

SUMMARY OF SIR ROBERT'S STATEMENT

In It Prime Minister Informed His Followers That Condition of Health Demanded Retirement.

REVIEWED HISTORY OF UNION GOVT

Its Mission Has Been Abundantly Accomplished and Canada is Greater Than Before.

Ottawa, July 2.—(Canadian Press.)—A summary of Sir Robert Borden's address to the caucus yesterday morning has been given to the press this evening. In it the Prime Minister informed his followers that any further attempt on his part to carry on the onerous duties of his office would lead to a relapse in his health. His medical advisers had advised that he could only hold out hope of recovery after one year of complete rest, and that the direction of affairs of Canada, today, could not properly be carried out by a Prime Minister who must spend the greater part of his day in his bed. Therefore, Sir Robert had reluctantly decided on his resignation.

Review Party History.

The Prime Minister reviewed the history of Union Government from its formation and through the trying years of the war. The Canadian people, in December 1917, had elected the Union Government. The chief purpose for which that government was formed was the successful prosecution of the war. That supreme purpose had been abundantly accomplished, and the Canadian forces were maintained in the field up to Armistice Day at complete strength and in highest efficiency. The answer of the Canadian people in 1917, Sir Robert stated, had done more for the Empire and the world than the Allies and the enemy alike recognized the unconquerable spirit of the British Dominion.

United For Sacrifice.

The men forming Union Government were of different political affiliations. When the war ended they had to decide whether to continue their common endeavor, or whether they should dissolve the association. This was the situation when the Prime Minister's health gave way last September, and he was compelled to go away until December to rest. Sir Robert stated that he had soon realized that he had not rallied effectively from his illness. He therefore turned himself in the hands of his medical advisers who urged him to immediately retire for his health's sake. One of them said that after a year's complete respite from work, he might resume his duties if his labors could be lightened and consequent strain diminished.

His Own Health.

Sir Robert then detailed the events which led to his further rest in the attempt to gain his health. "Since my return," the Premier stated, "I have had the opportunity of testing my capacity for resumption of my duties. I am convinced, beyond all question that to continue as Prime Minister means a constant and unavailing struggle against impaired health and strength. Last December the most sanguine estimate of my condition demanded complete respite from active work for at least a year. Any such advice was a counsel of perfection which, as you must realize, was wholly impracticable. The Prime Minister's position, under present conditions, could not, and should not abdicate his duties for any such period. On the contrary the situation requires complete possession of full health and vigor by the person who is called upon to fulfill the responsibilities of the Premiership. "Under these circumstances, it would be most unfair to the country and to my supporters in Parliament if I did not relinquish, as soon as possible, the position which now I hold. Any difficulties, consequent upon my retirement, would be increased ten fold if I should struggle on for a few months and then relapse in to the physical weakness which beset me last session.

"Perhaps I may venture to say that, even from considerations personal to myself, this sacrifice ought not to be demanded. I entered public life in 1886, and four years after I was elected leader of the Liberal-Conservative Party. For more than ten years I led that party in Opposition, and for nearly nine years I have been Prime Minister. During more than four years of the latter period our country was involved in struggle, effort and sacrifice wholly unprecedented in our history. For nearly two years we have been facing the problems of reconstruction. The strain imposed upon ministers since August, 1914 is not to be measured by years. It has left its effect upon every member of the administration and notably upon myself. May I add, although the path of duty was not always to be discerned clearly, I never consciously departed from it, and I hope you will consider me entitled to an honorable discharge. I have the permission of His Excellency the Governor General, to inform you on my retirement in the immediate future."

The Prime Minister then expressed his gratitude to his colleagues and

MEMBERS DESERTED COMMONS CORRIDORS

Some Public Recognition of Sir Robert's Services to Parliament Will be Made Later.

Ottawa, July 2.—(By Canadian Press.)—Corridors of the Commons were deserted today, save for a bare handful of members cleaning up before leaving for home. Most of the government supporters have already returned home, and many of the opposition have already made their nomination for leadership of the party.

