# ROOSEVELT ADVISES ADOPTION OF LEAGUE

## Several Thousand Hear Acceptance Speech.

## CONSTITUTION PUT FIRST

**Extension of Teaching Illiterate and Strengthening of Immigration Laws Advocated.**

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Before several thousand persons, who stood nearly two hours under a sweltering sun, Franklin D. Roosevelt formally accepted the democratic nomination for vice-president today and urged ratification of the peace treaty, "which to make it a real treaty for a real peace, must include a league of nations."

"The league of nations," he asserted, "is a practical solution of a practical situation. It is no more perfect than our original constitution, which has been amended 18 times and will soon, we hope, be amended the 19th, was perfect. It is not anti-national, it is anti-war.

"Through it we may throw our moral force and our potential power into the scale of peace. That such an object should be contrary to American policy is unthinkable; but if there be any citizen who has honest fears that it may be perverted from its plain intent to conflict without established form of government, it will be simple to declare to him and to other nations that the constitution is supreme.

**Seat Declared to Be Taken.**

"Today a seat is offered us at the table of the family of nations to the end that smaller peoples may be truly safe to work out their own destiny. We shall take that place. I say so because I have faith that this nation has no selfish destiny."

Mr. Roosevelt urged extension of teaching the illiterate, strengthening of the immigration laws to exclude the unfit, higher salaries to government employes, further protection of child life and women in industry and reorganization of government machinery.

The ceremonies were held at Springwood, the Roosevelt estate, at 3 P. M. Mr. Roosevelt spoke from the veranda.

Homer S. Cummings, ex-chairman of the democratic national committee, delivered the address of notification.

**Other Officials Attend.**

Secretary Daniels, Governor Smith, Chairman G. P. White, W. G. McAdoo and Norman E. Mack, democratic national committeeman from New York, were among those present.

A feature of the celebration was presence of a "Tammany" delegation of 500, including 150 women. Charles F. Murphy, Tammany chieftain, sent word he was unable to attend. Mr. Roosevelt's early political successes are attributed by many of his friends to his opposition to Tammany, but apparently past differences were forgotten today.

Mr. Roosevelt's declaration that the war was but half won with the victory of the armed forces and that he looked forward to "the international settlement which will make it unnecessary to send again 2,000,000 men across the sea" was greeted with cheers. The crowd also apparently enjoyed his attack on the republican senators, interrupting with such expressions as "atta boy, Frank, hit him again," "sic 'em, that's the stuff" and "give it to them strong."

**Republicans Are Attacked.**

The American people have paid a "staggering penalty" for the republican victory at the polls in 1918, Mr. Cummings declared.

Undisputed in the "material and moral leadership of the world" when the armistice was signed, he said, "who will deny that our title to that leadership has been grievously impaired, if not completely lost?"

"What has happened to account for this lowering of morale and the forfeiture of the place of honor which had been won by American arms and American statesmanship?" Mr. Cummings asked.

"The answer is not far to seek. Practically coincident with the publication of the armistice came the news that the republican party had been successful in the congressional elections of 1918. From that moment American progress stopped, partisanship took possession of public affairs and republican leaders became more interested in political success than in national honor. The results were immediate and disastrous.

**Hesitancy Called Fatal.**

"Every enemy of society, of peace or of civilization took quick advantage of the fatal period of hesitancy. American commerce, which ought to have been seeking every port in the world, was unable to develop adequate trade channels or find settled basis for development. All the processes of national life were impaired and there was a gradual accumulation of domestic problems which have not been adjusted and which cannot be satisfactorily dealt with until our relationship to the rest of the world has been determined.

"There has not been an hour since the November elections in 1918 during which the American people have not paid a staggering penalty for the republican triumph of that year. There is but one way out. There is but one clear path of duty. It is to redeem America's word to the world and to assume without hesitation our share of the task of rehabilitating the broken structure of civilization.

"The Democratic party is unconquerable in its hold upon the truth that America belongs to the world and cannot serve herself while breaking faith with others. Such is our cause and our purpose. That you will hold high the standard we place in your hands we do not for a moment doubt."

**Cunning in Platform Charged.**

Speaking of the republican convention at Chicago, Mr. Cummings said "timidity" and cunning" were the essential characteristics of the platform adopted here.

