

BRYAN IN ROLE AT SAN FRANCISCO

Nebraskan Expected to Dominate Convention.

VOTE POWER IS GREAT

Candidate Probably Will Have to Suit Commoner Because of His Control of Delegates.

(Continued From First Page.)

much to say quite literally that the two most powerful anti-Bryan leaders in the democratic party are out of his way. There is now no democratic leader in sight who is able to outwit Bryan at San Francisco, either through the arts of public leadership or of political strategy. Bryan must now be regarded as a formidable figure at San Francisco.

Aside from this definite increase in official power, Bryan's prestige has been raised conspicuously. The Missouri democratic convention the other day sent him a telegram of congratulation—a sign of that uplift of spirit which Bryan's recent triumph has brought to all his old leaders and followers throughout the country.

As to the causes of his victory there are two conspicuous ones. First of all he had a moral issue, and he put that moral issue into the forefront of the fight. He dramatized himself as opposing those "wet" forces within the democratic party who were trying to reverse in some degree the prohibition enactments which the country adopted last year. On this issue Bryan was able to fight not merely with the earnestness of intense conviction, but also with the emotional zeal of personal vindictiveness. Bryan knows as well as most of us know that on several occasions in his fights within the democratic party he has been defeated by the use of money contributed by brewers and distillers. To keep these forces out of power was a purpose to engage all that is best in his character and all that is strongest in his personality.

Women Voters Called On.

Next to the fact that he had a moral issue was the use of adroit political strategy. In these Nebraska primaries the women were voting for the first time. Bryan appealed to all these women casting their ballots for the first time into the democratic camp. Analysis of the results shows that without any doubt the women are getting many thousands of women who were the wives and daughters of republicans, and who by tradition might be expected to be republicans themselves, to stay out of the primaries of that party and go into the democratic camp. He invited them to vote where their votes would count on a moral issue and they accepted the invitation.

Further than this, a good many voters who are normally democrats and anti-Bryan, left that party to enter the republican primaries. The German vote in Nebraska is large and usually "wet." But the Germans this time wanted to vote for Hiram Johnson and, in order to do so, they entered the republican primaries.

I am aware that Senator Johnson resents statements to the effect that he is supported by the German vote. In representing this statement Senator Johnson and his friends are confusing a fact with the implications that are put upon this fact by the enemies of the German vote, and is, for Senator Johnson; but that isn't all of his vote—it is a mere incident of his following.

There is not space here for further amplification of this fact as respects Senator Johnson except to say that it involves no necessary aspersion against him. That the German vote in Nebraska did stay out of the democratic primaries, where it would have been cast against Bryan, and did go into the republican primaries, where it could vote in favor of Senator Johnson, is incontestable.

Bismarck Voters Split.

In Nebraska there is a little town called Bismarck. The character of the population can be inferred from the name. In Bismarck in normal times it was traditional that the results of every election always came out the same, being 100 democrats and two republicans. It was so fixed a tradition that the party leaders, in counting the ballots, always wrote those figures in for Bismarck more or less automatically. But in Bismarck the vote was recorded as republicans 102, democrats 0. No democratic votes were cast in Bismarck at all; as Arthur Mullen expressed it, "not even enough left for God."

So much for the causes of Mr. Bryan's victory. But the victory is of the past; the question of the future and is more important to consider.

First of all, Mr. Bryan will be a large figure, almost an overtopping figure, in the San Francisco convention. As I have already said, two of the great democratic leaders, who had the ability to win the nomination, met Mr. Bryan, without quarter, are gone, one having died recently and the other having been defeated by Mr. Bryan in Nebraska.

Just how Mr. Bryan will use his power is, of course, a matter of surprise; but some things can be taken as fairly obvious. He will undoubtedly put himself on the committee on resolutions. That is the committee into which any "wet" plank proposed for the democratic platform must first be introduced. In that committee, with Mr. Bryan present and with his war paint on, a "wet" plank will have short shrift.

"Wet" Talking of Compromise.

