# 16 DEMOCRATS NOW COURT NOMINATION

## Senator Chamberlain of Oregon Latest Entrant.

## COX-PALMER JAM LOOMS

### Democrats Expected to Keep McAdoo in Race in Order to Solve Possible Deadlock.

(Continued From First Page.)

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. He could be one of the democratic demi-gods, like Cleveland or Tilden.

**Davis Unknown to Delegates.**

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' outstanding 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' career as congressman several years ago, as solicitor-general of the United States and as 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 behest 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. 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.

**Picayunish Spirit Evident.**

Aside from these, other minor reasons are given against choosing Mr. Davis. One is that as 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 prevails.

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 qualities of breadth and wisdom which distinguish him from most of the other widely discussed candidates. It is probably true of Palmer, as it is of another distinguished Pennsylvanian—Senator Penrose—that if circumstances had not drawn him into devoting so much time to the minutiae 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's Personality Outstanding.**

Palmer is not only outstanding as to personality, but also in the number of delegates he has. Palmer undoubtedly will 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 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, to whom 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 cannot be aborted. 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 insoluble. McAdoo would necessarily be an outstanding figure by virtue of his experience.

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.

**Cox an Outstanding Figure.**

The next most 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.

Those 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 efforts to win by appealing to the solid-and-dry west.

**Marshall Strength Gains.**

In spite of this and other arguments of expediency that weigh against Cox, it is unquestionally 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.

Among the 16 formally slated 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 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.

**Character Qualities Solid.**

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, he has made the public think of him as a country-store porch wit, 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 added 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 knows them, or that they could make the public acquainted with them in the four months of the campaign, Marshall might well be the nominee.

**Cummings Is Man of Thought.**

The national chairman, Homer Cummings of Connecticut, is among those who will be put in nomination. Mr. Cummings is a man of thought. He functions in the world of ideas. He is entirely capable of doing good handiwork with the materials of statesmanship. He has one quality that makes him outstanding here. He is one of the very few democratic leaders who truly and spontaneously believes whole-heartedly in the league of nations. Cummings believes in the league of nations in the same way and to the same degree that President Wilson does. There are plenty of leaders who believe in the league, or who believe it is good policy to stand by the league, but the thing that distinguishes Cummings is his pristine ardor about it. Cummings retains today just as exalted a mood about this gallant adventure in the direction of peace for mankind as President Wilson himself had when he first burst upon the world with it. If President Wilson were to control this nomination, and if he were governed by the wish to name someone who could put the president's own heart behind the league of nations, Cummings might come to the front.

**Simmons Clearly Impossible.**

Of course the nomination may go to any one of the other ten now slated to be put in nomination, or it may go to someone not yet mentioned. Of the other ten, some are clearly impossible. No party with its mind on victory is going to put up for the presidency a man who comes from as far south as Senator Simmons of North Carolina. Probably it would not put up for the presidency a man from so far south as Senator Glass of Virginia, although Glass has abundant character and ability to qualify him.

Governor Edwards of New Jersey, of course, regardless of his personal politics, is in this situation here merely as an episode of comic relief. Champ Clark is too old. The secretary of agriculture, E. T. Meredith of Iowa might have a chance if he were better known or if his state were a doubtful one. If the democrats, either in the nomination for president or for vice-president, should be able to guarantee the winning of Iowa, that would go far toward winning the country, but Iowa is almost as thorough-going a republican state as Pennsylvania. As the late Senator Dolliver used to put it, "Iowa will go democratic when hell goes Methodist."

**Marked Change in Wets.**

Your correspondent observes a marked change in the spirit of his friends among the wet leaders here. In the beginning they arrived with an aggressive air. They were determined to get a wet plank into the platform. They were belligerent and indisposed to listen to counsels of prudence. But when they encountered the other leaders, who are impersonal and detached on this point and whose main concern is the party as a whole, they found a state of mind in the latter which was entirely reasonable and willing to listen but decidedly wanted to be shown.