The retirement of Sir Robert Borden is plainly visible among government supporters. Men of 15 and 20 years experience in Federal politics declare that Sir Robert has shown himself to be Canada's man of the hour in her time of need, and that he is carrying with him into retirement the heartfelt gratitude of the nation. There is as yet no talk of a tangible evidence of the party's appreciation of his services, but it is taken for granted that his countless admirers will see to it that, much as he has asked to be allowed to retire quietly, some public recognition will be made.

NORRIS GOVT WILL TRAVEL ROUGH TRAIL

No Chance for a Coalition With Conservatives—Later and Labor May Form Opposing Union.

Winnipeg, July 2.—"There is no possibility of the Conservative members uniting with the Norris candidates, and forming a coalition government," said R.A.C. Manning, Conservative campaign manager today. He denied that there was any intention on the part of the Conservatives elected to change their allegiance and side with the Government party. He announced that arrangements were being made for a meeting of all opposed to the Norris Government for the purpose of discussing the possibility of a union among them.

Conservative circles are sure that the Norris Government could not carry on with its present support and thought that there would be either a new election or the formation of a coalition that would not last a year. Robert Ringland, organizer of the Labor campaign for the Dominion Labor Party, would neither deny nor confirm a report that the Labor party had sent a representative to the Peace to prepare for a campaign against Hon. Edward Brown, in the deferred election.

DISTURBANCE AT HALIFAX SHIPYARDS

City Police Called as a Precautionary Measure—Union Men Picketing.

Halifax, N. S., July 2.—A minor disturbance this morning, when strikers attacked non-union men proceeding to work at the Halifax shipyard this afternoon for police protection. This was at first taken to indicate that rioting had broken out in the vicinity of the yard but when the Deputy Police Chief and a squad of men arrived at the scene there was no disturbance. The call was made as a precautionary measure, the management of the yard fearing the possibility of some serious trouble as a result of the activities of strikers' pickets patrolling the entrances to the yards. The police are now on guard at the yard and the Deputy Chief is in conference with Manager J. E. McLurg and other officials of the yard.

The city police were on duty all this afternoon at the entrance to the yards and when the workmen left at five o'clock they were not molested. John Jones, one of the strikers, who was arrested during the evening. He was charged with assaulting Henry Watson. No evidence was taken. Jones remained until Tuesday and released on \$400 bail.

to his supporters in Parliament. The situation, he declared, was full of cheer. The position of the government was steadily strengthened until today the party was more united, vigorous and determined more than ever before. There was plenty of matter within the party for the formation of a new administration. The party had suffered from lack of necessary work and reasonable activity outside the walls of Parliament. "You must not depend solely upon ministers for this work," Sir Robert warned his followers. "The legislative and administrative work imposed upon them is almost overwhelming."

"We have a fine working majority in Parliament," he continued, "we have a good cause and a good policy; we have magnificent ability, energy and debating powers in our ranks. There should be no difficulty in carrying on the government. All that is essential is to stand together in the future as in the past."

MYSTERIOUS ENGLISHMAN IN MID ASIA

Is Credited, by Those Coming from Persia, With Being Author of Anti-Bolshevik Treaties.

BROUGHT KURDS AND ARMENIANS TOGETHER

Nobody in England Seems to Know the Identity of This Miracle Worker.

(Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.)

Bombay, July 2.—Merchants and others arriving from Persia are full of stories of an aged Englishman who suddenly appeared on the horizon in mid-Asia, and is credited with being the author of the various anti-Bolshevik treaties recently made amongst the Caucasian States.

By means which the Persians consider miraculous this officer induced the Georgians, Tartars, Armenians, and Persians to put aside their differences in order to combine against a common enemy. He has even, it is asserted, been responsible for starting among the Kurds some kind of movement which will enable them to act, if necessary, in concert with the Armenians.

This last is considered the most extraordinary feat of all, for the antagonism between the Kurds and the Armenians has existed almost since the dawn of history.

