PLATFORM IS READ; CHEERING GREETS LEAGUE REFERENCE

(Continued From Page One).

his words, instead of trying to talk right through the noise as he did at first.

Cries of "You tell 'em" and "Give 'em both barrels, Carter," came from the delegates as the senator delivered further Democratic broadsides from the platform draft.

Reading a thrust at the Republican congress for allegedly refusing arbitrarily to reduce taxes, Glass cited a long string of figures, beginning with billions and ending with 30 cents. "And they wouldn't even lop off the 30 cents," he sneered.

HIGH COST IS TRACED

There was applause as Glass launched into the plank on the high cost of living.

"The Republican party is responsible for failure to restore peace conditions," he read, "and the high cost of living—it followed—is a result thereof."

There was not much applause, however, delegates and spectators appearing too vitally interested in this plank, too eager to hear every bit of it, to blot out Glass' words with demonstration noise.

BRYAN FAST ASLEEP

As Glass spoke, Bryan slept—or tried to sleep—on an improvised bed made of three chairs, beneath the platform. The Nebraskan was wearied by his long fight in the resolutions committee and felt the need of recuperation before launching into his speech. The roof of Bryan's bedchamber was the floor of the rostrum on which Glass stood and the thumping of the senator's feet gave notice whenever he emphasized a point with vigorous gestures and stamping.

Glass paused in his reading to draw a large linen handkerchief from his pocket to mop his face, which was streaming with perspiration from his exertions.

"Pretty hot business," he remarked informally, taking off his glasses and again mopping his brow.

"That's a hot platform," and "Hot stuff you're giving us," replied the delegates.

As Glass resumed the crowd broke into cheers when he read the heading "Labor" at the head of that plank.

The applause came up again as Glass enumerated the laws the administration had enacted in behalf of labor.

LABOR REFERENCE CHEERED

"Labor is not a commodity," the senator read. A volley of handclapping swept across the hall. "It is human," the plank continued, and the applause again swept delegates and visitors' sections alike, punctuated by cheering from the floor.

Irish leaders were busy on the floor, trying to decide whether the fight over the Irish plank would be taken up before the liquor plank.

One of the loudest bursts of cheering came when Glass read the plank declaring that neither labor nor capital should at any time take action that would endanger the public welfare.

"The rights of the people are paramount to the right to strike," he read, amid cries of "good."

SUFFRAGE HATS GO UP

The suffrage plank caused a demonstration that brought the crowd up yelling. Flags and hats were waved. A man's hat sailed through the air and landed close to the rostrum. A woman delegate, not to be outdone, sailed hers through the air after it.

The hall was a bedlam of shrill feminine cries and shrieks with a deep, bass undertone as the male delegates joined in. The band played "They're All Sweeties" and "Oh, You Beautiful Doll."

A parade of states started. Within a minute every state standard was in line. The blinding calcium lights from the gallery were directed on the rostrum, where Senator Glass and Chairman Robinson posed, smiling and waving their hands. Delegates bearing the state standards thrust their way to the rostrum and grouped the big sign posts in an imposing semi-circle.

The cheering reached its zenith when New Jersey and Louisiana joined the demonstration.

The Tennessee standard, representing the state which suffragists hope will insure the passage of the suffrage amendment, was hoisted high in front of the rostrum and again the crescendo of cheering reached to the roof.

"MARY WAS REAL PAL"

The band swung into "Oh, What a Pal Was Mary," while the demonstration continued with no signs of abating.

At noon the demonstration had been on for 12 minutes and there were no signs of a let up. Chairman Robinson comfortably seated himself on the rostrum and smilingly looked on, evidently having no intention of trying to stop the demonstration.

A struggle developed around the Maryland standard, which was put back in its socket a moment after joining the parade. Anti-suffrage delegates kept a grip on it while the suffragists jerked vigorously to wrest it away. The band played "Maryland, My Maryland" during the scuffle.

