# POLITICAL BOSSES FAIL TO NOMINATE

## Convention Rejects Dictation by Inside Management.

## DELEGATES FREE ON JOB

**Defeat of Wood, Lowden and Johnson Only Point of Agreement by All Managers.**

(Continued From First Page.)

sides he had much offended by his aggressive, contemptuous and tactless methods.

If management had achieved a nominee, after Wood, Lowden and Johnson were out of it, he would have been Sproul of Pennsylvania. Penrose wanted him and was diligently setting up the pins for him at Chicago. It is likely enough that Penrose's personal preference was Knox, but Pennsylvania was not for Knox. It was for Sproul and had pledged itself to the governor, until he, not Penrose, should release the delegation. Therefore Penrose, wise and wily boss that he is, was for Sproul, not half-heartedly, not temporarily, but genuinely. He knew better than to play tricks with the great Pennsylvania delegation.

**Pennsylvania Aids Harding.**

When it saw that the jig was up, Pennsylvania, with Sproul's consent, and not before, went in a body for Harding. Penrose may have had, probably did have something to do with it, but he did it through Sproul, not in spite of him, nor in any sort of bad faith toward him.

The convention was running wild for Harding. There was nothing else for Sproul to do.

Now, of course, Penrose had a hand in the Harding stampede. It was the solution which suited the wishes and tempers of the delegates. There is a convention psychology which your leader seeks to interpret, to foster, and to use. There had to be a dark horse, and there had to be agreement about him. Every state leader had his own ideas and they differed from the others. Frank Willis, the Ohio stump speaker, had hit the exact fancy of the convention in his ringing nominating speech for Harding. The addresses for the other candidates were stiff orations, but Willis gave an old-fashioned political spell-binder's address. Willis and the several women speakers carried away all the forensic honors. None of their talks was very long.

**Johnson Speech Tiresome.**

If Johnson had any chance at all it would have been ruined by the tiresome and aggravating offering of the San Francisco lawyer who pleaded his cause to the convention's wearied and incensed ear. Willis put Harding in the mind of the convention more than any other influence or appeal. Four ballots were taken on Friday, and the expected deadlock had been created. Then the managers got busy. They were the group of senatorial bosses who had descended on the convention and the other group of national committeemen who have achieved the prominence of state leadership.

These two groups did not at all get along during the early progress of the convention. True, the senators were thinking mainly of the platform and the state leaders of the candidate, but having had their way about the platform, it was easy for the senators to proceed to selection of the nominee. It is also true that the senators themselves were divided, except as to the common idea that the senate should dominate the convention. Borah and Johnson were for Johnson. The other senators were not.

**Harding Break Helped Along.**

With Johnson practically eliminated the way was open to a general conference of all hands (except Borah and Johnson). It was agreed that the convention was ripe for a break to Harding. The leaders decided to help it along. What would have happened if they had picked some other it is not possible to say.

They picked Harding, doubtless, because they could not agree on anybody else, and because also any such agreement in all likelihood would have been futile if they had made it. They did not make it.

The convention was left to its own devices all of Saturday morning through four more ballots. On the fourth ballot (the eighth in the two days) the Harding boom was under strong headway. He got a few new delegates here and there and all the other candidates were either stuck or were steadily declining. The premonitory signs of the Harding stampede were too obvious at noon Saturday to be neglected. Undoubtedly the leaders had contributed to it by passing the word around. But so far it was the convention's affair. A little after noon, after a platform conference by various prominent leaders in full sight of the convention, a recess till 4 o'clock was hastily taken.

**Lowden Decides to Withdraw.**

The candidates were seen and Lowden, knowing he was beaten, decided to withdraw. Wood refused. So did Johnson. It was said that Wood called on Johnson during the recess and it is known that Wood and Lowden took a brief automobile ride together. What happened at these momentous interviews may not be precisely known. But Lowden went to the Coliseum ready in person from the platform to release his delegates. It was needless. They were releasing themselves, though Illinois and probably some others awaited direct word from Lowden. The convention was called to order about 5 o'clock, the stampede occurred and the rest is history.

