

COX IS NOMINATED ON 44TH BALLOT

Wm. G. McAdoo Defeated After Long Deadlock.

RACE ENDS 1:40 A. M.

Plea to Make Nomination Unanimous Greeted by Roar From Tired Delegates.

Auditorium, San Francisco, July 6.—James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, was nominated for president of the United States in the democratic national convention at 1:40 o'clock this morning. The convention then adjourned until noon today.

The nomination came at the conclusion of a 44-ballot struggle in which he had steadily beaten down the forces of William G. McAdoo, ex-secretary of the treasury, and President Wilson's son-in-law.

When the balloting on the 44th vote had reached a point where Cox had 702 votes and was rapidly approaching the necessary two-thirds of 729, Sam B. Amidon of Kansas, manager of the McAdoo forces and vice-chairman of the democratic national committee, took the platform and moved that the nomination of Governor Cox be made unanimous.

Immediately there was a roar from the tired and worn delegates which lasted for a full four minutes before Chairman Robinson could put the question on Amidon's motion to suspend the rules and nominate Cox by acclamation.

At 1:43 o'clock this morning the motion was formally voted over with a rolling chorus of ayes and a crashing of the brass bands.

State standards which had surged back and forth in the desperate battles of the deadlock raced to the front of the hall and to a place before the platform.

In the confusion and excitement of a nomination after the strenuous and hard sessions of the convention almost everybody forgot about a nomination for vice-president, but the leaders were figuring on a list which prominently included Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, assistant secretary of the navy.

The Cox band wagon movement really started late yesterday afternoon before the recess for dinner. During the interval both sides of the fight made desperate appeals to Tammany. Throughout the night New York's vote stood the same, 29 for McAdoo and 70 for Cox. On the third ballot of the evening session the slide to Cox started and before the leaders of the opposition could realize it the votes were flopping over in twos and threes and fours in a fashion which sent him over the majority mark and put him at a new level.

After that the going was easy. Georgia went into the Cox column with her 28, the withdrawal of Attorney-General Palmer had released not only the Pennsylvania delegation, but other delegates who wanted to slide to the Cox column. The accessions of twos, threes and fours soon grew into blocks, and when the 44th ballot was well on its way the votes were tumbling into the Cox column so fast that his nomination seemed an assured fact.

Vote Cast for Woman.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—The first vote to be cast for a woman for the democratic presidential nomination came Monday from the Kentucky delegation.

Chairman Stanley cast it for Miss Laura Clay, one of the women of the delegation.

So far as convention observers could remember, it was the first vote cast for a woman in the conventions of either of the two great parties.

U. S. to Get Gorgas' Body.

London.—The body of Major General William C. Gorgas, ex-surgeon-general of the United States army, who died early Monday, will be sent to the United States on a government transport sailing either July 14 or 16. Mrs. Gorgas and Mrs. Noble, wife of Brigadier General Robert E. Noble, will accompany the body.

Cox Has Nothing to Say.

Dayton, O.—"I have no statement to make now," said Governor James M. Cox early Tuesday morning when he learned over the Associated Press wires that he had been nominated by the San Francisco convention.

"I think you will understand why," he added to newspaper men.

STATE NEWS IN BRIEF.

Marshfield.—The Salvation Army Saturday evening opened a newly prepared meeting house to the public, under guidance of Captain and Mrs. Stack. The house has accommodations for about 100 as an assemblage.

Salem.—The Growers' Packing and Warehousing association, organized under the laws of California, has filed application in the offices of the state corporation department for permission to operate in Oregon. The capital stock is \$2,000,000.

Oregon City.—Charles A. Elwell, who is accused of setting fire to his store at Jennings Lodge December 26, 1919, was arraigned before Judge Campbell Monday on charges of arson and entered a plea of not guilty. He was released under \$1500 bail and will be tried in the circuit court later.

Rainier.—The large lumber mill of the American Export company, now under construction at Rainier, will be rushed to completion. A force of men will be brought from a mill being built at Doty by the same company. The Rainier mill is one of the most substantially built mills on the Columbia river.

Monmouth.—The second week of the summer session of the Oregon Normal school at Monmouth begins with a total enrollment of 465. The student body is taking hold of the work splendidly, and the outlook for a successful session is auspicious. The extension school at Pendleton has an enrollment of 60.

Grants Pass.—The contract for the construction of the dam for the diversion of water from Rogue river to irrigate 10,000 acres of Rogue valley lands was let Saturday afternoon to the Shattuck Construction company of San Francisco. This contract also includes the construction of the main canal and the laterals.

Salem.—Governor Olcott in a proclamation issued here recently urged enlistment in the United States navy of 500 young men from Oregon during the months of July and August. It was said that these recruits were needed to replace men who enlisted for the duration of the war with Germany and have been discharged.