TELEPHONES ENDANGERED

Delegates flourished their standards in front of the speaker's stand, endangering the network of fine wires connected with the telephone apparatus over the platform. Police fought to keep the crowd back and save the mechanism.

Glass also took a seat and rested, beaming all over during the excitement.

Bryan emerged from his temporary retreat and entered into the platform conferences with his allies.

Delegates passing in the parade cheered Glass and waved to him with encouraging cries of "Some platform, boy," and "Bully for you." Others climbed to the platform to shake his hand.

At the end of 15 minutes the demonstration was virtually over. Chairman Robinson swung his gavel and pleaded with the people to resume their seats.

"We have a long day's work ahead of us," he cried. "I appeal to the convention on behalf of Senator Glass, who with other members of the platform committee has been working day and night. His voice is broken. I ask that you help him all you can."

Glass stepped to the reading desk and with a smile remarked:

"I thank the convention for this 15 minutes of rest."

He then resumed the reading of the platform.

MEANS WHAT'S LEFT OUT

When Glass had concluded reading the woman suffrage plank he took off his glasses, and, tapping his palm emphatically with them, cried:

"And if we have omitted anything, we mean that, too."

Another hearty cheer came up from the floor, and the senator beamed and bowed in every direction.

Glass obviously was very tired as he reached the plank on "free speech and press." It was an effort for him to raise his voice, and he leaned on the lectern with increasing weariness. He read very, very slowly and painfully, making few gestures, a wagging head being almost the sole mark of special emphasis.

The plank advocating improvement of inland waterways pulled a big cheer from the Michigan delegation.

Glass read the flood control and other comparatively technical planks in a weak sing-song.

As the senator proceeded he leaned harder and harder on the reading table, both elbows planted, one hand holding his manuscript close to his eyes.

His face had gone pale and gray from weariness and deep lines were visible. His eyes were red and tired looking. Every word he uttered represented a real effort.

HANDS-OFF IN MEXICO

There was a rustle of excitement when Glass started the Mexican plank, justifying the administration's hands-off policy.

A cheer broke out when he reached the Irish plank. It was short and followed by a spatter of handclapping. "Erin go bragh!" yelled a man in the gallery in a thick brogue. "I've got to read it in my own brogue," retorted Glass, "and that's the American brogue."

The senator's sally was greeted with a hearty burst of hand clapping and cheering.

The crowd heard the Irish plank in comparative silence. Its expression of sympathy with the Irish aspirations for self-government got a mild cheer. Glass then passed on to Armenia.

Glass' voice was growing weaker and he was growing wearier and wearier. Chairman Robinson stepped to his side and asked if he desired to have someone read for him.

"I'm all right," the senator replied.

COMEDY BRINGS SMILE

Glass then staged a little comedy which threw floor and galleries into convulsions of laughter.

As he reached the Alaska plank he began to read in a queer nasal voice, running his words together and speaking so rapidly that the result resembled gibberish. The galleries howled with glee. Even the officials on the platform roared with laughter.

"What kind of a brogue is that?" came from the Washington section.

"Whistle it," and "Oh, you Carter," rolled up at the speaker.

Concluding the plank, Glass smiled and bowed to the delegates and then threw back his head and laughed heartily.

"Now, read it over again," yelled a gallerite.

"Never, never, never," cried Glass, with a weary smile, shaking his head.

Glass read the final plank on "Republican corruption." He showed more strength, and seemed to roll the words under his tongue, smacking his lips over the phrases.

The crowd yelled when Glass read the last sub-title "Conclusion."

"You're no more pleased than I am," he smiled.

When Glass finished speaking, the delegates came to their feet and accorded him an ovation. He smiled wearily as he bowed right and left and shook hands with convention officials on the platform.

WANT TO HEAR BRYAN

The galleries renewed their shouts for Bryan.

The commoner sat in the big green pulpit chair and smiled.

The crowd was insistent and yelled, "Bryan, Bryan."