The Persian say of the English officer that God has given him the greatest gift of tongue so that no matter in what language he is addressed he can reply to it, and that is one of the chief reasons why he is able to sway the myriad of tongues and races that inhabit the Caucasus in the regions below.

The Persians call this Englishman "Colonel Wardrop," and assert that he arrived at Tiflis about two years ago with instructions and authority from the War Office. There is no Colonel Wardrop in the Army list.

The mysterious diplomat is known as the Halkim Bismat, which means Political Officer, and in the Persian view all political officers are colonels. There was, however, some years ago in the British Consular service a certain Wardrop, who had spent his time in Persia, Moscow and Istanbul, and who about twenty years ago wrote a book on the Georgian Highland.

This man retired in 1910, and because of a remarkable aptitude for languages, and in the Persian view, an international adviser to the City of London College.

When war broke out he was employed because of his knowledge of Russian in the Foreign Office, and it is known that he was sent to Moscow in 1917. He may be the man.

If so, an unknown man, who eleven years ago considered his life work done, is now displaying a genius and a resource which England needs are likely to place him in the front rank of Empire builders.

POLICE BAFFLED BY THE ELWELL MYSTERY

New York Dept. of Justice No Nearer Solution of Murder Than They Were Week Ago.

New York, July 2.—District Attorney Swann, who for weeks has been seeking to solve the mystery of the murder of Joseph H. Elwell, expert and turf man, let it be known that his assistants had again examined Miss Viola Kraus, whose "divorce party" on a New York golf course had attended the night he was slain. Although Miss Kraus is spending the summer in New Jersey, and is not subject to subpoena from the New York courts, she came here voluntarily and consented to further questioning at her New York residence, according to Mr. Swann.

Mr. Swann earlier today announced that he intended to re-examine the mysterious "Miss Wilson," the "pyjama girl," bits of whose lingerie were said to have been found in the dead man's bedroom. The district attorney refused to make public the identity of "Miss Wilson."

In an additional statement Mr. Swann declared Miss Kraus "denied categorically that she had in the presence of Anna Kraus or any other person, or at any time while anybody else was present uttered any threats against the life of Joseph H. Elwell."

Mr. Swann's statement added that Miss Kraus stated that she had not been deserted by Elwell and is not afraid that she would be deserted by Elwell; that she was until recently a married woman and she further stated that she had never proposed marriage to her, and subject had never been suggested or discussed.

According to Mr. Swann's statement Miss Kraus said she had known Elwell about eight years and had seen him at Palm Beach and in New York at various places.

STERLING STRONGER

New York funds in Montreal are quoted at 14 and three sixteenths premium. Sterling in N. Y. is unchanged at 3 3/4 for demand and 3 3/4 for cables, while sterling in Montreal is quoted at 4 1/4 for demand, and 4 1/4 for cables.

NEW LEADER MAY NOT BE KNOWN BEFORE MONDAY

Sir Robert Busy Analyzing Letters and Telegrams Setting Out Merits of Various Candidates.

BULK OF SUPPORT FAVORS MEIGHEN

Character of Arguments Given and Source Will Bear Great Weight in Making Choice.

Special to The Standard.

Ottawa, July 2.—The name of the leader of the New National Liberal and Conservative Party and the next Prime Minister of Canada may not be known until Monday.

In his office in the West Parliament block, today, Sir Robert Borden is engaged in analyzing scores of letters and telegrams sent him by Unionist members, all Senators, setting out the particular merits and qualifications of the candidate of their choice. These communications are absolutely confidential, and it is almost impossible, today, to get any certain indication of their trend, although there is a persistent belief that Hon. Arthur Meighen has the largest bulk of support.

Many Considerations.

A majority of supporters will not necessarily mean election to the leadership. The character of arguments given, the source from which support comes, and the views of a majority of either one of the two groups which constitute the new Sir Robert to reach a decision.

Thus, for example, the Liberal Unionists are a minority in the new party, but, in the event of their falling to give support to a candidate who proved to have an overwhelming majority of supporters among Conservatives, it is felt that the Premier might feel compelled to select some other man. In other words, the candidate who is most likely to reach the coveted position is the man who has the best general support from both Liberals and Conservatives.