"It seems to be the product of men who have lived for many years in the blind stupor of monotonous routine," he said, adding that the republican candidate ultimately chosen "was not in fact the choice of any considerable number of the delegates" and that the nomination "could not evoke any popular response, and indeed, it failed to create any enthusiasm in the registering convention itself."

"At San Francisco," he said, "the candidates emerged from the deliberations of that body (the democratic convention) as the free choice of a united party, bearing no taint upon their title to leadership, honor and respect."

"The republican party since 1912," Mr. Cummings said, "has been the party of destructive criticism. It has made a specialty of fault finding. In peace, in war and in our relations with other countries, the settled purpose of republican leadership has been to make trouble, irrespective of the merits of any problem involved. It has persistently sought to increase irritation and discontent rather than to allay them. From every element of discord, and even of sedition, it has sought to draw some resultant of partisan advantage. Its purpose has been and still is, repudiation and retreat."

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, NOTIFIED YESTERDAY OF HIS SELECTION.

—Photo Copyright by Underwood.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

## COX PRAISES ROOSEVELT

**Speech of Acceptance Is Declared Characteristic of Man.**

DAYTON, O., Aug. 9.—Interest of Governor Cox in the notification ceremony of his running mate, Franklin D. Roosevelt, was manifested in a statement tonight commenting on Mr. Roosevelt's personality and acceptance address.

"Mr. Roosevelt's speech is characteristic of the man," he said. "It is a wholesome, sensible view of conditions, full of hope for our future. The western country will like this splendid type of progressive statesman. Following the two years of gloom and carping, captious criticism from the republican leaders, it will be a genuine refreshment in the great land Mr. Roosevelt new enters for the people to meet a representative of government whose soul is possessed of the philosophy of joy."

Women's interests received more attention today from Governor Cox. He conferred with Mrs. Abbey Scott Baker of the national woman's party regarding the Tennessee legislature's fight over suffrage.

The governor also received tonight a delegation of women opposing ratification in Tennessee.

Plans for reaching women voters have been completed by Mrs. George F. Bass, Chicago, of the woman's campaign committee of the democratic organization. She said 5000 democratic women speakers will be placed at work and appeals made especially to women voters on the league of nations issue and Governor Cox' record in Ohio.

## ISLAND PROBLEM SOLVED

**Claims of Italy and Greece in Aegean Sea Adjusted.**

PARIS, Aug. 9.—An agreement has been reached between Italy and Greece on the disposition of the Dodecanese islands, which has been holding up the signing of the peace treaty with Turkey, according to the Temps today. The treaty will be signed tomorrow, it says.

## HEARST DESERTS COX

(Continued From First Page.)

tion enunciated last Saturday was begun.

Brisbane said:

"A straight fight is ahead in the national campaign. Citizens will decide whether they want the United States ruled by the citizens of this country or ruled by a foreign parliament. Mr. Cox has decided that the peace league issue will elect him, and Mr. Wilson has what he desired, an election with the peace league as the only important question. Nothing else can be important when there is a question of giving up government of the United States by the United States and foreign world-wide combination, with this country in an infinitesimal minority."

Editorially, the Hearst papers declare the Wilson league is not a peace league, but a league of war. "To enter the peace league," admonishes Mr. Hearst, "means to enter war. Vote and talk against it."

The Cox declaration also has placed Senator Reed of Missouri in a precarious position. Notwithstanding charges made in his newspaper, the Dayton News, during the war that Reed was "pro-German" and a "renegade democrat," the Missouri senator announced his intention of supporting the democratic ticket. Today Senator Reed is in some doubt about his own course since hearing the Cox speech of acceptance.

**Air Mail Extension Planned.**

CHICAGO, Aug. 9.—The air mail service tomorrow will make a reconnaissance trip from Chicago to Minneapolis with a specially built air-mail plane, in preparation for opening daily service between the two cities about August 16.

**Hitchcock to Debate League.**

WINONA LAKE, Ind., Aug. 9.—Senator Gilbert M. Hitchcock of Nebraska, democratic leader in the United States senate, and Jackson Morris of Kentucky will debate the league of nations here tonight.