Senators Robinson and Glass stood on the platform joking with each other and waiting for the noise to cease.

Glass, mopping his still dripping brow, leaned over the United Press section and said: "I was sorry for you boys, but I couldn't help it."

Chairman Robinson then obtained order.

Glass, as chairman of the resolutions committee, then moved the adoption without modification or alteration of the committee's report.

The chair then recognized Bryan, stating that he would submit a minority report.

BRYAN STEPS FORWARD

Bryan stepped briskly to the rostrum, lips grimly pressed and eyes gleaming from beneath bushy brows. The galleries cheered riotously, but there was no noticeable excitement among the delegates. A few delegates on the floor waved flags and shouted. In the balconies women waved handkerchiefs and yelled with the men. Bryan waited with ill-concealed impatience for the noise to cease.

"Ladies and gentleman," Bryan began, "you have listened to one of the strongest platforms ever placed before the country by any convention in the nation's history. It is clear in statement, and does imperishable credit to those responsible for drafting it. Fifty-two members of the resolutions committee met and for many hours compared views and exchanged opinions, never for a moment disagreeing in the purpose that brought them together. One thought, however, rose above all others: that was, how can we bring success to the only party that is capable of meeting the exigencies of the present hour? Whatever differences we had were as to the means of reaching the end, not as to the end itself. If we had not been Democrats, we might have been afraid to express individual opinions. But Democrats are expected to think and give their conferees the benefit of what they think. In these conferences we usually reach some common ground. Where we can agree we rejoice; where we cannot, we respect each other's opinions. I come as one of that committee to indorse almost all that is written in this platform."

"TAKE IT ALL," SAYS CROWD

There were cries of "take it all" and "take a drink of water" from the crowd and a ripple of mingled laughter and applause.

"Each one in this convention comes as a delegate representing those who sent him or her here," Bryan resumed. "I simply speak as a delegate. But I would not be true to the party I love if I did not state my convictions and take responsibility for them.

"I shall read five propositions, three of them suggesting that we insert planks on subjects not mentioned in the platform and two of them suggested additions or modifications of planks in the platform.

"We are asked to read these all before debate. I would much prefer to read them individually."

He explained he was presenting the minority report of the committee on resolutions, including planks to which he was opposed.

He first read a dry plank sponsored by Richmond Pearson Hobson, urging enforcement of the eighteenth amendment.

Then he rad his own dry plank, as follows:

"We heartily congratulate the Democratic party on its splendid leadership in the submission and ratification of the prohibition amendment to the federal constitution, and we pledge the party to the effective indorsement of the present enforcement law, honestly and in good faith, without any increase in the alcoholic content of permitted beverages and without any weakening of any other of its provisions."

AIMS AT PROFITEERS

Another proposition offered by Bryan favored publication of a national bulletin—not a newspaper—to be published by the federal government and to give equal space to the arguments of all parties. Bryan also read a proposed addition to the profiteering plank, pledging the party to drive the profiteer out of the country, eliminate unnecessary middlemen and organize cooperative societies of producers. This proposal promised a law to make retailers make known the wholesale price of each article.

Bryan also proposed a plank opposing universal compulsory military training in peace time.

TREATY IS PRAISED

He praised the peace treaty as a better one than anyone had any right to expect and then read his proposed plank, promising an amendment to the federal constitution, making it possible to ratify treaties by a majority instead of two thirds vote, favoring an immediate reconvening of the senate under such a rule to vote again on the treaty with reservations.

There were cries of "No."

The plank then proposed that unofficial representatives of the United States be named quickly to act for this country in the league, that they be instructed to vote against war and insist on world disarmament.

COCKRAN HAS WET PLANK

W. Bourke Cockran, New York, presented a minority report comprising a wet plank. Cockran had been expected to present minority reports covering both the Irish and prohibition questions, but it was decided to divide the duties.

He preceded the reading of his report with a humorous speech, in which he declared that Bryan had precipitated the liquor issue by introducing the dry planks and that the "convention could not dodge it."