Meighen, unquestionably, will have a clear majority of Conservatives, but in the event of his falling to get a substantial body of backers among Liberal Unionists, it is quite possible that one of the other candidates, whose support comprised a greater weight of the minority group, may be selected. In the House of Commons, the Minister of the Interior has a large following of Liberal Unionism, but he also has his enemies. There is a faction which believes that he would make no appeal to Quebec—for reasons given by his credit—and there is another group who think he would be unacceptable to the financial mandarins of Montreal and Toronto—for reasons also to his credit. Whether, with the possibility of a failure to get the support from former Liberals, will be sufficiently strong to defeat him, remains to be seen.

Drayton's Support.

Sir H. Drayton appears to have the support that formerly enlisted itself on behalf of Sir Thomas White. But the thing that will count against him most is the fact that he is lacking in parliamentary experience, in fact, Meighen's equal in debate, and without that aggressive militancy which the new leader may soon be called upon to exercise as chief of an opposition.

Foster Boosters.

Sir George Foster has his supporters, but is favored largely by those who admire the great parliamentary qualifications and who feel that it would be wise to carry on under such an experienced chieftain until such time as the party will be better able to make up its mind in regard to Sir Robert's permanent successor.

The new leader, whoever he is, will face a tremendous ordeal. He will have to form a new ministry, which means that the present cabinet must be reorganized and strengthened; face a number of by-elections immediately, and create an organization out of the chaos which the past year of drift has led to. There will have to be a new cabinet representative from Nova Scotia, and another from New Brunswick, and successors will have to be found for ministers who for a long time have been anxious to retire.

Today Meighen poured steady upon Sir Robert Borden, coming from all parts of the Empire, and from all walks of life, expressing profound regret at his departure from the stage of public life, and paying high tribute to his achievements for his country.

Premier Busy.

The outgoing Premier was at his office early and was present at a morning sitting of the cabinet which was largely attended. A fine feature of the situation, one which reflects dignity upon political life, is that none of the men in the running for the leadership is making a personal campaign. Each, indeed, stands in readiness to back the other in the event of his being the successful man, and a fine spirit of loyalty and comradeship is everywhere in evidence throughout the rank and file as well as the general staff of the new party. This, it is believed, augurs well for the future.

OBJECT TO ENGLISH IN KURDISTAN

French Politicians Want Their Country to Control Resources of That Land.

PREACH CONFISCATION OF OIL CONCESSIONS

Claim France Was to Have This Region Under the Agreement of 1916.

By HENRY W. FRANCIS. (Copyright, 1920, by Cross-Atlantic News Service.)

Paris, July 2.—British "domination" of Kurdistan and the "brutality" of English colonial agents in Mesopotamia were denounced at a meeting of the "parliamentary group for economic action" at the Chamber of Deputies by M. Gabriel Bonvalot and Professor A. Tassart, explorers who have just returned from those countries. The explorers urged the deputies not to abandon to the English those regions which are the richest in the world and which were attributed to France by the understandings of 1916.

"The revolution in Mexico is upheld by the Americans solely on account of the oil situation and because the wells in those concessions are beginning to give out," said M. Bonvalot. "In the Levant, the English are endeavoring to monopolize the oil production. While we are talking politics these countries are doing business and to our detriment."

"The oil wells of Kurdistan," said Professor Tassart, "are in the zone attributed to France by the agreement of 1916. These concessions have been accorded by the Turks to English companies, but not to the English Government—the best proof of that is that Mr. Lloyd George has attempted to take these wells for the government. If we cannot at present do anything about these individual contracts we should not fall to take political action which sooner or later will lead to the exploitation of those oil wells for our own account."

"Kurdistan is not only rich in oil. It has also agricultural wealth which could bring us from 27,000,000,000 to 30,000,000,000 francs yearly. Kurdistan is a country of grapes and apricots. It could produce the world's olive supply. It is also a wool-producing country and that is why the English have resolved to guard it like an oasis in the desert. The English have figuratively taken the Kurds by the hair and sought to dominate them."