Those who have been expecting either with hope or with fear, that there would be a "wet" plank in the coming democratic platform may dismiss their hopes and their fears. A careful survey shows that in the committee on resolutions, consisting of 32 members—one from each state and territory—not more than 16 can be expected to make a fight for a "wet" plank. Indeed, the "wets" are now almost at the point where their expectations can be gauged by their hope that Mr. Bryan will not be able to introduce and force through a resolution indorsing prohibition. They speak of compromising with Mr. Bryan on a basis of not mentioning prohibition at all.

That is the sort of compromise in which one party promises to let the other party have its own way and the second party promises not to make any more trouble.

Next to the "wet" issue Mr. Bryan may be expected to make his influence felt in the matter of what the democratic convention is to do about the league of nations. What Mr. Bryan is going to do on that point may reveal itself before the convention. Any moves that may be made in the senate during the next few weeks in the direction of adopting the league of nations with reservations may be interpreted as being related to Mr. Bryan's new elevation to power within the party.

Mr. Bryan is well known to be in

favor of accepting comparatively extreme reservations and accepting the treaty as promptly as possible. His opposition to President Wilson on this point is well known. Any hope the administration may have had of getting the San Francisco convention to indorse the league of nations in the original Wilson form of the dotted "Is" and the crossed "Ts" may now be dismissed.

In the matter of naming the democratic candidate Mr. Bryan may be expected to make his influence felt to the last ounce of his power. Regardless of the number of delegates he controls, his own personal power is equal to a battalion of delegates. What he can do with nothing but the powers that are within himself was shown in 1912, when he forced the nomination of President Wilson on a convention in which more than half of the delegates had already put themselves on record in favor of Champ Clark.

Of the delegates within the San Francisco convention probably not more than 100 to 150 will be what can be called Bryan delegates, but in democratic conventions one-third of the delegates are able to defeat the nomination of any one candidate against whom they remain cohesive. Unlike the republican convention, where a majority nominates, the rule of the democratic party is that it takes two-thirds.

Bryan, with his delegates, plus the 100 or so that might be expected to be with him for purposes of their own with respect to one candidate or another, will certainly be able to exert at least powerful veto force against any candidate he opposes. As to whether Mr. Bryan will have a candidate of his own whom he will try to put over affirmatively it is too early to forecast. Your correspondent knows one democratic leader who was solicited by Mr. Bryan to make the fight this year as a candidate. This incident happened before the Nebraska primaries. Since the Nebraska primaries Mr. Bryan's confidence in his power must necessarily have increased.

SPOKANE COUNT DROPS

1920 POPULATION 104,204, OR 198 DECREASE.

Citizens Generally Expected Decline; Padding in 1910 Blamed.

WASHINGTON, May 7.—Spokane, Wash., ranking as 48th city in the country in 1910, had a decrease of 198 in population in the past ten years and now has 104,204, the census bureau announced today.

The Washington city is the first of the cities in the class over 100,000 thus far announced to show a decrease. New York, N.Y., and Joplin, Mo., both cities of the 20,000 class, are the next largest cities which have shown decreases.

Between 1900 and 1910 Spokane's population increased 183.3 per cent.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 7.—(Special.)—Spokane was prepared, in a measure, for the disappointing announcement of its census figures. The Spokesman-Review this morning gave unofficial figures which were close to those actually announced, and a falling off from the population officially shown in 1910 was probable.

Census Supervisor Scott declares every person capable of being reached was enumerated and he explains the failure to show population gains thus: "I am fearful that the census takers made we made between 1910 and 1920 in 1910."

Mayor Fleming estimates the increase in population in the last ten years has been 15,000 and he also is dubious about the accuracy of figures given by the census bureau.

F. E. Elmerdorf, real estate operator, points to crowded schools, houses, hotels and apartment houses to prove that Spokane has grown and concluded his argument with "What is the answer?"

Other men in the public eye are unanimous in saying Spokane's growth in the last ten years is the result of padding by every known indication. The only worry is among those who use large population figures to boost their business. Bankers and merchants are not greatly disappointed.