An illustration of the failure of boss control when sought to be directly exercised by the senate cabal, is given in the contest for the vice-presidency. Senator McCormick of Illinois, who had been fluttering about the Johnson quarters for the week, and who was one of the senators who came from Washington to tell the convention what to do, arranged a little senatorial meeting in behalf of Senator Lenroot of Wisconsin for vice-president.

**Hint for Lenroot Given.**

Then he personally took upon himself the task of giving the convention the hint to nominate Lenroot by making the nominating speech. The great state of Oregon, through Wallace McCamant, immediately countered by nominating Governor Coolidge and the convention enthusiastically rejected all senatorial counsel and took Coolidge. It may not have occurred to the senators, but it did to the convention, that Lenroot made just one too many senators on the presidential ticket.

The fact that the nomination of Harding was in its essence a spontaneous expression of the convention's will is found in the course of his candidacy. He had announced a candidacy some months ago, but had submitted his name to the primaries only of Ohio and Indiana. Outside these states he had only the shadow of an organization. He came to Chicago and opened headquarters, but there was no great confidence there as to his success. He was not much considered in the various efforts to make deals among the leaders. Nine of his 48 Ohio delegates were against him. On Friday, the last day for filing for the senatorship in Ohio, he forwarded his announcement of his senatorial candidacy by telegraph. On that same night a revolution in convention sentiment and in leaders' plans occurred. From comparative neglect his presidential candidacy emerged over night into the full light and height of a great and surprising success.

The other candidates, except Johnson, have all tendered their congratulations to Senator Harding. Undoubtedly there are but few sore spots among the delegates. Mayor Bill Thompson has indicated that he has recovered from his peeve with Lowden's defeat, and will be in line. Senator Borah has an interview in a morning paper in which he indicates his incurable disappointment. But he does not say he will bolt. Nor does Senator Johnson. The expectation is that Johnson will live up to his preprimary promises and support the nominee. The Hearst papers are strangely quiet about their cherished project of a third party, with Johnson as its leader.

CHARACTERISTIC SPEAKING POSE OF REPUBLICAN NOMINEE.

—Photo Copyright by Pnderwood.

SENATOR WARREN G. HARDING.

## DAIRY PLANT IS ASSURED

**Lewis-Pacific County Dairymen's Association to Have Factory.**

CHEHALIS, Wash., June 13.—(Special.)—The Lewis-Pacific County Dairymen's association meeting, held in Chehalis yesterday, attracted hundreds of milk producers from various sections of Lewis and Pacific and adjoining counties to the city. President J. A. Scollard presided at the meeting and the architect, Mr. Schubert of Seattle, who was present with the plans for the big new utility milk factory to be built at Chehalis by the organiaztion, detailed the proposed construction. It is expected to have the full details ready to call for bids for actual work the coming week.

The factory to be built at Chehalis will cost close to $200,000 when completed. The association, which is a cooperative one, has more than 600 members whose credit is lined up to back the manufacturing project in which they are about to embark.

## BAKER SPEAKER NAMED

**Judge Dalton H. Briggs to Orate at July 4 Celebration.**

BAKER, Or., June 13.—(Special.)—The July 4 committee reports progress being made in all attractions for the coming celebration to be held in Baker on Monday, July 5. Judge Dalton H. Biggs of Ontario will be orator of the day.

The Knights of Pythias, Elks and Oddfellows will have charge of the children's part of the programme, including races, games and special stunts.

The committee has offered three large cash prizes for the best decorated automobiles in the parade.

**Centralia to Award Prizes July 4.**

CENTRALIA, Wash., June 13.—(Special.)—The committee in charge of the plans for Centralia's July 4th celebration yesterday announced prizes aggregating $350 to be awarded to the best decorated floats and autos in the parade, which will be a feature of the programme.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 353, 560-21. —Adv.