Astoria.—A report compiled by W. A. Sherman, district clerk, shows that the expense of maintaining and operating the Astoria high school during the school year of 1919-1920 was \$125.30 for each student. There were 65 boys and girls from outside districts and for each of these the county must pay the Astoria district this amount.

Salem.—Since the law providing for a tax of 1 cent a gallon on gasoline and one-half a cent a gallon distillate went into effect in Oregon on February 26, 1919, the state has received a total revenue of \$498,928.72 from this source, according to a report just prepared by the secretary of state here. The sales of gasoline in Oregon since the inception of the law aggregated 46,966,297, while the distillate sales exceeded 5,973,150 gallons.

Pendleton.—Clerk Bickers' annual report, issued last week, shows that operation of the city's five schools during the past year cost \$95,540.14. Manuel Friedly was re-elected chairman of the Pendleton district school board for another year and Harry Bickers was re-elected clerk. The school census shows 1673 persons within the district of school age, with girls leading 846 to 827. They were handled during the past year by 44 teachers. Pendleton high school's 1921 principal has not yet been selected.

Salem.—More than 60,000 applications for licenses under the motor vehicle operator's law passed at a special session of the legislature last January, have been received at the office of the secretary of state. Because of the inability to issue these licenses as rapidly as the applications are being received arrests under the act will be held in abeyance for a few days. Based on the present registration of motor vehicles in the state it is predicted that more than 150,000 persons will apply for driver's licenses.

Bandon.—Gasoline brought \$1.75 a gallon at Bandon when sixty gallons of it, donated to the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, was sold at auction. The gasoline was donated to the State Chamber by C. R. Freese, local manager of the Standard Oil company here. The auction was the outstanding feature of a vigorous four-hour campaign in which Bandon over-subscribed its quota toward the \$450,000 budget sought by the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce. The gasoline was disposed of in five-gallon lots. The highest single bid of \$1.75 a gallon was made by H. J. Drarmid. C. F. Pape, president of the Bandon community club, acted as auctioneer.

DEMOCRATS ADOPT PLATFORM INTACT

All Attempts to Amend Report Soundly Beaten.

DRY PLANK REJECTED

Bryan Makes Strong Fight for Prohibition—Administration Forces Elected Entrenched.

San Francisco.—The democratic platform as framed in the resolutions committee, declaring for the peace treaty, expressing sympathy for Ireland and saying nothing at all about prohibition, came unscathed through a furious floor fight, and was adopted without amendment in a great avalanche of applause.

W. J. Bryan led the fight for amendment, but his bone dry plank was buried after a dramatic day of debate by a majority so overwhelming that he did not even ask for rollcalls on the four other minority proposals he had prepared.

Then Chairman Glass moved the adoption of the platform and it went through as framed with a roar.

A cider, wine and beer plank championed in an emotional speech by W. Bourke Cockran of New York also was thrown out by the convention along with a plank for recognition of the Irish republic backed by several organizations of Irish sympathizers.

In the battle for the platform as framed the administration forces were led by Secretary Colby and Senator Glass of Virginia, during a debate in which both sides stirred delegates and

Big Sugar Stock Comes.

Chicago.—Twenty million pounds of sugar have passed through the local customs house from Canada during the past few days and several million pounds more are en route, William H. Clare, collector of the port, announces. Ten carloads containing 60,000 bags arrived Friday. The Canadian sugar, which was purchased in Cuba last year and shipped to England, then returned to Canada, is expected to relieve the shortage here.

BOURBONS' PLATFORM STANDS FOR RATIFICATION OF LEAGUE

San Francisco.—The democratic platform as drafted by the sub-committee of nine and submitted to the full committee declared for ratification of the peace treaty as a requisite to the preservation of the peace and integrity of the nation; suggests that the Irish question can be brought to a satisfactory settlement by a wholehearted effort for settlement, and is silent on the subject of prohibition.

It advocates collective bargaining for labor disputes; declares for recognition of the new Mexican government when it has been established; condemns the legislatures of Tennessee, Florida and North Carolina to ratify the suffrage amendment.

In many respects the platform follows that adopted by the Virginia democrats and publicly approved by President Wilson. The league of nations plank in particular was taken virtually as a whole from the Virginia platform, though in other respects there have been modifications and many new subjects have been added.

A summary of the sub-committee's draft follows:

Preamble.—Sends greetings to President Wilson commending his achievements in the interest of the country and the world. Condemns in general terms the republican congress.

League of Nations.—Repeats the Virginia platform's declaration of support for the league of nations and its ratification, and advocates the ratification of the peace treaty and such membership in the league of nations as would in no wise impair national integrity or independence.

Conduct of the War.—Praises the administration's conduct of the war, commends the patriotic efforts of American citizens to aid the government and praises the military and naval forces with mention of the peace treaty and such membership in the league of nations as would in no wise impair national integrity or independence.