ENGLISH COSTS DECLINE

CAPTAIN SAYS CONDITIONS RESUME NORMAL.

Hotel Bills Less Than Half New York Prices; Sugar 8 to 9 Cents.

SEATTLE, Wash., May 7.—(Special.)—England is recovering from the effects of the war very rapidly, conditions are becoming normal and the cost of living has taken a downward plunge, according to Captain E. B. Francis of the Blue Funnel line, who arrived in Seattle yesterday morning to take command of the steamer Tyndarous now moored at pier 14, the Dwyer terminal. Captain Francis will succeed Captain G. Stout who has returned to his home in England for an extended vacation.

"Everything is cheaper in England than in America," said Captain Francis. "I paid \$2.50 a day in the Carlton hotel in London for room and board while in New York I had difficulty in finding accommodations with board at \$3 a day. Sugar is selling in London from 8 to 9 cents a pound and all other necessities of life are much lower in price than they are in America."

The only labor unrest in England was in the coal mining industry and that is about over. We are forgetting the war much more rapidly than you Americans and have begun getting down to normal conditions more rapidly."

KNIGHTS TEMPLAR ELECT

Jacob Henry Miller, Wenatchee, Wash., Chosen Grand Commander.

SPOKANE, Wash., May 7.—Jacob Henry Miller of Wenatchee was elected grand commander of the Grand Commandery, Knights Templar of Washington, here today and Henry B. Elder, Aberdeen, deputy grand commander.

Other officers elected were: Wesley C. Stone, Spokane, grand generalissimo; Frederick M. Pauly, Walla Walla, grand captain-general; Walter E. Carter, Vancouver, grand senior warden; John Campbell, Seattle, grand junior warden; Horace W. Tyler, Blaine, grand treasurer; Yancy C. Blacklock, Walla Walla, grand recorder; James M. Sletcher, Chehalis, grand standard bearer; John Nelson Faust, Ellensburg, grand sword bearer; Charles P. Kimball, Bremerton, grand warden; George M. Sommer, Spokane, grand captain of the guard.

Catact commandery of Spokane won the state cup for excellence in exemplification of the ritual. The Seattle commandery was second.

HOOVER SUPPORTERS STILL ARE HOPEFUL

California Vote Held Amazing Tribute to Man.

RECORD WRITTEN ABROAD

Hope Is to Have Candidate Chosen When Convention Deadlocks on Wood and Johnson.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 7.—(Special.) The political millennium is not yet at hand. Practical campaigners are better politicians than university professors. The league of nations is not the overpowering issue its friends have fondly hoped it would be.

These are a few of the truisms demonstrated by the California vote. In the primary, in which Senator Hiram W. Johnson, implacable foe of the peace treaty, won by a majority of about 160,000 votes over Herbert Hoover, the ardent treaty supporter and drafted candidate of those men and women who believe in America's taking her place in the concert of world nations.

Johnson Strongly Backed.

True, Herbert Hoover was defeated so decisively there is no doubt of California's presidential preference, but when one considers that with an amateur organization of men and women, most of them making their first dip into the sea of politics, he polled more than 210,000 votes, the result is not to his discredit.

Johnson had behind him a powerful state organization, built up during his ten years of campaigning in California. His supporters knew every stretch of highway to which one might "point with pride" and garner votes. They had on their lists every regional improvement, a reminder of which would swell the Johnson vote. In addition they had available a huge record of constructive statesmanship, with its appeal to every man, woman and child in the state, the record of Johnson's administration as governor. The people who had watched this legislative programme in the making were for Hiram Johnson.

Hoover Showing Amazing.

On the other hand, Hoover's record was largely written in Belgium and Europe and the California voters did not make the Belgian babies an issue in the campaign. Incidentally, it may be remarked that when one considers the organization, or rather lack of organization behind Hoover's candidacy, that showing of 210,000 votes is truly amazing. There were no practical campaigners. Four weeks before the primaries a body of enthusiasts who had worked with Hoover in the food administration, or at Stanford university, gathered as the nucleus of their political organization. They had no paid workers. They trusted to printer's ink and the platform to elect their candidate.

