than twenty minutes of the convention time.

Ambitious Speech.

A man who is a candidate for a local state office is thought to be helped with his own voters by the fact that he cut a figure in the race for the presidency. In at least a few cases it means the ambition of some one to make a speech, and is a case in which an amiable politician assents to the request of a speech making friend to let his name be put in nomination. Without saying for the moment anything very definite about the relative chances of the sixteen in the balloting, they can be roughly classified, as regards both their ability and their availability.

Davis Ahead.

Of the sixteen one stands in a class apart. The present ambassador to England, John W. Davis of West Virginia, is ahead of all the others, not necessary as a probability, but by virtue of his qualities. I have talked with no democratic leader who does not say that Mr. Davis, by the puality of his mind an dthe distinction of his personality, is more surely in the class of statesmen than any other candidates. Mr. Davis is not merely an outstanding man in a period of our history when, as in the present year, the whole problem both of the democrats and of the republicans was to pick one from among several men who were not outstanding. Mr. Davis would have made a good president of the United States at any period in its history and if he were made president now, would stand shoulder to shoulder with any president the democrats have ever named.

Objections.

He could be one of the democratic demi-gods like Cleveland or Tilden. Unfortunately, Mr. Davis as a probability in this convention does not rank equally with Mr. Davis as a statesman. Democratic leaders, who admit Mr. Davis's standing quality in a spirit of generous and friendly admiration, give three objections to choosing him. The first is that 'The fellows don't know Davis" by "the fellows" they mean the delegates. It is quite true that Mr. Davis's career as congressman several years ago as solicitor general of the United States and ambassador to Great Britain, has not brought him into close contact with the rank and file of the party workers. It is natural enough that the delegates should be unlikely to choose a man of whom they know so little. But this is far from a final objection. Scores and hundreds of delegates will vote for candidates of whom they have no personal knowledge, but whom they accept on faith at the best of the leaders, if some strong leader were to put his heart into the Davis movement the delegates would not resist him. The second objection made to Mr. Davis is that he is not known to the public at large. That also is true. If Mr. Davis were nominated, the business of the democrats during the campaign would be to make Mr. Davis known to the public.

Against Suffrage.

But that is what a campaign is for, and the four months of a campaign is ample time for it. That, also, is not a final objection. Aside from these other minor reasons are given against choosing Mr. Davis. One is that as a congressman, he voted against woman suffrage. But there is no candidate as to whom some such objection cannot be made. Objections of this kind arise out of the spirit which is too prevalent in determining a choice, the spirit of minutely examining the record to see whether a candidate would be acceptable to this group of voters, or that group of voters, or the other group of voters. This spirit of approach toward naming a candidate will never arrive at an outstanding person. It tends to arrive at a neutral personality, who merely has the negative merit that there are no strong objections to him. The net of the situation as regards Mr. Davis, is that he is only likely to be nominated in case some powerful leader or group of leaders rises high enough to consider his nomination from an elevation greater than now prevail.

Palmer Next.