The wet leaders here were asked to put whatever they had in mind in writing, actually to draft the plank which they propose. When they were confronted with the necessity of putting their ideas into cold words they found it was extremely difficult to do. The idea that the wet leaders had was that they should make no attack on the eighteenth amendment but, on the contrary, should favor the sanctity of it. They also wanted to condemn the saloon as an institution. But they wanted the democratic party to say that every man ought to be permitted to have some beer or light wine if he wants it.

Yet when they were confronted with the practical difficulty of saying these things definitely and concretely in print they realized it was hard to say how a man is to have the privilege of owning liquor unless there is also some mechanism for his buying it. The effort to put something in words that would contain their conflicting thoughts showed the wet leaders some of the practical difficulties of what they proposed. Then they suggested another plan. They suggested going on record in favor of the 18th amendment and in favor, also, of the abolition of the saloon, but saying that each state should have the local option to determine for itself the percentage of alcohol which determines an intoxicating drink. Again the other leaders asked them to put this idea into words. When the various tentative drafts were drawn up, it was clear that no such plank can be written which will not have the appearance of a weak straddle. All this process rather took the heart out of some of the wet leaders.

**Both Leaders Sidestep.**

Then the subject was approached from a different angle. The wet leaders had been basing their ideas upon the theory that there are a great many votes to be got by a wet plank. Some of these same wet leaders are identified with the fortunes of one of the candidates for president. To these wet leaders the other leaders proposed the following solution: They proposed that the plank should be silent, but that this wet candidate for the presidency should send a telegram to the convention, stating his personal position in favor of a wet, or at least a moist, regime. When this proposal was put up to the wet leaders, and when they in turn put it up to their candidate for the presidency, both they and he were disposed to sidestep.

By this episode, the minds of everybody concerned became more or less clarified, and it was apparent that the position of the wet leaders amounted to wanting the democratic party as a whole to take the odium of a wet position, but wanting to save their candidate from that embarrassment. The attitude of the other leaders was that the candidate could take the odium, if he wanted to, but that the democratic party as a whole ought not to be involved in it. The net result of the negotiations so far is that the more reasonable of the wet leaders have become convinced of the fundamental and unescapable embarrassment involved in doing anything whatever about the wet issue.

**Bryan's Power Feared.**

Moreover, at this point consideration of Bryan enters the situation. If the wets insisted on making a fight, it was clear that they would be defeated in the committee on resolutions and that in the convention itself, if they should bring in a minority report, Bryan would fight them and probably beat them. This would give to Bryan the very much-desired prestige of a victory; or, even if not a victory, the tremendous advantage of being on the moral side of a contested issue. If Bryan should get this prestige and acquire the following of all the drys in the convention, he might be able to use that following, not merely on the wet issue, but in the naming of the candidate and otherwise. On the other hand, by not making a fight, the wets would leave Mr. Bryan with no larger a following than is naturally his. And his normal following in this convention is rather small. The desirability of this latter course was not merely apparent to the wets, but apparent also to those party leaders who have not personal preoccupation, either wet or dry, but are concerned with party harmony.

All in all, as it looks today, most of the ginger is out of the wet leaders. There is still a lot of wet talk, but your correspondent's judgment is that there will be no formidable effort to get a wet plank into the democratic platform. If Bryan wants a fight on this point, he will have to seek it. The wets will not seek it. At least none of the important ones will. As things stand, your correspondent's judgment is that Bryan is more likely to have a fight on the league of nations issue than on the wet issue.