## TRADE TO BE FINANCED

**ORGANIZATION OF GREAT CORPORATION ADVOCATED.**

**Maintenance and Development of Foreign Markets for American Products Declared Purpose.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 9.—The organization of a foreign trade financing corporation on lines indorsed by the American Bankers' association and the selection of John McHugh, New York banker, as chairman of the board of directors of the corporation, are urged by the administrative committee of the American Bankers' association in a resolution made public today.

The purpose of this corporation will be to maintain and develop foreign markets for American products, according to a statement by William P. Collins, secretary of the association's commerce and marine committee, of which Mr. McHugh is chairman.

With "amply sufficient" resources and an efficient personnel, the statement continued, it is planned to enlist co-operation on a "wide and effective scale" by banks of the country, exporters and importers, manufacturers and producers generally

The capitalization of the proposed corporation may be $100,000,000, it was said and the tentative date for its organization is January 1, 1921.

Representation on the board of directors, the statement added, will reflect stock subscriptions in the various sections of the country, and the corporation will give the foreign trade interests of the different sections attention proportionate to their absorption of the corporation's debentures.

The personnel of the board of directors and officers of the corporation will not be announced until Mr. McHugh returns from Europe.

## GRAIN MOVEMENT PLAN

**122,000,000 BUSHELS READY CAN GO IN SINGLE TRIP.**

**Water Route Proposed in Order to Relieve Car Shortage, Governor Harding Says.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 9—Plans are now being worked out by the interstate commerce commission and the railways to insure the largest possible grain movement on the Great Lakes, Chairman Clark announced at the conclusion of hearings on the request for additional cars to move grain from the northwest.

Chairman Clark's statement was made in reply to a suggestion by Governor W. L. Harding of Iowa that the Great Lakes be used for transporting grain as a means of increasing car supply. There is enough tonnage on the Great Lakes to carry 122,000,000 bushels of grain from Lake Michigan and Lake Superior ports to Buffalo on a single trip, the governor told the commission.

Governor Harding contended that the trouble with the transportation of the country was the congestion between Chicago and Buffalo points and argued that if the lakes were used the situation would be relieved.

Agricultural interests in the northwest face bankruptcy because of the present car shortage, the commission was told by railroad commissioners and shippers from Montana, Minnesota, North Dakota and South Dakota.

## MODOC EDITOR INDICTED

**A. M. Armstrong Charged With Perjury in Libel Suit Testimony.**

ALTURAS, Cal., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—The Modoc county grand jury, which was summoned to investigate charges of gambling, graft and immorality at a state highway camp in this county, has rendered a report saying that none of the charges were proven.

The charges were made by the New Era, a local paper, whose editor, A. M. Armstrong, has caused a number of sensations in this county. An indictment charging Armstrong with perjury in connection with a libel suit brought against him was returned by the grand jury.

S. & H. green stamps for cash. Holman Fuel Co. Main 253. 560-21.—Adv.

# U. S. IS CONFRONTED BY GREAT PROBLEMS

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Sees March of Progress.

## WORLD RELATIONS LOOM

**Vice-Presidential Candidate Asserts Belief That Success of Democratic Party Is Imperative.**

HYDE PARK, N. Y., Aug. 9.—Franklin D. Roosevelt, in accepting the democratic vice-presidential nomination today, said:

Mr. Cummings and Ladies and Gentlemen of the Committee:

I accept the nomination for the office of vice-president with humbleness and with a deep wish to give to our beloved country the best that is in me. No one could receive a higher privilege or opportunity than to be thus associated with men and ideals which I am confident will soon receive the support of the majority of our citizens.

In fact I could not conscientiously accept it if I had not come to know by the closest intimacy that he who is our selection for the presidency and who is my chief and yours is a man possessed of ideals which are also mine. He will give to America that kind of leadership which will make us respect him and bring further greatness to our land. In James M. Cox I recognize one who can lead this nation forward in an unhaiting march of progress.

Two great problems will confront the next administration: our relations with the world and the pressing need of organized progress at home. The latter includes a systematized and intensified development of our resources and a progressive betterment of our citizenship. These matters will require the guiding hand of a president who can see his country above his party and who, having a clear vision of things as they are, has also the independence, courage and skill to guide us along the road to things as they should be without swerving one footstep at the dictation of narrow partisans who whisper "party" or of selfish interests that murmur "profits."