Finance.—Again incorporates the language of the Virginia democrats in extolling the federal reserve system and the financing of the war and in condemning the republicans for extravagance.

Taxation.—Criticizes the republican congress for failing to revise war-time tax schedules and demands a survey of the tax conditions by the coming congress. Denies republican claims of economy, declaring that no money was saved except at the expense of the efficiency of government bureaus.

High Cost of Living.—Blames diminished production for high prices and declares the republicans are responsible in that they delayed peace and failed to provide the president with necessary legislation.

War Investigations.—Condemns the republicans for their use of appropriations in investigating the conduct of the war.

Protections.—Pledges the party to enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

Tariff.—Reaffirms democratic tariff doctrines and declares for a research on the subject by a non-partisan commission.

Budget.—Defends President Wilson's veto of the budget bill and advocates a budget system partially under direction of the secretary of the treasury with consolidated auditing.

Postal Service.—Commends democratic administration of the postal service and makes a blanket declaration for higher salaries for postal employees. Advocates greater use of motor vehicles in transportation of mail and extension of the parcel post.

Free Speech.—Declares for free speech and a free press except insofar as it may attack the life of the nation.

Agriculture.—Praises the democratic record in establishing farm legislation, induces collective bargaining and researches into production costs.

spectators to repeated bursts of emotional enthusiasm.

Mr. Bryan got a howling demonstration of 20 minutes after he concluded his speech for the bone dry plank, but when the balloting began it became apparent that much of the enthusiasm was a personal tribute to his past service to the party and not an expression of sympathy with his present views.

Debt Down One Billion.

Washington, D. C.—The public debt decreased by more than a billion dollars during the fiscal year of 1919 just ended and by more than \$2,000,000 since last August 31, when the war debt was at its peak, according to the quarterly debt statement issued by the treasury. On June 30 the public debt was \$24,299,321,467.07, a drop of \$1,185,184,692.98 from the June 30, 1919 total of \$25,484,506,160.05 and a decline of \$2,295,380,180.94 from the peak figure of 26,596,701,648.01 on August 31. The decrease for the period from May 31 to June 30 was \$675,641,559.72.

Japan Plants Close.

Tokio.—Announcement has been made in the newspapers of the closing of the Asana Iron works near Yokohama Thursday. More than 700 workmen were paid off and discharged. Suspension of the works was attributed by the newspapers to financial depression. It was also reported that three steamship companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, as a result of the American shipping pact have decided to withdraw from the China-Pacific steamship union and operate independent in general freight competition.

Carpet-Baggers to Go.

Honolulu, T. H.—Senator Warren J. Harding has promised home rule for Hawaii if elected. Home rule does not mean statehood, but it means that federal appointments will be made from people in the islands. This is the sore point with the islanders, as the democratic federal office appointees are all southerners.

Divorcee is Taxi Driver.

Chicago.—Mrs. Belle Gaertner, wealthy manufacturer, Saturday started work as a taxi driver in the "loop" district.

"When our decree was signed recently I found I had \$3000 and my car," she explained. "I decided immediately to convert the car into a public cab and run it myself."

Mrs. Gaertner is wearing a trim green riding habit for her work.

WORLD HAPPENINGS OF CURRENT WEEK

Brief Resume Most Important Daily News Items.

COMPILED FOR YOU

Events of Noted People, Governments and Pacific Northwest, and Other Things Worth Knowing.

The peak of high furniture prices has been reached in Chicago, according to members of the Retail Furniture association of the United States.

The proposed amendment to the state constitution giving women the right to vote was killed Tuesday in the Georgia senate. The vote was 19 to 15.

In premature celebration of the Fourth of July, Thais Jennisch, 6 years old, was burned to death at Moline, Ill., Tuesday night, when a chaser ignited her dress.

All the 2000 war prisoners on board a bolshevik steamer which sank recently were saved, according to a dispatch to the Dagblad from Helsingfors, Finland.

Germany is 3,000,000 tons in arrears of her engagements concerning the delivery of coal in execution of the treaty of Versailles, said Louis Louchere in the Petit Parisien.

Four persons were killed and an undetermined number injured Tuesday by the collapse of the walls of the Sutherland hotel, a four-story brick lodging house in Buffalo.

Dissension among members of the Perkins Grove Lutheran church of Dixon, Ill., resulted in some of the members breaking into the church during Monday night and with axes and saws destroyed pews and pulpit.

A news-print famine on the Pacific coast and in Alberta is predicted in the event that the paper plants at Powell River and Ocean Falls, British Columbia, are unable to obtain further supplies of fuel oil, as now seems probable.