Next to Mr. Davis, that one among the candidates who probably has the best title to be described as a big man is Attorney General Palmer. It is true that after leaving Davis you travel a considerable distance down the line before you arrive at Mr. Palmer. Nevertheless, Palmer's associates in the cabinet and in the management of the democratic party concede to him quality of breadth and wisdom which distinguish him from more of the other widely discussed candidates it is probably true of Palmer, as it is of another distinguished Pennysivanian, Senator Penrose, that if circumstances had not drown him into devoting so much time to the minutian of practical politics he might have been by virtue of greater leisure for reflection and more time for large affairs a statesman. If Palmer had not been drawn into hewing wood and carrying water for the democratic organization in Pennsylvania and at Washington he might have stood nearer Mr. Davis as a lawyer and man of thought. Palmer is not only outstanding as to personality, but also in the number of delegates he has. Palmer will undoubtedly lead the balloting in the beginning. But nearly every leader points out weighty arguments of expediency against Palmer. He is supposed to have alienated considerable sections of the voters by the conduct of his office. Generally speaking, a prosecuting officer, who conducts his office vigorously, is not widely popular. At the time of a wave of crime, he will be extravagantly praised for official vigor but when apprehension subsides the public tends to have distaste and suspicion of anyone who is identified with the police branch of the government. If Palmer should be nominated it will be done only with full consciousness of these handicaps. It will be done in the spirit that Mr. Palmer is a good and able man and that the party is willing to name him and go down to defeat, if necessary with its ranks intact under a capable leader for whom it need make no apologies. Next in the order of outstanding distinction comes McAdoo. In spite of the undeniable good faith of Mr. McAdoo's withdrawal he is still in the picture. For one reason that Kansas City clergyman-editor, who weeks ago was given the honor of making the McAdoo nominating speech insists upon getting that speech off. The speech is in his system and it can't be absorted. For another reason, many of the delegates and leaders want McAdoo put in nomination. They foresee the possibility, even the probability, of a jam between Palmer and Cox and they want to keep McAdoo as one of two or three possible solutions in case that jam becomes otherwise insoluable.

Prominent Figure

McAdoo would necessarily be an outstanding figure by virtue of his experience almost regardless of the qualities within himself. Those qualities are less in the world of thought than Mr. Davis's and Mr. Palmer's. McAdoo is essentially a man of action. His weakness is the one that men of action often have: Being esteemed for action and being devoted to getting something done, he occasionally falls into the error of action that is too slap-dash, too much based upon the theory of "Do something and do it now!" McAdoo is undeniably a big man. For eight years he has been under the intent scrutiny of associates in the cabinet and among the party leaders, and if he had any insuperable faults those faults would now be fully known. The fact that so large a number of leaders and delegates sincerely believe McAdoo to be the best man and sincerely want him, is in itself proof of quality. The next more outstanding figure is Governor Cox of Ohio. His distinction is that of a man who has been three times governor of his state and comes to the end of that career with a record that makes him both popular with the voter and esteemed by the thoughtful men of his state. He has been a good administrator in the sense of getting things done and in managing the business of the state capably on the side of thought, he has been always forward-looking and sympathetic to safe progress. On grounds of expediency the argument in his behalf is that his location in Ohio gives hope of carrying that pivotal state against Harding. On the same grounds of expediency, his position as a wet gives him both elements of strength and elements of weakness.

Wets for Cox

These leaders who believe that the democrats' best chance is to take the wet side and get the large wet vote which is known to exist in several eastern states, want to name Cox. Of course, this same fact that Cox has come to be regarded as the candidate of the wets creates reasons of expediency against him. A good deal depends upon what is to be the strategy of the democrats in this convention—whether they are going to try to win by going after the wet vote in the eastern states and New England states, or whether they will make their effort to win by appealing to the solid and dry west. In spite of this and other arguments of expediency that weigh against Cox it is unquestionably a fact that as things stand today Cox will enter the balloting second in strength only to Palmer. But also as the situation stands today there is almost certain to be between these two not a deadlock technically but a jam which, for practical purposes is the equivalent of a deadlock. It is only out of this jam, when and if it arises, that all the other candidates get their chance.

Marshall Next

Among the sixteen formally stated to be put in nomination, the judgment of your correspondent is that the next in order of distinction is Vice-President Thomas R. Marshall. Mr. Marshall is now and has been for several weeks a little closer to the nomination than he himself knows. The difference between the Marshall that is and the Marshall that would be the beneficiary of a powerful movement, is very slight. That difference lies largely in so small a thing as certain tricks of speech and manner that Mr. Marshall has. He has always belittled himself by too much indulgence in his gift for pungent phraseology. He has solid qualities of character and ability, but he has let them be ignored and forgotten in the obscurity of the vice-presidency. While he has permitted the public to see only that part of him which occasionally makes a humorous speech or emits a jocular phrase.