When an enthusiastic lieutenant reported a victory by 30,000 majority in Los Angeles county, they discounted the victory by 35 per cent and announced that they would defeat the senator by 20,000 in the southern city. Hoover carried Los Angeles county, one of the three that gave him a majority, by 1600 votes, when a small group of labor men joined their ranks and claimed 30 per cent of the labor vote in San Francisco, and this city gave their candidate a total of just 25,000 votes.

State Pride Big Factor.

Opposing a candidate with a highly creditable past in California politics, the Hoover leaders concentrated their efforts in destructive criticism of the popular idol, instead of emphasizing their favorite's humanitarian achievements. They had counted on the opposition to the senator's league stand to defeat him in the southern part of the state, but the league adherents, although present at Johnson's were not angry enough to forget his California record. Against the sentimentality of the league, the feeling that California's vote might send her favorite to the White House, the Hoover men were powerless.

It is scarcely unfair to say that Hoover's 210,000 vote must be interpreted as a spontaneous tribute to the man. It certainly cannot be ascribed to his campaign management. The first returns today show that 30 counties gave Johnson a larger portion of the registered vote than did San Francisco county. Solano gave him seven to one, Sacramento and Tuolumne four to one, Stanislaus, Mendocino and San Joaquin three and one-half to one. He carried every third of the state and his total vote was more than 365,000.

Not at all discouraged, Hoover's friends announce today that they would send a delegation to Chicago determined to have their man chosen as the dark horse when the convention deadlocks on Wood and Johnson.

Auto Trucks Stage "Circus."

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 7.—(Special.)—Thirty western Washington auto trucks, which are touring the Pacific coast, staged a "circus" in Centralia yesterday. A parade was held in the morning and in the afternoon a demonstration, featuring pneumatic tires, was given in the open space facing the depot. At noon an automobile luncheon was held at the depot.

VETERANS WANT HOSPITAL

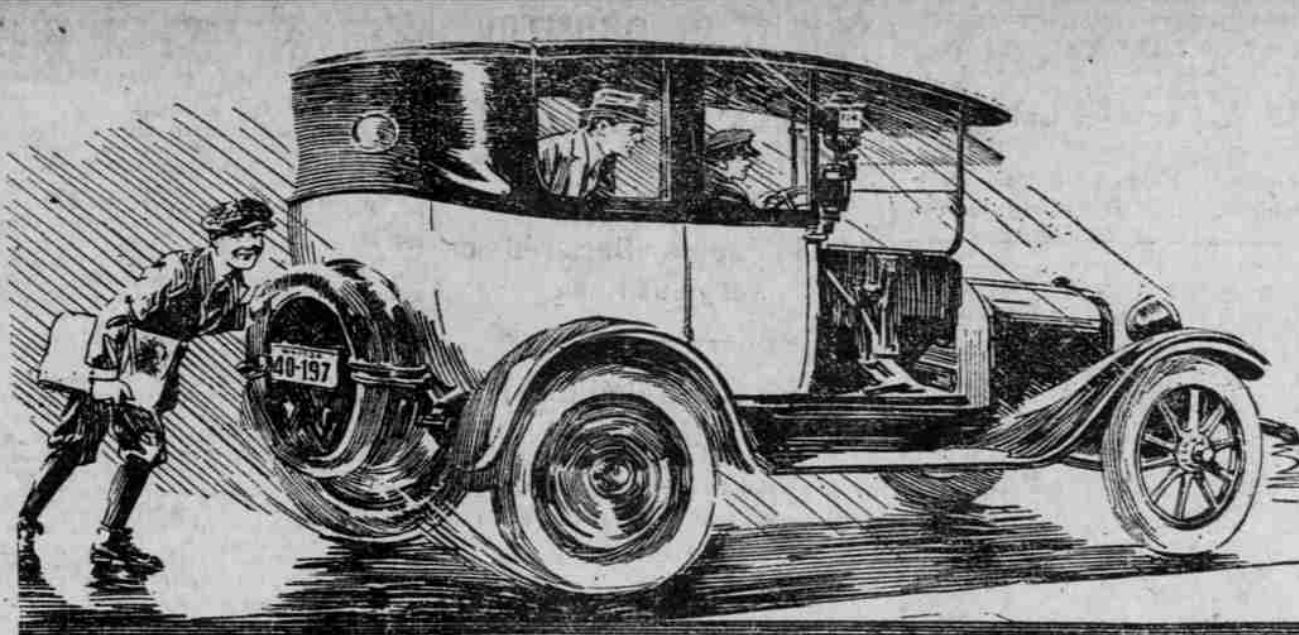
Resolutions Indorsed to Use Tacoma Cushman Indian School.

