

DELEGATES FROM OREGON SLIGHT PLEDGE TO PEOPLE

Five of Oregon Delegation Desert Johnson as His Vote Is Largest and Stock Rising.

Table with columns: Name, Party, Votes, etc. Lists names like Johnson, McCamant, Cooper, etc.

By Ralph Watson. "If I am elected as a delegate to the national Republican convention to be held at Chicago on the eighth day of June, 1920, I will use my best efforts to bring about the nomination of those persons for president and vice president of the United States who receive the largest number of votes at the coming primary election in the state of Oregon."

That is the pledge which all the members of the Oregon delegation, with the exception of Wallace McCamant, gave the people of Oregon when they sought election of them. It is what Wallace McCamant practically promised the people he would do in the written platform which went into the election pamphlet above his own signature when he said: "I have avoided committing myself to any candidate for president in order that I might be in a better position to support the candidate who wins out at the Oregon primary."

When the voting began, and as it progressed from ballot to ballot at Chicago, the people of Oregon learned how sacred and binding a public pledge and promise is in the minds of some politicians.

Wallace McCamant repudiated his pledge and broke his faith with the voters of the state and its law at the first ballot, his first opportunity. On that ballot Johnson received 132 1/2 votes. On the second ballot his vote increased to 148.

D. J. Cooper deserted the mandate of the voters of the state and the mandate of the law, abandoned his promise to the people, joined McCamant and cast his vote for Wood on the third ballot, Johnson, on that ballot, received 148 votes. Had McCamant and Cooper been true to their pledge and to the law of the state, Johnson's total vote would have been 150 on that ballot. As it was, and in spite of their abandonment, Johnson's cause was on the rising tide.

FIVE DEFEAT PLEDGES. The fourth ballot name and Charles H. Carey, Dow V. Walker and William T. Brooks joined their votes with those of McCamant and Cooper and cast their vote for Wood on that ballot. Johnson received 140 1/2 votes. These five Oregon delegates—McCamant, Cooper, Carey, Walker and Brooks—kept their public pledge to use their best efforts to bring about the nomination of Johnson by deserting him at the seventh of his strength, when his vote was mounting and his stock was going up.

People who express their opinions upon the matter—and expressions are numerous—and to the point—cannot square a public pledge to put forth "best efforts to bring about the nomination of Johnson" with a desertion of his cause at its great.

And, just to make it all the more impressive, Wallace McCamant, who put the name of Henry Cabot Lodge upon the Oregon ballot as a candidate for vice president, and who announced that he did so in order that the Oregon delegation could cast its vote for a man of high standing in the nation rather than for some "unknown," was the delegate who placed Governor Coolidge in nomination in his stead.

Table titled 'Vote by States On Tenth Ballot' showing vote counts for Johnson, McCamant, Cooper, etc. across various states.

Cashier Wada Teacher. Milton, Or. June 12.—Harvey C. Mason, member of the Prosewer Penstock and Economy, and Miss O. Green of Walla Walla, teacher in one of the schools, were married this week. Miss Green is a sister of County School Superintendent Green of Umatilla county.

MRS. WARREN G. HARDING



Candidates' Careers Harding and Coolidge

Warren G. Harding. Senator Warren G. Harding was born November 2, 1895, near Corsica, Morrow county, Ohio. In 1881 he was graduated from Iberia college, in the same county. Three years later he took a fling at the newspaper business by purchasing the Marion Star. He married Miss Florence King of Marion in 1891, and in 1899 was elected state senator. He was re-elected in 1901, and at the close of his second term won the election to the office of lieutenant governor of the state. He was defeated for governor in 1910. In 1912 he helped nominate William Howard Taft for the presidency, and two years later was elected United States senator from Ohio. In 1916 he acted as temporary chairman of the Republican national convention at Chicago.

Calvin Coolidge. "Do the day's work if it be to protect the rights of the weak, whoever objects, do it! If it be to help a powerful corporation better to serve the people, whatever the opposition, do that! Don't hesitate to be as revolutionary as science or as reactionary as the multiplication table! Don't expect to build up the weak by pulling down the strong! Don't hurry to legislate; the administration a chance to catch up with legislation!"