**Foreign Relations Imperative.**

In our world problems we must either shut our eyes, sell our newly-built merchant marine to more farseeing foreign powers, crush utterly by embargo and harrassing legislation our foreign trade, close our ports and build an impregnable wall of costly armaments and live, as the Orient used to live, a hermit nation, dreaming of the past; or we must open our eyes and see that modern civilization has become so complex and the lives of civilized men so interwoven with the lives of other men in other countries as to make it impossible to be in this world and not of it. We must see that it is impossible to avoid except by monastic seclusion those honorable and intimate foreign relations which the fearful hearted shudderingly miscall by that devil's catchword, "international complications."

As for our home problem, we have been awakened by this war into a startled realization of the archaic shortcomings of our governmental machinery and of the need for the kind of reorganization which only a clear-thinking business man, experienced in the technicalities of governmental procedure, can carry out. Such a man we have. One who has so successfully performed the business management of his own great state is obviously capable of doing greater things. This is no time to experiment with men who believe that their party can do no wrong and that what is good for the selfish interests of a political party is of necessity good for the nation as well. I as a citizen believe that this year we should choose as president a proved executive. We need to do things, not to talk about them.

**American Spirit Advancing.**

Much has been said of late about good Americanism. It is right that it should have been said and it is right that every chance should be seized to repeat the basic truths underlying our prosperity and our national existence itself. But it would be an unusual and much to be wished for thing if in the concentration of the nation's thought on a new note of fairness and generosity could be struck. Littleness, meanness, falsehood, extreme partisanship—these are not in accord with American spirit. I like to think that in this respect also we are moving forward.

Let us be definite. We have passed through a great war—an armed conflict which called forth every effort on the part of the whole population. The war was won by republicans as well as by democrats. Men of all parties served in our armed forces. Men and women of all parties served the government at home. They strived honestly as Americans, not as mere partisans. Republicans and democrats alike worked in administrative positions, raised liberty loans, administered food control, toiled in munition plants, built ships. The war was brought to a successful conclusion by a glorious common effort—one which in the years to come will be a national pride. I feel very certain that our children will come to regard our participation as memorable for the broad honor and honesty which marked it, for the absence of unfortunate scandal and for the splendid unity of action which extended to every portion of the nation. It would, therefore, not only serve little purpose, but would conform ill to our high standards if any person should in the heat of political rivalry seek to manufacture political advantage out of a nationally conducted struggle. We have seen things on too large a scale to listen in this day to trifles or to believe in the adequacy of trifling men.

**True Statesmen Necessary.**

It is that same vision of the bigger outlook of national and individual life which will, I am sure, lead us to demand that the men who represent us in the affairs of our government shall be more than politicians or the errand boys of politicians—that they shall be statesmen who place individual ambition and the party advantage to the national good. In the long run the true statesman and the honestly forward looking party will prevail.

Even as the nation entered the war for an ideal, so it has emerged from the war with the determination that the ideal shall not die. It is idle to pretend that the war declaration of April 6, 1917, was a mere act of self-defense or that the object of our participation was solely to defeat the military power of the central nations of Europe We knew then as a nation, even as we know today, that success on land and sea could be but half a victory. The other half is not won yet. To the cry of the French at Verdun: "They shall not pass!" the cheer of our men in the Argonne: "We shall go through!" we must add this: "It shall not occur again!" This is the pledge we owe our dead. It is their wills; that the world shall be saved from a repetition of this crime. To this end the democratic party offers a treaty of peace, which, to make it a real treaty for a real peace must include a league of nations; because this peace treaty, if our best and highest are not to have died in vain, must be no thinly disguised armistice devised by cynical statesmen to mask their preparations for a renewal of greed-inspired conquests later on.