"Condolence"

He has made the public think of him as a country store-porch with it and the people don't know his solid qualities. His recent telegram to Governor Coolidge, tendering "Condolences" upon getting the nomination for the vice-presidency, was an adedd proof of his impish genius for whimsicality, right at a moment when several important leaders were considering putting him forward for the presidency. The democratic senators and the other leaders know Mr. Marshall's solid qualities. If they could be sure that the public knew them or that they could make the public acquainted with them in the short four months of the campaign, Mr. Marshall, might well be the nominee. The national chairman, Mr. Homer Cummings, of Connecticut, is among these who will be put in nomination. Mr. Cummings is a man of thought. He

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Police Net Is Closing In On Elwell Slayer

Arrest "Not Far Off" Declares District Attorney's Office—Suspect Was Close Friend Of Murdered Man—Mystery Has New Turn.

New York, June 25.—The hunt for the murderer of Joseph B. Elwell, whist expert, who was shot to death in his home here two weeks ago today, centered tonight around one man whose movements are under close police scrutiny. It was reported at the district attorney's office that an arrest was not "very far off." No official confirmation of this, however, was forthcoming tonight.

suspected slayer was a friend of the

According to the authorities, the suspected slayer was a friend of the dead sportsman. He had been questioned previously about his movements the night preceding the murder and concerning his relations with Elwell. At that time, it was said, his explanations were satisfactory. Information obtained later, however, resulted in a close watch being kept on him, until he is either arrested or the police become convinced he is not the murderer.

The new turn in the mystery, it became known today, followed the disclosure by Mrs. Marie E. Larson, Elwell's housekeeper, under severe cross-examination of Assistant District Attorney Dooling, that there were three sets of keys to the turfman's home.

The district attorney is investigating the possibility that the keys found on the mantel may have been used by the murderer.

BICKETT WILL NOT ANSWER PRESIDENT

Says He Has Nothing To Add On Attitude That Is Already Outlined.

Raleigh, June 25.—Declaring that President Wilson's telegram calling attention to the tremendous importance of the North Carolina action on the Susan B. Anthony suffrage amendment, required no answer, Governor T. W. Bickett today stated that he had nothing to add to the statement he has already made relative to his views toward suffrage.

Those views were expressed in a letter to W. N. Everett, of Rockingham, suffrage leader in the 1919 legislature, who asked the governor to champion the cause of the women in the state convention. The governor in this letter made public March 15, declined to do this, but he added:

"Sometime ago I decided to advise the general assembly at the special session in July to ratify the federal amendment. It is the sensible and the graceful thing to do. It follows that I am in favor of the democratic convention indorsing the amendment when it meets in April."

Voicing his own personal fears in regard to suffrage Governor Bickett said in that letter:

"But, my dear Mr. Everett, fears do not blind my eyes, and I clearly see that today a condition and not a theory confronts the democratic party in North Carolina. Woman suffrage is coming. It is as irresistable as the tides and I am convinced it is the part of wisdom for the democratic party in North Carolina to accept it gracefully."

DAVIS WORKERS NOW ON SCENE

Cornwell Lauds Presidential Candidates

San Francisco, June 25.—The West Virginia delegation arrived tonight and went aggressively to work for the nomination of its favorite son, John W. Davis, the American ambassador to Great Britain. His strength, they declared, would become apparent after the opening ballots had demonstrated that none of the leaders could be nominated.

Governor J. J. Cornwell, who will make the nominating speech, issued this statement.

"Davis would be an ideal candidate for many reasons. He is one of the most forceful speakers and debaters in America. His great ability is universally admitted. His character could not and would not be questioned. There are no antagonisms. No objection could be urged except that he is a democrat. The public is in no mood to vote for or elect any man merely because he is a candidate of any certain political party. This is not a politician's period. A man to win this election must face the rising and not the setting sun. He must stand not only for the right but be able to make the people understand him. Davis would be able to do that.