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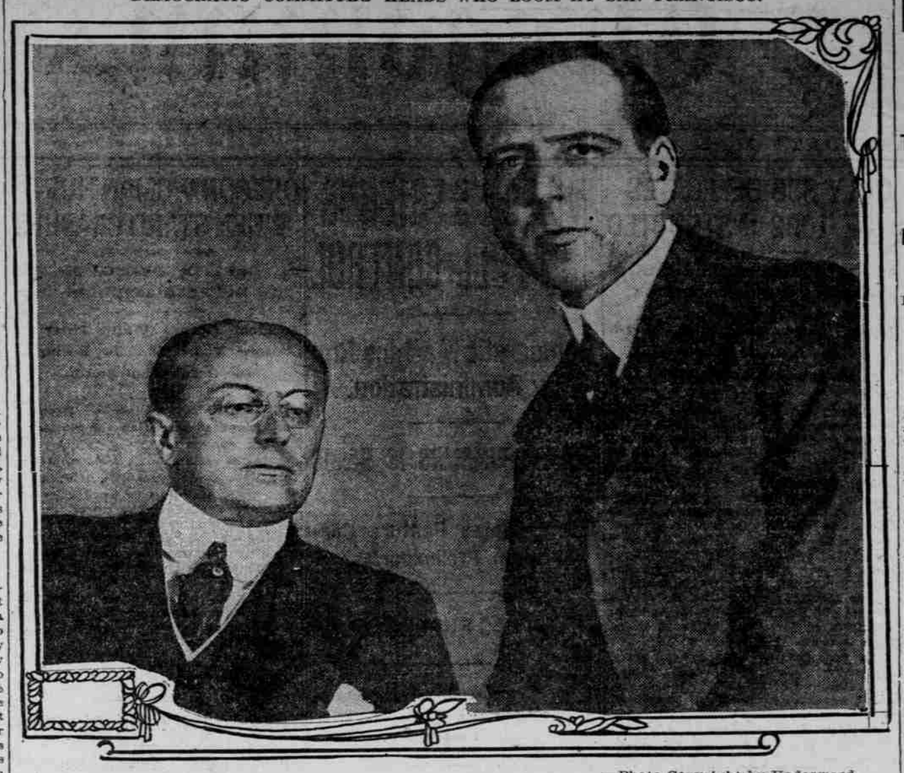
DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE HEADS WHO LOOM AT SAN FRANCISCO.



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Left—Homer S. Cummings, chairman democratic national committee, who will be temporary chairman of convention. Right—J. Bruce Kremer, vice-chairman democratic national committee.

## SOLDIER RETURNS HOME

### Engineer, After Six Years' Service, Quits Army.

OREGON CITY, Or., June 25.—(Special.)—W. B. Williams, who has been in the United States army for the past six years, arrived in Oregon City this morning, where he is visiting with Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson of Thirteenth and Main streets.

Mr. Williams received his discharge from the army May 23 at the Presidio, and after visiting here for a few days, and to make his first trip over the Columbia river highway Sunday as guest of Mr. and Mrs. Johnson, he will proceed to his old home near Independence, where his relatives reside.

## GOMPERS AT VANCOUVER

### Labor Leader on Way to Democratic Convention.

VANCOUVER, B. C., June 25.—On his way to San Francisco to place labor's case before the democratic national convention, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, arrived here today, leaving shortly afterward for Seattle. He was accompanied by William Greene, vice-president of the federation.

In regard to his mission to San Francisco, Mr. Gompers had little to say beyond stating that he would urge the adoption by the democrats of a platform plank satisfactory to labor.

## TWO FLAGS FLOWN AS ONE

(Continued From First Page.)

and participate in the parade until the Stars and Stripes were displayed along with the British colors. Ray Clark, of the Multnomah, had to hustle back to the hotel and lift a couple of American flags from the lobby decorations and return with them before Mayor Gale would start.

The flag incident was simply an indication of Mayor Gale's desire that there should be a closer friendship between the two countries and especially his town and this one.

"We all live out here together," stated the Canadian mayor, "and we are like one family. The best thing to do is for all to pull together. Teamwork will work wonders and, anyway you look at it we are neighbors and we have a pride in the development of our neighborhood. Whatever upbuilds and advertises Portland, or Tacoma, or Seattle, or Spokane, or Astoria, or any other city in this section, has a beneficial effect on Vancouver and Victoria, and vice versa. That is why we, of Vancouver, are willing to come to Portland to contribute our mite to the success of the Rose Festival. What advertises one, advertises all, and we are prepared to do our full share of boosting."