**Peace Must Be Lasting.**

"Peace" must mean peace that will last. A practical, workable, permanent, enforceable kind of peace that will hold as a entity as the business contracts of the individual. We must indeed be, above all things businesslike and practical in this peace treaty making business of ours. The league of nations is a practical solution of a practical situation. It is no more perfect than our original constitution, which has been amended 18 times and will soon we hope be amended the 19th, was perfect. It is not anti-national, it is anti-war. No supernation, binding us to the decisions of its tribunals is suggested, but the method and machinery by which the opinion of civilization may become effective against those who seek war is at least within the reach of humanity. Through it we may with nearly every other duly constituted government in the whole world throw our moral force and our potential power into the scale of peace. That such an object should be contrary to American policy is unthinkable; but if there be any citizen who has honest fears that it may be perverted from its plain intent so as to conflict with our established form of government, it will be simple to declare to him and to the other nations that the constitution of the United States is in every way supreme. There must be no eqivocation, no vagueness, no double dealing with the people on this issue. The league will not die. An idea does not die which meets the call of the hearts of our mothers.

**Peace by Resolution Insult.**

So, too, with peace. War may be "declared," peace cannot. It must be established by mutual consent, by a meeting of the minds of the parties in interest. From the practical point of view alone a peace by resolution of congress is unworkable. From the point of view of the millions of splendid Americans who served in that whirlwind of war and of those other millions at home who saw, in our part of the conflict, the splendid hope of days of peace for future generations, a peace by resolution of congress is an insult and a denial of our national purpose.

Today we are offered a seat at the table of the family of nations to the end that smaller peoples may be truly safe to work out their own destiny, to the end that the sword shall not follow on the heels of the merchant; to the end that the burden of increasing armies and navies shall be lifted from the shoulders of a world already staggering under the weight of taxation. We shall take that place. I say so because I have faith—faith that this nation has no selfish destiny, faith that our people are looking into the years beyond for better things and that they are not afraid to do their part.

The fundamental outlook on the associations between this republic and the other nations can never be very different in character from the principles which one applies to our own purely internal affairs. A man who opposes concrete reforms and improvements in international relations is of necessity a reactionary or at least a conservative in viewing his home problems.

**Democratic Platform Lauded.**

We can well rejoice in our great land, in our great citizenship brought hither out of many kindreds and tongues, but to fulfill our true destiny we must be glad also for the opportunity for greater service. So much calls to us for action and the need is so pressing that the slacker of peace is a greater menace than the slacker of war. Progress will come not through the talkers, but through the doers.

It is for this reason that I am especially happy in the pledges given in the platform of the democratic party. That document is definite. It is a solemn pledge that, given the authority, our party will accomplish clear aims.

Among the most pressing of these national needs I place the bettering of our citizenship, the extension of teaching to over 5,000,000 of our population above the age of 10 who are illiterate, the strengthening of our immigration laws to exclude the physically and morally unfit, the improvement of working conditions especially in the congested centers, the extension of communications to make rural life more attractive, the further protection of child life and of women in industry. All of these demand action. If we raise the standard of education, of physical fitness, of moral sense, the generations to come will have no difficulty in coping with the problems of material economics.

**Golden Rule Invoked.**

So also with regard to the further development of our natural resources we offer a constructive and definite objective. We begin to appreciate that as a nation we have been wasteful of our opportunities. We need not be successful thrift by saving the proper use of what he have at hand. Our efforts in the past have been scattered. It is now time to undertake a well-considered co-ordinated plan of development, so that each year will see progress along definite lines. The days of "pork barrel" legislation are over. Every dollar of our expenditures for port facilities, for inland waterways, for flood control, for the reclamation of swamp and arid lands, for highways, for public buildings, shall be expended only by trained men in accordance with a continuing plan.

The golden rule of the true public servant is to give to his work the same or even higher interest and efficiency that he would give to his private affairs. This is the reason why the effectiveness of the national government should not at least approximate that of well-conducted private business. Today this is not the case. I may be pardoned if I draw on my experience of over seven years in an administrative position to state unequivocally that the governmental machinery requires reorganization. The system, especially since the war, has become antiquated. No mere budget system, much as we need that, will correct the faults.

First of all, the methods of the legislative branch of the national government, especially in the upper house, requires drastic changes. It is safe to say that the procedure of the congress has progressed less with the times than in any other business body in the country. Yet it is upon the congress that every executive department must wait. Appeals to the house and senate in the last session fell on apparently dear ears.