BOLSHEVIKI STATEMENT.

London, June 25.—Leonid Krassin, the bolshevik minister of trade and commerce, says the Evening Standard today, told a trade delegation that visited him this afternoon that if the Russian soviet government was recognized by the European governments there was no doubt that Russia would recognize the external debt contracted by Russia under the imperial regime.

FISHING PARTIES NUMEROUS

Fishing parties off the bar and at various places along the beach were numerous yesterday. A. W. Ek piloted one gang of Waltonites off the bar and bagged some sixty specimens of the fifty-seven varieties, while another party, headed by Recorder Harriss, Register Blair, Attorney Jim King and others, made a neat haul near Carolina beach. Sheriff Jackson also had good luck with rod and reel during the day.

NATIONAL COMMITTEE URGES TENNESSEE TO RATIFY THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT

RECOMMEND THAT PROHIBITION NOT BE MADE A PLANK

Suggest Wilson Stand On Treaty And League Be Approved.

San Francisco, June 25.—The women members of the executive committee of the democratic national committee today decided to recommend that no reference be made to the prohibition in the platform to be adopted by the convention.

It was also agreed to recommend the Wilson stand on the peace treaty and league of nations be approved.

The following planks submitted by the labor committee of the women's bureau of the democratic national committee, Mrs. Robert Bruce Bruere, New York chairman, were adopted:

"We affirm the right of collective bargaining between employers and employes through representatives of their own choosing. We approve also the national industrial councils established by employers and employes within the various industries, the findings of which shall have the effect on collective agreements but not of judicial decisions subject to compulsory enforcement.

"We insist on the abolition of labor of children under fourteen years and that children between fourteen and eighteen shall be permitted to work only after passing examinations by local school and health authorities, assuring proper standards of health and education.

"We affirm our belief in the principles of the democratic platform of 1916 and again urge the general adoption of the eight hour day.

"We believe that the wages should be put on the basis of service, not of sex, and that the minimum wages should be fixed which will insure to all wage earners a proper standard of health, comfort and efficiency.

"We urge that the federal trade commission be given greater powers over the basic food industries of life.

"We advocate the development of a national system of employment office under federal and state boards. To meet the problems of seasonal requirements of agriculture we urge the organization of a voluntary labor corps for harvesting, with transportation subsides.

"We advocate the extension and development of the bureau of women in industry established by the democratic party in the department of labor. We also urge the appointment of women on all government and tribunals dealing with industry and labor.

"We recommend the protection of womanhood and infancy according to the best modern experience."

A resolution urging the establishment of a department of education with a cabinet officer at its head also was adopted.

BUSINESS IS STARTED AGAIN

Londonderry Conducting a Conference

Londonderry, June 25.—The situation in Londonderry following the week of civil warfare showed further improvement today, when business again started up. A peace conference is now in session largely with a view to getting refugees back to their homes. It is being attended by the Protestant and Catholic bishops, the magistrates and Irish under secretary.

General Carter Campbell, commander of the government troops, today reiterated his guarantee to protect all the routes leading to the shipyard and facilities and insuring resumption of the work in these plants. Colonel Chaplin of the Scottish rifles is in charge of troops in the city.

CAM MORRISON SPENDS NIGHT IN WILMINGTON

Addresses Great Audience Of Pender County Citizens.

Burgaw, June 25.—Driving through the country from Clinton, where this afternoon he invaded the home county of Marion Butler and denounced the tactics of Butler's party, Cameron Morrison addressed a great audience of Pender county citizens, men and women, in the court house here tonight. Many were present from surrounding counties, and it was with difficulty that they were accommodated in the courtroom. Mr. Morrison, according to many citizens, will receive eighty per cent of the Page vote in Pender county. Mr. Page carried this county in the first primary. Sampson county, where Mr. Morrison spoke this afternoon, and which gave him a majority in the first primary, will increase this majority in the second primary as recompense, older men of the county said, for the services he rendered years ago in the fights against their republican countryman, Marion Butler.