"The French, however, would be welcomed, for in most of the villages the Chaldean priests have instructed the natives in the French language. In Northern Mesopotamia there are from 600,000 to 800,000 children who speak French. An open road, therefore, is prepared for us."

"A military conquest would be useless. It would be even dangerous. Economic action is what is wanted. Kurdistan could supply us with what we now lack, a population-producing colony."

"When the public learns what is going on in the Orient," said M. Bonvalot during his address, "there will be great indignation. It must be understood that English colonial agents are supreme in these countries. Habituated to dealing with people of color, they employ the same behavior when their dealings with us. The attention of the British Government must be called to this matter. It is time the English were told that their claims to the whole of Asia are not admissible."

SIR SAM HUGHES OBJECTS TO PARTY NAME

Thinks Party Would Have Fared Better by Adopting Name of Liberal-Conservative.

Ottawa, July 2.—(By Canadian Press.)—The name of the newly constituted National Liberal and Conservative Party does not appeal to Sir Sam Hughes. Sir Sam wanted to return to the name of straight Liberal-Conservative Party, and this morning he expressed dissatisfaction with the choice of yesterday's caucus. As to the leadership and the future of the party, he was very much in doubt.

"I was not elected as Unionist," declared Sir Sam to Canadian Press, "I was and am a Conservative, and the name Liberal-Conservative is the one which should have been adopted. I have supported the Government and will do so, only so far as it carries out along the lines of Conservative policy."

"The name National Liberal and Conservative Party has too much flavor of National Trust and Bourgeois. The party would have been well advised to keep away from that, for it will give the suspicion of big interests behind the Government."

ARREST SUSPECTS IN ROBBERY CASE

Special to The Standard.

Moncton, N. B., July 2.—Two arrests have been made at Springhill in connection with the burglary of A. A. Steeves' store at Dorchester, N. B., on Monday night last. The parties arrested are Roy Marshman, of Dorchester, and a young man named Parrell, who is alleged to be an inmate of the Dorchester Penitentiary. It is stated that one of the parties has confessed. The parties will be brought back to Dorchester for trial, and further revelations concerning another robbery that took place in the shire town a few weeks ago are expected.

KING ALBERT IN ACCIDENT

Brussels, July 2.—King Albert while driving his automobile home from Switzerland, collided with a cart near the Franco-Belgian frontier. The automobile was damaged but King Albert was uninjured. He continued his journey in a hired car.

MARSHAL FOCH REPORTS TO SUPREME COUNCIL

On Disarmament Clauses of Treaty Which Germany Has Not Executed.

Brussels, July 2.—The Allied Supreme Council today listened to Marshal Foch and others report on the disarmament clauses of the treaty which Germany has not executed, and instructed the military, naval and aerial experts to draw up a complete list of such omissions.

Experts of the Reparations Committee were instructed to prepare a memorandum on Germany's failure to fulfill the coal delivery requirements, which were discussed in a note to the Council submitted by the Reparations Commission. The reports of those experts are to be presented to the German representatives at Spa. During the recess, after the first session, Premiers Lloyd George and Millerand conferred with the Belgian delegation. It is expected that the Council's conference will be completed today. The Allied delegates intend to leave for Spa Sunday morning.

RELATIONS OF BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES

Forty Articles Devoted to Subject Published in Special Edition of London Times

London, July 3.—Forty articles devoted to the relations between Great Britain and the United States, are published in a special "American Edition" of the London Times this morning. Chief among the contributors is one by Viscount Bryce, former ambassador to the United States, who writes on the Irish question and the attitude of the American people toward this issue.

"What the American people ought to know, but apparently do not know," says Viscount Bryce, "is that the great majority of the English people desire to give Ireland the fullest measure of freedom within the Empire. But it is in the divisions within Ireland—not in the lack of any good-will on England's part—that there lies practically the only obstacle which still delays that peaceful settlement which the British democracy sincerely desires."