Cockran proposed a plank recognizing the eighteenth amendment as the law of the land, but favoring federal legislation under the amendment, allowing the manufacture and sale for home consumption only of "cider, light wines and beer."

As Cockran uttered these words there was an ear-splitting yell and the convention was in an uproar for a moment.

GIVES STATES RIGHTS

The plank reserved to the various states power to fix alcoholic content of these beverages.

Edward L. Doheny, California member of the resolutions committee, then submitted the minority report of the committee on Ireland, which was as follows:

"Mindful of the circumstances of the birth of our own nation, we reassert the principle that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed.

"We will support the continuance of our long established and lawful practice of according recognition without intervention in all causes where the peoples of a nation, as in Ireland, have by free vote of the peoples, set up a republic and chosen a government to which they yield willing obedience.

CROWD IS WITH HIM

Doheny was heckled by the crowd before he started reading the plank because his voice was weak. He showed his nervousness by hesitating and groping for words, but finally, aroused, he told the crowd that although he was an old man he still had his nerve and that whether they listened to him or not he was going through with his speech and read his plank. The crowd was with him immediately and gave him a hearty cheer.

T. D. Lyons, Oklahoma, submitted a minority plank to pledge the party to secure appointment of a commission to investigate and recommend fair and just compensation for service men and women whose vocations were interfered with by the war and who need financial aid to get started again. It also called for farm and home loans to soldiers.

Robinson announced the resolutions committee asked unanimous consent to limit debate on the platform to three hours and 30 minutes. This would be divided only one hour and 20 minutes for Glass, one hour to Bryan, 30 minutes to Cockran, 20 minutes to Lyons and 20 minutes to Spellacy, Connecticut.

RULES ARE SUSPENDED

Robinson asked unanimous consent for this order of business, but there were cries of "no." He called for a viva voce vote on suspension of the rules, on motion of Glass, so the debate could proceed as scheduled. The proposition carried with a roar of ayes.

Bryan announced he would speak 20 minutes, then yield to Richmond P. Hobson and Mrs. Peter Oleson of Minnesota for 10 minutes, after which he would take the rest of the time for his concluding remarks.

Delegate Brennan, Illinois, objected to Hobson making a speech on the ground that he was not a delegate, but Robinson refused to entertain his objection until Hobson takes the floor. Bryan then began his address.

"There is no concealing the fact that the eighteenth amendment has wrought a tremendous change in our country, that it closes a discussion that has lasted 50 years," he declared, swinging into his speech in a clear, ringing voice.

"This amendment was ratified by 45 of the 48 states. This resolution submitting this amendment allowed seven years in which to ratify, but it required less than one year. Every Democratic state in the union ratified and all but three Republican states.

RECOGNIZED AS LAW

"You'll find that everybody now recognizes that amendment is part of our constitution to stay, and that the liquor traffic is dead, never to be resurrected," shouted Bryan, dramatically, and a mighty cheer rose from the dry portion of the auditorium.

"The only question is whether we shall recognize it as dead and proceed to bury it or allow it to lie out on the ground uncovered. There is no doubt the traffic is a corpse and decency requires the corpse be covered up and the stench no longer be allowed to offend the people.

"The only question raised by the other side is whether, under the amendment, the enforcement law can be changed to allow, not the return of the saloon, but a vague hope of making wine at home. Is it worth while to disturb the law so that it will be possible to drink something which is not intoxicating—for anything else is illegal.

"The question is whether the platform shall be silent on this issue, as was the Republican platform. Thank God the Democratic party has codrage to meet the issue."

He demanded that "enemies of the home" be not permitted to "live and flourish under the Stars and Stripes."

WOULD FORBID TAMPERING

Simple declaration in favor of the amendment, he said, left a chance that the enforcement law might be changed and the legal alcoholic content increased. Therefore, he said, he had incorporated in his proposition a provision forbidding tampering with the law. Now that the liquor traffic is down, he said, lawlessness should not be allowed to return.