# HOOVER FOR TREATY WITHOUT ARTICLE X

## Threat of Military Force Is Declared Incompatible.

## REVISION HELD NEEDED

### Republicans Advised to Take Wind Out of Democratic Sails by Early Ratification.

NEW YORK, June 25.—Speedy ratification of the treaty of Versailles, after the elimination of article X of the league of nations covenant, was urged by Herbert C. Hoover, in a statement published today in the New York Evening Post as the platform on which the republican party should stand in the coming presidential election.

Mr. Hoover took the stand that the implied threat of employment of military force to guarantee the integrity of foreign states was out of place in a league which he declared was "the product of the liberal ideals of the world."

The league's power, he declared, would be more potent if the threat of military force were removed and the league relied wholly on its "moral and economic power."

**Revision Held Necessary.**

"It appears to me to be time to raise the question," said Mr. Hoover, "as to whether this same cause I refer to—the guarantees and the use of military force—that has brought about the dissension in the United States is not also undermining the league in Europe. * * * Has not experience and discussion shown that the time has arrived to reconsider this part of the league foundation?"

The basic need for such a "military alliance," Mr. Hoover pointed out, "was to control states which persist in armament which renders them capable of aggressive action."

He declared "the first and foremost duty of the league" was reduction of all armaments, and he suggested that America's continuance as a league member be conditional on the achievement of a reduction within a specified time.

Mr. Hoover declared that sooner or later the United States must ratify the treaty of Versailles in some form and that talk of negotiating a new treaty was "bunk."

**Treaty Held Mortgage.**

"The treaty of Versailles," he said, "is the charter of independence of Poland, Czecho-Slovakia and Finland and the warrant of increased national territory of several great nations. * * * It is the guarantee of the disarmament of four great autocracies and no European nation is going to risk their revival. It is a mortgage upon the enemy states and they are not going to offer the opportunity to Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey and Bulgaria, to escape their debts by intrigue at a new peace conference.

"The league of nations covenant is an essential part of the treaty. It does possess two functions—first, it gives the title to mandates—it today governs certain neutralized areas—it ramifies the score of details of settlement with enemy states. Its second function is its provisions for prevention of future wars. The first phase can no more be reopened than the treaty itself. The second function relates to the future and is subject to amendment; it can be amended by the league organization itself.

**Ratification Is Favored.**

"In the face of these conditions," he concluded, "cannot the republican party strengthen its own position by adopting the definite constructive policy of ratification subject to the minor reservations and a wider vision of strength of the league by excluding the guarantees and their military enforcement—and making membership in the league conditional upon disarmament reduced to a given period?

"Such policies will protect American independence, free us from every entanglement except the use of our moral strength to enforce peace It will leave our democratic friends fencing upon the ground of advocacy of a practical military alliance—upon which their safety depends—only further endanger the real value of the league."

## TURKEY MAY NOT SIGN

### PEACE DELEGATION OBJECTS TO TREATY TERMS.

### Government Unwilling to Give Up Smyrna District, Adrianople or Eastern Thrace.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 23.—(By the Associated Press.)—The Turkish peace delegation in Paris has been instructed from Constantinople that the Turkish government will uncompromisingly refuse to sign any peace treaty which deprives Turkey of the Smyrna district, Adrianople, or eastern Thrace. In the main it is expected the government agrees with the other territorial limitations fixed by the entente, but asks that Turkey be given representation on the international commission governing the straits and also on other commissions created for the regulation of Turkish affairs.

The Turkish government consents to have portions of Erzerum, Bitlis and Van provinces given to Armenia, but insists that Armenia's Black sea port be outside of Turkey and asks financial compensation for the territory given Armenia.

Turkey insists that it is willing to accept a settlement according to the Wilsonian principles and the spirit of the league of nations, but declares no Turkish government could live if it signed the present treaty.