## WOOL MEETING IS CALLED

**FINANCIAL AID TO PRODUCERS IS PROPOSED.**

**Western Bankers and Sheep Ranchers Asked to Gather in Chicago to Discuss Marketing.**

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Western bankers and sheep ranchers were asked Saturday to meet at Chicago on June 17 to consider means for reestablishing a market for wool and for giving financial aid to the producers.

The conference, called by Senators Walsh, Montana; Pittman, Nevada; King, Utah; Hitchcock, Nebraska, and Chamberlain, Oregon, will consider creation of a fund from which loans may be made to the wool producers. Telegrams asking attendance at the conference were sent by the senators to the governors of federal reserve banks at San Francisco, Kansas City and Minneapolis and to officers from the National Wool Growers' association. The senators also extended a blanket invitation to bankers and wool growers generally in the west.

Governor Harding of the federal reserve board suggested the conference, explaining in a letter to Senator Walsh that in 1914 the bankers and southern cotton growers were able through creation of a loan fund to stimulate the cotton market. The conference, Governor Harding suggested, should be "with the view of working out some plan which would restore confidence and re-establish the market for wool and meantime provide producers with the means of carrying their wool while it is awaiting a market."

## 3-CENT FARE A QUESTION

**Tacoma Official Does Not Believe Rate Is Sufficient.**

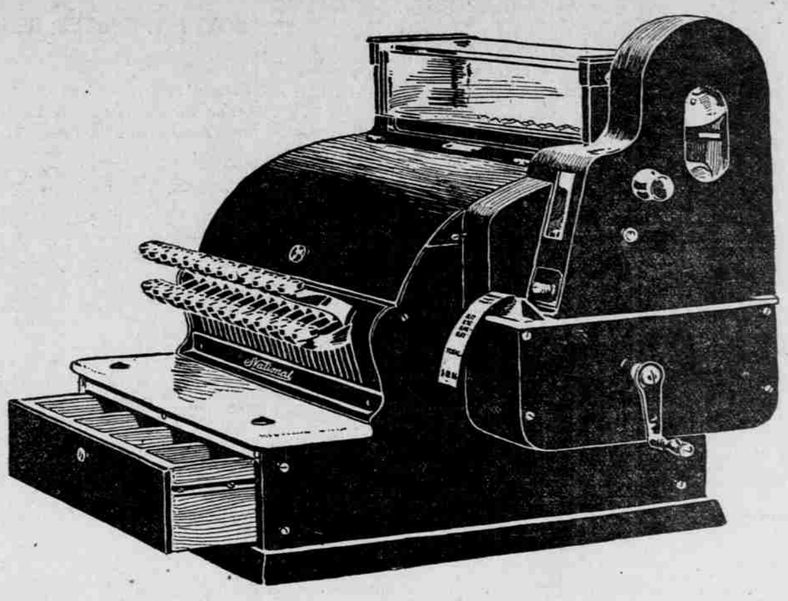
TACOMA, Wash., July 13.—(Special.)—The Tacoma municipal street railway cannot be made to pay on a 3-cent fare, H. Roy Harrison, commissioner of public works, told the city council yesterday. His statement was made in answer to J. W. Silver, newly elected commissioner of finance, who said that he had a man willing to make a deal to handle the line on that basis. The railway connects the city with shipyards, mills and other industrial plants.

Mr. Harrison said that if the line maintains the record it has established in the first four months of this year, as he expects it to, it will reduce the deficit by $60,000. This reduction has been brought about, he says, from more efficient management. However, he does not believe it possible to make the line pay or cut costs much more.

**Prosser to Have Fete Day.**

PROSSER, Wash., June 13.—(Special.)—The American Legion boys are leaving no stone unturned to make Prosser's Fourth of July celebration a success. Practically every business house in town has promised to be in evidence with a float of some character. The dancing pavilion at the city park, now under construction, will be completed in time for the celebration. The Toppenish baseball team will be here for an Independence-day game July 5. Prosser's celebration day.


# No machine can do what this new receipt-printing cash register does



① It prints the merchant's name.

② It prints the price of each article.

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④ It prints the total of all items.

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