**Changes Must Take Place.**

In the administrative branch also great changes must take place. The functions of the departments should be redistributed along common-sense lines and methods provided to standardize and prevent duplication of effort. Further, it is high time that government employment be placed upon a proper level. Under the safeguard of civil service the salaries must approximate those paid in private employ. Today we are faced with the fact that the majority of the most efficient government employes leave the service when they are becoming most valuable. The less useful remain. Many millions of dollars could be saved to the taxpayers by reclassification of the service, by the payment of adequate compensation and by the rigid elimination of those who fail to measure up to a high standard. All of this also has been called to the attention of the present congress without result, and only congress only can authorize the remedy.

It is a particular pleasure to know that if we are sustained by the people at the election that we shall have as its chief executive a man who has already amply established his reputation as a successful administrator by his organization of the business methods of a great state. He is an engineer-statesman. The task before the national government can also be assisted by a sympathetic co-operation between the executive and the legislative branches and in this work partisanship must not enter.

**Lincoln Is Quoted.**

In the consideration of the needs of the country and the conduct of its affairs I like to dwell particularly on that part of Lincoln's immortal phrase which speaks of "government for the people." Service on the part of men and women in the government is not enough; it must be unselfish service. It must be service with sufficient breadth of view to include the needs and conditions of every kind of citizen, of every section of the land. Such a body of workers would make impossible a return to the conditions of 20 years ago, when men in the halls of congress and in the executive branches almost openly represented special interests or considered the obtaining of appropriations for their own localities as of more weight than the welfare of the United States as a whole. Such a spirit of unselfishness would prevent also the formation of cliques or oligarchies in the senate for the retarding of public business.

Some people have been saying of late: "We are tired of progress; we want to go back to where we were before, to go about our own business, to restore 'normal' conditions." They are wrong. This is not the wish of America. We can never go back. The "good old days" are gone past forever; we hope now forever. For our eyes are trained ahead—forward to better new days. In this faith I am strengthened by the firm belief that the women of this nation, now about to receive the national franchise, will throw their weight into the scale of progress and will be unbound by partisan prejudices and by narrow outlook on national problems. We cannot anchor our ship of state in this world tempest, nor can we return to the placid harbor of long years ago. We must go forward or founder.

**Opportunity Is at Hand.**

America's opportunity is at hand. We can lead the world by a great example, we can prove this nation a living, growing thing, with policies that are adequate to new conditions. In a thousand ways this is our hour of test. The democratic programme offers a larger life for our country, a richer destiny for our people. It is a plan of hope. In these chiefly let it be our aim to build up, not to tear down. Our opposition is to the things which once existed, in order that they may never return. We oppose money in politics, we oppose the others a corrupt national finances, we oppose the treating of human beings as commodities, we oppose the saloon-bossed city, we oppose starvation wages, we oppose rule by groups or cliques. In the same way we oppose a mere period of coma in our national life.

A greater America is our objective. Definite and continuing study shall be made of our industrial, fiscal and social problems. Definite and continuing action shall result therefrom and neither the study nor the action shall be left to emotional caprice or the opportunism of any groups of men. We need a co-operation of the ablest and the wisest heads in the land, irrespective of their politics. So we shall grow—stately, humanly, honorably, happily conscious at the end that we handed on to those that follow us the knowledge that we have not allowed the light of the torch of the American spirit brought hither 206 years ago by the Pilgrim Fathers.

**Progress Is Looked For.**

The coming years are laden with significance and much will depend on the immediate decision of America. This is the time when men and women must determine for themselves wherein our future lies. I look to it for progress. In the establishment of good will and mutual help among nations, in the ending of wars and the miseries that wars bring, in the extinguishment of dishonorable commerce, in the international settlement which will make it unnecessary to send again 2,000,000 of our men across the sea, I look to our future for progress, in better citizenship, in less waste, in fairer remuneration for our labor, in more efficient governing, in higher standards of living.

To this future I dedicate myself, willing, whatever may be the choice of the people, to continue to help as best I am able. It is the faith which is in me that makes me very certain that America will choose the path of progress and set aside the doctrines of despair, the whisperings of cowardice, the narrow road to yesterday. May the Guiding Spirit of our land keep our feet on the broad road that leads to a better tomorrow and give to us strength to carry on.