"What we hate is alcohol," he cried, "and we hate it in whiskey and beer and in wine. Who says wine is not intoxicating? The Bible tells how Noah made wine and drank it, and was drunk. When Homer wrote his Iliad, you'll find that, even then, the word wine bibber was used as a term of reproach. Alexander the Great killed a favorite general who had saved his life, in a drunken quarrel.

"Let this question be settled so we can take up new issues. Why forsake the great issues that confront us to quarrel over the amount of alcohol in a non-intoxicating drink?"

Bryan said that if his dry plank were adopted, and it drove men out of the party, he would be glad to see them get out, and receive better men in their stead.

BIBLE IS QUOTED

Bryan quoted from the Bible, "They are dead that sought the young child's life," as illustrating how he felt when America went dry.

"It's better to have the gratitude of one soul saved from drink than to have the applause of a drunken world."

There was great cheering at this. Bryan held up his hands for effect.

"It's better to have the mother think of our party as she presses her child to her breast and thanks God it is safe, than to have all the hurrahs of those who would make money selling poison to their fellow men and raising the death rate of children."

Bryan then switched from liquor to the other propositions he wants incorporated in the platform. He said he would come back to liquor in a 20 minute speech later in the day.

He argued in favor of his official bulletin to be published by the government. The newspapers, he said, are divided into two classes, one owned by honest men who are biased, the other by the "predatory interests."

Therefore, he said, he wants a government publication to be furnished to all who want it, with space where candidates may advertise.

GIFT TO REPUBLICANS

Shifting to his amendment to the profiteering plank, he shouted:

"Let's drive all the profiteers into the Republican party!"

For his plank against compulsory training, he declared it involves great outlay to teach youths "the gentle art of killing their fellowmen."

In support of his League of Nations plank, he declared he wanted the constitution changed so the nation can get out of war as easily as it can get into it—by a simple majority vote of congress. There was very scant applause.

With the treaty ratified, he declared the United States, with Woodrow Wilson bearing the standard, can conquer the world for universal peace.

Richmond Pearson Hobson, Alabama, supported Bryan's argument for a dry plank, followed by Mrs. Peter Oleson, Cloquet, Minn., who made an impassioned appeal for the dry proposal.

"I'm fighting for my own child; I'm fighting for the Democratic party," she cried.

Cockran then took the platform and, amid cheers, opened the battle for the wet plank.

NO CANDIDATE HAS VOTES ENOUGH TO WIN UNAIDED

By Harold D. Jacobs

San Francisco, July 2.—(U. P.)—With the business of selecting a Democratic presidential nominee finally in sight, developments revealed that none of the candidates has sufficient strength to win unaided.

From reliable sources it was learned the best William G. McAdoo can possibly hope to roll up, by calling upon all his reserve strength, is barely 600, more than 100 short of a choice. Attorney General Palmer is expected to attain his maximum individual strength around 500, and Governor Cox about 400.

These figures are overlapping because a great number of the second choice votes of each of the leading candidates is held by the other two and none can attain his full quota of reserve delegates until one or both of his two principal rivals have begun to lose ground.

McADOO EXPECTED TO LEAD

Political observers believed McAdoo would lead from the first ballot. With Palmer a close second, Cox was believed to be close up for third position. Each was expected to increase his vote, ballot by ballot, until possibly the fifth, when it was expected the attorney generela would reach his limit and his following begin to disintegrate. Providing this transpired as forecast, both McAdoo and Cox would be expected to benefit from any losses Palmer might incur.

Not only would Palmer have to lose many delegates to McAdoo, but some of the latter's "favorite son" friends would have to release the delegations they were holding title to for him before he could reach the pinnacle of his individual vote. When this comes, McAdoo's managers believe the impetus he will have attained will serve to attract the vote of several wavering "neutral" delegations. In fact, it is upon this one thing the whole McAdoo strategy hinges—the addition of about 100 delegates which his organizatoin had been unable to line up for him unless he looked like the driver of the "band wagon."