Following the meeting at Burgaw, Mr. Morrison went by auto to Wilmington to spend the night. He will leave Saturday morning for Jacksonville to speak in the afternoon, going from there to Bayboro for an address Saturday night.

WILSON APPLAUDED FOR COURSE TAKEN IN NORTH CAROLINA

Suffrage And Democratic Leaders Sense Ratification Importance.

By Frank W. Lewis

Washington, D. C., June 25.—The course of President Wilson in urging the governors of North Carolina and Tennessee to bring about speedy action looking to ratification of the suffrage amendment has aroused both the women and the democratic leaders here and at San Francisco.

While Tennessee has been made the battleground for speedy and effective action, the President has heartened suffrage advocates by again turning to North Carolina and reminding Governor Bickett and Senators Simmons and Overman of the importance of immediate action on the amendment. Those in administration circles and all suffrage advocates here heartily approve of the President's course in pressing the democratic governors for speedy action, as it is held here that upon ratification at the earliest possible moment may rest the fate of the democratic party.

There are local conditions both in North Carolina and Tennessee which cause the governors of these states to hesitate about calling their respective legislatures together. In Tennessee Governor Roberts is confronted with embarrassing state issues which would have to be considered in a special session and for this reason he has delayed the matter with the hope that something would turn up to relieve the situation, but the President's request was so direct and the general pressure so great that he has felt impelled to promise a speedy call, though he has not yet acted.

Everybody now recognizes the importance of having a democratic state become the thirty-sixth one for ratification as the republican states of Delaware, Vermont and Connecticut have failed to accept the proffered honor.

So important is the matter that it is understood that administration leaders at San Francisco have appealed to Chairman Homer Cummings, of the democratic national committee, to use his influence with Governor Roberts to induce him to act without ruinous delay.

Even after the thirty-sixth state has acted favorably a number of the states must individually pass special legislation to effectuate the ratification by providing for poll taxes and other details. In many states it will require sixty days to take care of these matters. Some states already have such legislation.

Another point which argues for quick action on the part of Tennessee and North Carolina is that democratic control of congress might easily depend on one of these states ratifying without delay. In a number of states the women are barred from participation in the congressional primaries by the delay in ratification. It is no secret that the suffrage organizations are leaning strongly toward the democratic party because of the consistency of President Wilson's friendship for their cause.

If the Tennessee legislature is not called until after the August primary in that state, which some people now fear, then it will be too late for the women to register, in Kentucky, Delaware, Mississippi, Missouri, New Mexico, Ohio, South Carolina, Texas, Virginia and Tennessee, in time to participate in the primaries which will nominate candidates for congress, and in some states, such as Tennessee, gubernatorial candidates. If the women cannot have a voice in nominating the candidates it is not likely that they will have any interest in electing them.

The suffragist leaders, as well as many prominent democrats, say that it is now up to the democratic party to provide a way for speedy ratification of the suffrage amendment; that failure to bring it about will be fatal to that party, but that quick and effective action on the part of the democrats will insure democratic victory in the forthcoming national election.

BODIES OF FOUR NEGROES ARE FOUND

Columbus, Ga., June 25.—Four negroes, with a number of pistol bullets in their bodies were found today shortly after noon by Deputy Sheriff Layfield and others, eight miles from Columbus on the Hamilton road, in a thick woods. They appeared to have been dead about two days. No one has been identified.

Moonshiners are believed to have killed the negroes. White farmers last night notified Sheriff Beard several of their farm hands had disappeared and the bodies were found after a search.

SOVIETS BUY LARGE AMOUNT OF FOODSTUFFS

New York, June 25.—A contract is reported to have been signed today by Ludwig C. A. K. Martens, unrecognized Russian soviet "ambassador" here, and modesy will no be indorsed by he and English manufacturers agents, Montreal, for several million dollars worth of Canadian foodstuffs and machinery.