## COAST GOING REPUBLICAN

**Democrats Far Behind in California in Primary Registration.**

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 9.—(Special.)—In every county in California more republicans than democrats have registered for the August primaries, according to figures just given out by the secretary of state of California. This is a record for the republicans in the history of the state.

In 14 counties the republican registration was nearly three times that of the democrats and less than 10 per cent of the voters declined to state their party affiliation.

Republican leaders at national headquarters declare there can be no doubt that California will give Harding and Coolidge a tremendous majority.

**Coal Mines Resume Operations.**

WEST FRANKFORT, Ill., Aug. 9.—The seven large coal mines in this vicinity, employing about 3500 men, resumed operations today. West Frankfort was normal after the anti-Italian rioting which began Thursday night.


Do Your Shopping at This Store Before 1 P. M. Wednesday, as

"The Store That Undersells Because It Sells for Cash"

We Close at This Hour During the Months of July and August

Jantzen's Bathing Suits in all styles, sizes and colors. Men's, women's and children's. All prices —$3.50 to $11.50.

Pfister's Cotton and Worsted Bathing Suits in all styles, colors, sizes—$3.00 to $6.50 suit. Both women's and children's.

**Some People** go through life not saving a cent—others watch every penny—they save at every opportunity—generally they buy for cash. Ours is the largest CASH store in Portland. We have no bad accounts, no charge accounts, no collectors, no charge account bookkeepers, thus our splendid and extensive stock of goods is sold at prices far more reasonable than any other store here could offer to you—"Make This Helpful Store Your Store."

*Now! We Have Arranged An Unmatchable Showing and Sale of*

**Silks of Quality**

A SHOWING of beautiful Silks in this timely sale—all the fashionable textures, patterns and colorings and both staple and new plain colors—and, what is more important, the price is so reasonable—so far below regular—that we doubt if we will be able to quote so low a figure for such high-grade silks again for many a month.

*Here's the List—Check Your Choice—*

*at* **$2.95** *a Yard*

40-inch Dress Satins
40-inch Willow Satins
40-inch Peau De Cygnes
40-inch Satin Radiant
40-in. Satin Charmeuse
40-inch Satin Duchess
36 to 40-inch All-Silk Moires
36-inch All-Silk La Jerz in Flesh and White
32-inch Silk Broadcloths in Pretty Stripes
40-inch Satin Block Plaid Poplins

*Every Yard of Perfect Weave and Quality! Every Yard Underpriced!*

*Don't Fail to Profit By Our*

*Annual August* **½** *Price Sale of*

**Novelty Laces** *And* **Embroideries**

Fortunate, indeed, are the women who can arrange to attend this great half-price sale of Laces and Embroideries. It is an annual event that thousands of prudent home sewers never fail to profit by. A time when you can save extraordinarily in securing needed trimmings and materials for both women's and children's garments.

Included are both imported and domestic Embroideries, such as 40 and 45-inch Organdie and Voile Flouncings, also wide Bands and Galloons in white and colored effects. 6-inch Embroidered Georgette Edges—22-inch Baby Allovers—medium and narrow Insertions—4-inch Organdie edge colored embroideries— all on sale at Half Price.

The Laces are cotton Margot Flouncings, Demi Flouncings and Bands—black and white Chantilly Flouncings—Metal and Colored Silk Net Flouncings, also Metal Nets, Allovers, Silk and Cotton Bands, etc., etc.—all at Half Price.

**E-X-T-R-A**

*Parents! Here We Are Again With Another*

**Sale Children's Play Suits $1.29**

A great overstock of recognized best brands to close out at less than today's wholesale price—garments for vacation and playtime. Sizes 1 to 8 years.

Materials are the best—standard 240 Denims—Hickory stripes—Fancy Galatea and Cord Linenes—Heavy Khaki—Stipels. Any of these cloths stand as guarantee of superior quality to all the trade. Each and every garment bears our personal guarantee. All are trimmed in fast color turkey-red galatea, with high or Dutch neck, long or short sleeves and every seam is double sewed and reinforced besides. Sizes 1 to 8 years.

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