Several private houses and places of business in Lismore, Ireland, were sacked Sunday evening by soldiers in reprisal for the kidnapping of Brigadier-General Lucas Saturday night. There was some firing in the streets, but nobody was killed.

Sean O'Ceallaigh, "diplomatic delegate extraordinary of the government of the Irish republic," was received in private audience Saturday by Pope Benedict. It was authoritatively stated that O'Ceallaigh was received by the pontiff only in his private capacity.

James Sadler, 45, Seattle, and Charles Ball, eight years old, Woodville, Wash., were instantly killed when a Northern Pacific passenger train struck a truck in which they were riding at Second avenue South and Spokane street, Seattle, Tuesday night.

Blackberry cordial and wild cherry wine were Wednesday added by the bureau of internal revenue to the list of intoxicating liquors, and may be sold by druggists in retail quantities of less than five gallons only to persons who have obtained permits to purchase intoxicating liquor.

Indictments against 2264 alleged war "slackers" were filed Wednesday in the Brooklyn federal court. Warrants are to be issued for arrests by the United States marshal after elimination of about 50 per cent who are believed to have entered war service without notifying local draft boards.

Thomas Sheehan, Tammany chieftain of the fourth New York assembly district, was indicted by the Bronx county grand jury Wednesday for alleged attempted bribery of a juror in the case of Dr. Julius Hammer, who was convicted of having performed an unnecessary operation on a woman who subsequently died.

About 50,000 farm laborers will be required to harvest the 1920 crop of wheat in the Canadian prairie provinces, J. A. Bowman, provisional commissioner of colonization estimated Wednesday. Bumper crops in all the western provinces warrant this increase, which is one-third greater than the number of men required last year, Mr. Bowman said.

Havana, Cuba.—Down-town Havana was shaken at midnight Monday night by the explosion of two bombs in apertures in the walls of the second precinct police station. One man was injured by flying debris.

ARSENICALS FOR KILLING WORMS

Annual Loss From Cabbage Pest Conservatively Estimated at \$1,300,000.

NOT DIFFICULT TO CONTROL

Arsenate of Lead and Paris Green Are Preferable to Other Poisons—Number of Sprays Depends on Conditions.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Arsenicals are being generally used to control the cabbage worm. There are now few instances of the total destruction of crops of cabbages as was formerly often the case. Nevertheless, a conservative estimate would place the present annual loss from this pest to cabbage alone—not including cauliflower and other related crops—at \$1,300,000, or one-tenth the value of the entire crop.

The cabbage worm is not difficult to control, and it should be borne in mind that most other cabbage pests, more often present than not, will be controlled by the same methods.

Poisons Preferred.

Repeated experiments have shown that arsenate of lead and paris green are preferable to other arsenicals in common use. If paris green is used, it may be applied either wet or dry, preferably, however, as a spray, at the rate of one pound to 50 gallons of water. The plants should be free from insect attack when they are set out and should be sprayed a few days later to make sure that the poison reaches the young caterpillars before they have burrowed far into the heads. Other applications should follow as inspection of plants shows that they are necessary.

These applications of arsenicals can be made with absolute safety even after the heads are formed, as the poison disappears from plants almost completely within two to three weeks after application, and even earlier in event of repeated or heavy rainfall.

Increased Cost.

Scarcity of paris green has increased the cost. Arsenate of lead has been rapidly superseding paris green and other arsenicals as an insecticide and



The Sort of Gardens Which Have Been Planted in Thousands of Communities This Year.

has not increased proportionately in price. For many reasons it is preferable.

It serves the same purpose as paris green and is applied in the same manner. It is sold both in paste and in dry powder form. Two pounds of dry arsenate to 50 gallons of water or bordeaux mixture will make a solution of sufficient strength to destroy cabbage worms and similar insects. The paste form must be used at double strength, four pounds to 50 gallons of water.

The number of sprays depends on local and seasonal conditions. Sometimes a single spraying will suffice, but usually two or three are necessary. The adhesiveness of the spray material is promoted by the addition of about the same amount by weight of resin fish oil soap as of the arsenical used.

DIG UP OLD RHUBARB STALKS

Divide Roots Into Pieces of Two or Three Eyes Each and Start Entirely New Patch.

After rhubarb has been planted four or five years the stalks become so thick that they are too small to sell well. It is then best to dig up the roots and divide into pieces of two or three eyes each, which is enough for one hill, and start a new patch. Another good way is to dig up all the hill but a little corner which is left undisturbed, then fill the hole from which the roots were taken with well rotted manure and cover that with earth. The piece of root left in the ground will make a surprising growth the same season.

EXCELLENT CROP INSURANCE

Spraying Must Be Done at Right Time and in Proper Manner for Nice Clean Fruit.

He who does not spray his fruit crop for insects and disease has no right to expect nice clean fruit in the autumn. Spraying at the right time and in the right way is splendid crop insurance.