The foregoing is the political creed of Calvin Coolidge, "law and order" governor of Massachusetts. Coolidge came into prominence as a figure of national importance during the Boston police strike, when the manner in which he conducted this affair brought forth applause from all over the country.

The governor took command of the situation after a night of rioting, ordered out the state guard, recruited a new police force and refused to deal with the strike element. He then faced the Massachusetts electorate on the issue of "law and order" and was re-elected by a plurality of 155,000. This signal victory secured him in conspicuous light before the nation and was the personal congratulations of President Wilson.

Governor Coolidge is not an orator. He speaks but seldom and what he says is always clear and to the point. His manner is reserved, almost cold, and he is a descendant of John and Mary Coolidge, who settled in what is now Waterbury, Mass., about 1630.

He was graduated from Amherst college in 1895. After 20 months' study of law he was admitted to the bar of Northampton, Mass. He began his public career four years later when admitted to the bar of Northampton. In 1905 he married Grace A. Goodhue of Burlington, Vt., a former school teacher. They have two sons—John, 14, and Calvin, Jr., 12—who are at school in Northampton.

Coolidge's political career has been as follows: 1897—Northampton city council. 1900—Northampton city solicitor. 1907—Member Massachusetts house of representatives. 1910—Mayor of Northampton. 1912—Member Massachusetts senate. 1914—President of senate. 1915—Lieutenant governor. 1918—Governor. 1919—Re-elected governor.

"ISN'T IT FINE, WARREN?" QUERIE WIFE OF NOMINEE

Mrs. Harding Rushes Into Open Arms of Husband to Congratulate Him, but Shies at Camera.

By Don E. Chamberlain. Chicago, June 12.—(U. P.)—A gray-haired woman, her face flushed with excitement, rushed into the open arms of Senator Warren G. Harding, Republican candidate for president, late today and exclaimed: "Oh Warren, isn't this just fine!" Harding grinned, patted her gently on the arm and said: "It is."

The woman was Mrs. Harding, wife of the candidate. Sitting all day long at the Coliseum, where the tally as the ballots were taken, Mrs. Harding missed congratulating her husband following his nomination and hurried after him to the hotel.

GOOD NEWS TO WIFE. "It was so wonderful that I couldn't believe it was real," Mrs. Harding said. "I am tremendously pleased. I think he deserves it."

Asked how she felt when the convention nominated Senator Harding, she said: "Oh, don't ask me. I could hardly realize. My heart is too full of gratitude."

Mrs. Harding admitted she was greatly excited when she kept tally on the ninth ballot. She didn't remember, she said, just how she felt when the delegates swung to her husband.

Mrs. Harding stood in the hotel corridor as she talked to a United Press correspondent. When photographers took a flashlight picture, she exclaimed: "Oh, don't take my picture. You never got my mouth right."