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"GOD SAVE IRELAND" HIS ONLY ANTHEM

Chicago, July 2.—(Canadian Press.)—"I know only one National Anthem, and that is 'God Save Ireland,'" said Archbishop G. Mannix, of Melbourne, Australia, at a reception in the Auditorium Theatre, yesterday.

Referring to charges that he had failed to stand up when the "Star Spangled Banner" was sung on board his ship, Archbishop Mannix said: "I have been called a traitor to the British Empire. I never have been called an imbecile, and I would be one if I were to offer an insult to your flag and anthem."

S.S. HAVERFORD AT HALIFAX

Halifax, N. S., July 2.—The steamer Haverford arrived here tonight from Liverpool and will dock at seven o'clock tomorrow. She has on board about 100 of a British ministry of shipping party and a number of Imperials. Between four and five hundred passengers will disembark here. The steamer carries no mail or freight for Halifax.

RELIEF WORKERS REPORTED SAFE

Constantinople, July 2.—Miss Katherine Broderick, a Canadian relief worker, has arrived at Samarra, on the Black Sea, west of Thebaid, together with Miss Edith Cook, of Cleveland, and Miss Mary Super, of Nazareth, Penn., according to advices received today. The report says that all the relief workers from the North American Continent are safely out of Hatjin.

BRYAN LOSES HIS FIGHT FOR BONE DRY PLANK

Terrific Din and Wildest of Bryan's Oratorical Appeal.

BAINBRIDGE COLBY REPLIES TO BRYAN

Secretary of State Pleads for a Firm Stand on Peace Treaty Proposed by Wilson.

San Francisco, July 2.—William Jennings Bryan lost his fight today to write a bone-dry plank into the Democratic platform, the convention snowing him under on a roll call which followed a dramatic debate.

In quick and successive votes the Democratic National Convention today voted down by heavy majorities all attempts to amend the report of the Platform Committee and throw out all substitute proposals, including the bone-dry plank by William Jennings Bryan and the wet plank offered by W. Bourke Cockran. The administration supporters were in control by heavy majorities all along the line.

As Bryan closed his speech with an oratorical picture of the benefits that would come to the world through prohibition, he was given a demonstration. A parade was soon organized on the convention floor, the Texas standard being the first to get into action.

Terrific Din.

A score of others followed. The din was terrific. The slogan "We want Bryan," which has been heard at every Democratic convention since 1898, was about the only distinguishable yell in the sea of sound.

There was a fight over the California standard, and in the end it was torn to pieces. A woman, borne on the shoulders of men, made off with a part of the State motto, and was carried to the speakers' stand, where she waved the remnant triumphantly. The Alabama standard was also torn to shreds, and there were fights over others. At the height of the excitement a woman dressed in a Grecian costume of white, to symbolize purity, got to the top of the speakers' stand, and set the demonstrators going again. It was 23 minutes before the chairman could restore order.

Colby Defends.

Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, was introduced to defend the platform as presented. Criticizing Bryan's Treaty stand, Mr. Colby said:

"Mr. Bryan says, in so many words, that no one could have brought back a better treaty than Wilson did. He says no one could have brought back so good a treaty. Then, if that is true, for God's sake let's ratify it."

The Senate, said Mr. Colby, had had its day in court with the Treaty, and the day had lasted for nine months, so that some of the Senators apparently had suffered from "intellectual lockjaw."

M'ADOO HOLDS LEAD AMONG CANDIDATES

No One in Sight Upon Whom to Coalesce—Old Leaders Oppose President's Son-in-Law.

San Francisco, Cal., July 2.—The combination against William G. McAdoo found itself, tonight, to use the language of one of the administration leaders, without any candidate on whom to coalesce. McAdoo supporters continued to predict a nomination for him somewhere near the fifth ballot.

While the convention was engaged in the demonstrations and discussions of the platform fight, McAdoo leaders were working to make accessions from the field and the inner circle of old line party leaders, who hoped to prevent the nomination of the President's son-in-law, continued at work but privately said they were accomplishing little because they could find no candidate about whom all the forces of McAdoo could be centered.

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