Special banking arrangements in Canada and England already have been made for handling this kind of contract.

The Eyes of Millions Of Women Turn to This State for a Chance To Vote.

CUMMINGS SENDS IMPORTANT WIRE

Reed and Georgia Cases Placed Before Committee for Immediate Action.

Auditorium, San Francisco, June 25.—The democratic national committee today unanimously agreed to send a telegram to the Governor of Tennessee urging a special session of the legislature to ratify the federal suffrage amendment.

The committee met late today to make up the temporary roll of delegates to consider contests and dispose of other business prelimina o the opening of the convention next Monday. Homer S. Cummings, chairman of the committee, presided. Probably the largest number of women that ever attended a meeting of the committee, was present. Among the early arrivals was Senator James A. Reed, who claimed a seat in the convention as a delegate from the Fifth Missouri district. Representatives of the two groups of delegates contesting for Georgia's 28 seats were also on hand. There was vigorous applause when Chairman Cummings suggested the sending of a telegram to Governor Roberts of Tennessee, urging him to call a special session of the legislature to ratify the federal suffrage amendment.

The suggestion was unanimously adopted.

Following is the telegram sent to the governor of Tennessee:

"The democratic national committee at its meeting held today by unanimous vote directed me, as chairman of the committee, to send you the following message:

"'We most earnestly emphasize the extreme importance and urgency of an immediate meeting of your state legislature for the purpose of ratifying the proposed nineteenth amendment to the federal constitution. The eyes of millions of women throughout the country are turned toward Tennessee as the one state that can and will enfranchise them prior to the November election by becoming the thirty-sixth state to ratify the suffrage amendment.

"'We trust that, for the present, all other legislative matter may, if necessary, be held in abeyance, and that you will call an extra session of the legislature of your state for such brief duration as may be required to act favorably on the amendment. Tennessee occupies a position of peculiar and pivotal importance and one that enables her to render a service of incalculable value to the women of America. We confidently expect therefore under your leadership and through the action of the legislature of your state the women of the nation may be given the privilege of voting in the coming presidential election.

"'HOMER S. CUMMINGS,
"'Chairman Democratic National Committee.'"

Minutes on the oath of Roger Sullivan, Illinois; John T. McGraw, West Virginia; and Wm. J. Stone, Missouri, were adopted by a rising vote.

The committee approved the executive committee report of temporary officers of the convention, which recommended that Homer S. Cummings be the temporary chairman of the convention.

A pleasant incident at the meeting was the presentation of a gold badge to John I. Martin, of Missouri, temporary sergeant-at-arms of the national committee.

There was a buzz through the committee room when Francis M. Wilson, United States district attorney for the western district of Missouri presented the certified action of the "democracy of the Fifth Missouri district," in electing Senator James A. Reed, a delegate to the convention, and was informed that he would be heard at the proper time. It is understood the seating of Senator Reed would be considered by the sub-committee.

On the suggestion of National Committeeman I. B. Dockweiler, California, the convention will be asked tnat, when it adjourns on Monday, it be until 1 o'clock Tuesday afternoon in order to permit the visiting delegation to take a steamer excursion Tuesday morning.

When the question of approving the temporary roll came up it was announced that several states were short their full delegation and the question arose how the vacancies shall be filled.

In the case of John Schyleman, who protested against the seating of R. R. Turner as a delegate at large from Oregon, the committee decided to seat Turner. Turner was selected as a delegate at large by the Oregon state committee to fill the vacancy caused by the death of G. T. Baldwin. Schyleman appeared before the committee and argued that he should fill the vacancy on the ground that he received the fifth highest vote in the race for the four places as delegates at large.

Schyleman announced that he would carry his case to the credentials committee.

The committee then took up the Georgia contest. Clark Howell, leading the A. Mitchell Palmer group of delegates, said he would take only ten

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