CENTRALIA, Wash., May 7.—(Special.)—At a meeting last night of the Grant Lodge post, American Legion, the veterans indorsed resolutions to use the Tacoma Cushman Indian School.

Principle to Revisit Island

British Heir to Stay Week in Honolulu, Intimation.

HONOLULU, T. H., May 7.—(Special.)—The prince of Wales will return to England through Honolulu after his visit to Australia. It is expected. On his way south during the early part of the month he stayed only one day here, but on his way back he probably will be here at least a week. He intimated as much just before departing and confirmed it in a recent wireless to a local official. Further the prince will visit Kilauea, the active volcano on the island of Hawaii. The return visit is expected to be made in August.



Plenty of Power but no Traction—spinning wheels that get nowhere

and the man in the taxi believes he is paying for the futile spinning of the wheels. The meter on his car back home would register them in miles.

He believes the taximeter is registering a charge against him for the useless spinning of the rear wheels and the resulting damage to the tires.

A valuable object lesson, if it makes him think of his own car and how he abuses his own tires when he fails to put on

Weed Tire Chains

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The taxicab companies protect the Public and themselves from skidding accidents—from excessive costs. Taxicab wheels spin only when drivers disobey the companies' order to "Put on Tire Chains when streets are wet or slippery." And to safeguard their patrons against the drivers' possible negligence, the taximeter is attached to front wheels.

Weed Tire Chains, when used judiciously, lengthen the life of tires. Whether they are used on taxicabs or on pleasure cars, Weed Tire Chains materially reduce operating expenses.

Nothing looks more ridiculous than a spinning tire—nothing more brainlessly extravagant. Put on Weed Tire Chains "at the first drop of rain."



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PRINCE TO REVISIT ISLAND

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ISLAND STRIKE END SEEN

Breach Reported Between Japanese Business and Labor.

HONOLULU, T. H., May 7.—(Special.)—The strike of Japanese plantation laborers is believed to be drawing to a close. That is the opinion expressed here in neutral circles in view of the fact that the Japanese federation of labor recently called a conference of its leaders at which it was reported that the leaders have

decided to hold out for another month.

The Hawaii Hochi, a Japanese daily published by Fred Makino, Japanese labor leader, is out with the statement that a breach has developed between the Japanese business men of Hawaii and the federation leaders and Hochi strongly hints that the Japanese business men are anxious to see the strike concluded as soon as possible.

William Scales, Floyd Doersch and Roland Kurtz were appointed a committee to represent Grant Lodge post in the joint plans of Centralia's patriotic and fraternal organizations for Memorial day.

Lloyd Dyar, representative in Centralia of the Veterans' Welfare commission, addressed the post last night on the extensive work being done by the commission in Seattle.

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Combination Knife and Fork, .50c

Canteens, .50c to 85c Blanket Pins, 2½c, 5c

3c, 5c, 7c Canvas Belts, 20c, 25c

Quart Cups, 15c, 25c Air Pillows, \$1.50

Middy Blouses, several kinds, up to, \$3.50

Boys' Khaki Shirts, \$1.50 Boys' Breeches, \$2.25

Boys' Corduroy Knickers, \$3.35 Boys' Hats, \$1.25

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