## COAST RAT WAR URGED

### Surgeon-General Warns of Bubonic Plague—Bulletins Are Free.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Calling attention to the discovery of bubonic plague in several American and Mexican gulf ports and renewing his warning regarding the introduction of the plague from Mediterranean ports which are known to be infected, Surgeon-General Hugh S. Cumming today urged communities thoughout the country and especially along the coast, to inaugurate rat extermination campaigns.

"The extermination of rats also is to be desired because of the tremendous economic damage they cause," said General Cumming.

According to conservative estimates by the public health service based on numerous surveys, there is at least one rat for every person in the United States. The same authorities say it costs the United States $180,000,000 a year to support its rat population. This does not include mice.

The health service has published a bulletin dealing with methods for rat destruction. Copies may be obtained by addressing the United States public health service, Washington, D. C.

**Bend Mills to Be Studied.**

BEND, Or., June 25.—(Special.)—H. J. Sankey, representative of the British colonial office, arrived in Bend today in the course of a three months' tour of the United States. He is visiting all centers of the lumber industry to gain a knowledge of American milling and logging methods in the hopes of applying some of them to mahogany exploitation in Africa. After visiting the pine mills and camps here, he will leave for Portland.

**Bend Oil Shortage Over.**

BEND, Or., June 25.—(Special.)—Bend's gasoline shortage of several weeks ended today when a 6500-gallon tank purchased by the local association of garage men was received here. Three more cars ordered by the association are on the way.

**Woman Falls to Death.**

LOS ANGELES, Cal., June 25.—Mrs. Emma Blinstein jumped or fell to her death from the tenth story of the hall of records here today during proceedings in the juvenile court involving the custody of her three sons.

**Ship Board Asks Oil Bids.**

WASHINGTON, June 25.—Bids for supplying fuel oil to the government-owned merchant fleet for periods of from one to five years were invited today by the shipping board. A total of 28,221,000 barrels will be needed yearly beginning September 1, 1920, for delivery in monthly installments at 22 Atlantic coast and foreign ports The bids will be opened July 15.


S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 353, A660-21. —Adv

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Sizes 38 to 44

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Only ten dozen in the lot. Regular four-thread crepe de chine envelope chemise to sell at the above low price. The models are decidedly smart and are finished with dainty filet and val laces. When you can buy really desirable silk garments at practically the cost of cotton, do not hesitate. Come early while the assortment is at its best. Today at ..... $2.59

Saturday Sale of Drug Sundries

10 Bars White Wonder Laundry Soap for 55¢. Limit 10 Bars to any one purchaser.

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sunbrite Cleanser | 5¢ | Pebeco Tooth Paste | 39¢ | Sweetheart Talcum | 5¢ |
| Creme Oil Soap, 3 for | 25¢ | Lyon's Tooth Powder | 19¢ | Sylvan Talcum | 10¢ |
| Palm Olive Soap, 3 for | 25¢ | Cocoanut Oil Shampoo | 39¢ | Palm Olive Talcum | 18¢ |
| Resinol Soap | 25¢ | Mulsified Cocoanut Oil | 45¢ | Nadine Talcum | 25¢ |
| Listerine | 10c, 23c, 45c, 85¢ | Liquid Arvon | 79¢ | Java Rice Powder | 39¢ |
| Palm Olive Rouge | 39¢ | Squibb's Castor Oil | 25¢ | Diana Rice Powder | 39¢ |
| Palm Olive Lip Stick | 18¢ | Palm Olive Cold Cream, tube | 18¢ | Nadine Face Powder | 50¢ |
| Nadine Rouge | 50¢ | jar | 39¢ | Carmen Face Powder | 39¢ |
| Cutex Rouge | 29¢ | Cocoa Butter Cream | 39¢ | Sempray Face Powder | 45¢ |
| Vida Rose Rouge | 39¢ | Jardin De Paris Cold Cream | 19¢ | Djer Kiss Face Powder | 62¢ |
| Djer Kiss Rouge | 50¢ | | | 1-pound roll Hospital Cotton | 39¢ |
| Chlorox Tooth Paste | 39¢ | | | | |

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