COX MIGHT EMERGE

In the event McAdoo also reached his maximum and "broke," Cox would get a new lease of life through inheriting a great contingent of second choice delegates from McAdoo. Then his progress would be practically a repetition of that of McAdoo, providing, of course, he and McAdoo did not run into a deadlock in the meantime and pave the way for a "compromise candidate."

The man picked by veteran politicians today to have the best chance in the event the three favorites are eliminated was Ambassador John W. Davis.

James W. Gerard and Vice President Thomas R. Marshall also were talked of as "good men to get together on." It was generally believed, however, that they would have to wait their turn until Davis had demonstrated what he could do in the way of consolidating the delegates.

COX PLEDGES SUPPORT

A statement from Cox was made public today by his manager, E. H. Moore. It said:

"Whoever is nominated will have every hour of my time from the convention to election, if desired. I am infinitely more interested in the success of democracy than in any personal ambition. My position, however, with reference to second choice is unalterable."

Thus a favorite slate of many delegates—McAdoo and Cox—apparently has been definitely eliminated.

Driver Hit When Large Tree Falls On Passing Auto

Eugene, July 2.—Charles LaPorte, a resident of the Blue river district, is suffering from serious though not critical injuries sustained when a large tree hanging over the edge of a newly made cut in the highway gave way and toppled upon his automobile as he was driving past the point. He was struck on the head, rendered unconscious and lay for an hour or more under the trunk before another traveler came along and released him. Besides the injury to his head, he suffered from severe bruises on the shoulders and for a time was partially paralyzed.

MOTHER KILLS 3 BABES WITH RAZOR

(By United News)

Chicago, July 2.—Despondency, due to a separation from her husband, is given as the reason Mrs. Margaret Emmerson slashed the throats of her three babies with a razor and then committed suicide by the same means. All four are dead.

Mrs. Emmerson, an attractive young woman, had been separated from her husband for a year. Wednesday night a mysterious telephone call was received for her at her parents' home, and she left, returning in three hours.

Today neighbors heard the Emmerson children screaming, and when they broke into the apartment found the baby boy in the bath tub, throat cut from ear to ear; a 4-year-old girl on the bedroom floor, and an 8-year-old boy beside her. The mother was found in the hall, gasping out her last breath.

The children were awake when the woman started her bloody act, the police and relatives say. The walls and floor were literally covered with blood, and there were evidences of a terrible struggle.

The woman's parents say she saw her husband, last night for the first time in a year, and that her deed followed this interview.

Hoodoo '13' Proves Lucky Numeral for College at Albany

Albany, Or., July 2.—Albany college was on Friday, the thirteenth, the recipient of a $12,500 gift during a recent campaign. President Williams found that $13 in excess of the $10,000 sought was secured in the annual endowment campaign. The records disclose that it was on April 13 that the board of trustees voted to send President Williams to New York to present to the Presbyterian board of education the request of the college for the cooperation of that body.

Astoria Shows 210 Arrests for June

Astoria, July 2.—The report of the Astoria police department for June shows a total of 210 arrests, one of the largest numbers ever recorded in Astoria. Of these 153 were for intoxication, 12 for disorderly conduct, 6 for gambling, 15 for traffic violations and 11 miscellaneous. Lodging was given to three men during the month. Fines and forfeitures totaled $1983.59.

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

U. S. CERTIFICATES RECOMMENDED TO SMALL INVESTOR

Washington, July 2.—(WASHINGTON BUREAU OF THE JOURNAL.)—How many buyers of Liberty bonds know that every now and then, one, two or three times a year, they have an opportunity to invest in treasury certificates, bearing considerably higher rates of interest than the Liberty issues?

How many small investors know how to secure these certificates and are aware of the eagerness of the government to have them participate in this essential part of the government financing?