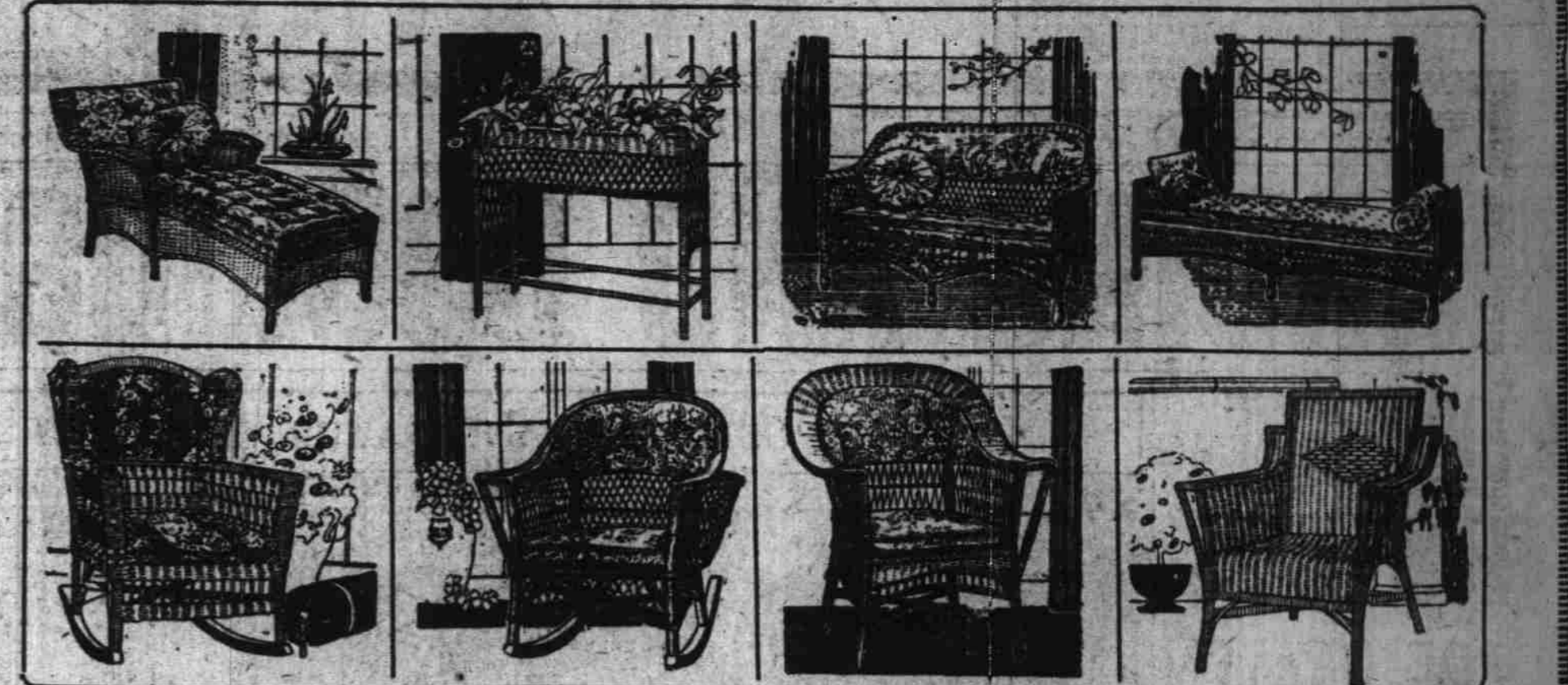
Senator Harding then posed with Mrs. Harding. Another protest against picture taking was registered by Mrs. Harding. "This is so silly," she said. "No, this isn't silly," remonstrated the senator.

"Why, Warren, it is too," she retorted. "We are almost on top of the lens." Asked what she thought of woman's entrance into politics, Harding declared she had always been in politics. "I have campaigned with my husband 20 years," she said.

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Easy Terms—No Interest—Whether Prices Be Reduced or Not



For Veranda, Sun-room, Living-room, Bedroom—Edwards!

- Wicker Chaise Lounges \$22.75
—Wicker Fern Stands \$58.50
—Wicker Settees and Davenport \$39.50
—Wicker Day Beds \$19.50
—Wicker Arm Rockers \$49.50 to \$79.50
—Wicker Arm Chairs \$27.75
—Wicker Table and Chair Sets \$23.50
—Wicker Floor Lamps \$8.50
—Wicker Tabourettes, etc. \$95.00

Two Rooms to Match—Golden Waxed Oak Bedroom, Lustered Old Ivory or White

Advertisement for furniture sets including Living Room (\$85.25), Dining Room (\$78.75), and Bedroom (\$112). Includes descriptions of chairs, tables, and beds.

HOW ABOUT THAT ROOM FOR CONVENTION VISITORS?

Thousands of visitors will arrive within a week. AND THEY MUST BE CARED FOR. Order extra bedding, cot and couches this week. If you haven't an account, start one. Edwards charges no interest.

Advertisement for 'LORAIN' gas range, highlighting its features and ease of use.

Advertisement for Monarch Malleable furniture, featuring a large illustration of a chair and text describing its quality and availability.

Advertisement for SERVICE-WEAVE RUGS, showing a rug and describing its features.

Advertisement for Very Fine Axminsters, showing a rug and listing various styles and prices.

Advertisement for Collapsible GO-CARTS, showing a cart and describing its features and price.

Photographs of Furniture Sent to Out-of-Town Folks Upon Request