INTEREST RATE HIGHER

Treasury certificates are so called in distinction from bonds because they run for a short period of time. When the money is borrowed for a long period of years the debt is evidenced by bonds. As certificates cover short loans, for six months, nine months or a year, they bear a higher rate of interest than bonds.

The last offer of certificates was on June 10, in two series, one at 5¾ per cent, and one for one year at 6 per cent. The government required payment by June 15 "or on later allotment." The "later allotment" means that purchases ordinarily may be made from banks for some time afterward. Treasury officials say that in many places subscriptions may still be made.

The lowest denomination of treasury certificates is $500. Other dominations are $1000, $5000, $10,000 and $100,000. Officials of the treasury say they have considered the suggestion of offering a lower denomination, but do not believe it would be justified. Under war conditions, when the country was aroused to the importance of small loans to their government and there were thousands of volunteer salesmen in every state, the $5 and $100 bond could be sold in large numbers.

Sales of treasury certificates to small purchasers are restricted by two considerations. One is the fact that $500 is the lowest investment; the other the limited time for marketing. The government credit suffers if a small loan is not taken up at once. So the banks and large investors are asked to take up an issue of certificates in the first instance and then to sell to customers as far as possible.

INDIVIDUALS ARE SOUGHT

The old custom of the treasury was to market treasury certificates to the bankers alone. Secretary McAdoo, following the war experience with Liberty bonds, determined to offer the certificates in the widest possible market and appealed for individual purchasers. That policy has since been followed. It is realized, however, that many people who might be willing to loan the government $500 or $1000 in peace time do not yet know that they can do so.

Assistant Secretary W. C. Leffingwell was asked what the government does to bring this knowledge to the small investor.

"We do everything we know to do, short of newspaper advertising," he said, "and we have never felt that advertising could be successfully undertaken. We make announcement through the press, we circularize every bank and trust company, and we give personal notice to a list of individuals compiled by the treasury, on which there are 400,000 to 500,000 names, comprising the names of those who bought $1000 or more of Liberty bonds or who pay incomes taxes of $1000 or more.

GOVERNMENT WILLING

"The treasury wants to extend the market as far as possible and to have as many 'average citizens' buy as possible. The greater the distribution, the healthier the financial system. The banks are generally cooperating with us and telling their customers about it."

Leffingwell says some complaint has come from the Pacific Coast that notice of certificate issues arrive too late to be effective. Admitting that the notice cannot be quickly diffused as it is in the East, he maintains that this delay is not a substantial disadvantage, as the initial subscription is made in any event by the banks and big buyers, and the secondary distribution to individual small purchasers lasts for some time.

It was suggested that in some cases banks may not be energetic in advising the public about the certificate offerings, because this might result in withdrawal of small deposits for investment in government security. Treasury officials say this may be true in some instances, but that this is a short-sighted policy for a bank to pursue, and as a rule banks are helping to distribute the certificates.

Prof. Peck on Trip To Wilds Seeking Botany Specimens

Eugene, July 2.—Clad in khaki and braving the discomforts of travel by "tin Lizzie," Professor Morton E. Peck, head of the department of biology and botany in Willamette university, and Mrs. Peck passed through Eugene on their way to the wilds of Coos and Curry counties, where they will spend the balance of the summer in botanical research. Professor Peck has discovered and classified specimens hitherto unknown to scientists and peculiar to Oregon. He has been engaged for years in making up a complete collection of the flora of Oregon. Efforts have been made to induce him to accept a chair in the biological department of the University of Oregon.

The women of the American Legion and Spanish War Veterans have arranged to serve a free cafeteria dinner Monday for 500 American Legion boys in the Elks temple. The expense will be borne by the Fourth celebration committee.

Sixty-odd boys, who have been wards of the Eugene Y. M. C. A. in summer camp at Siltcoos lake during the past two weeks, returned Wednesday. The outing, an annual event of the association, was passed without an accident.

The juvenile officer and the county judge of Lane county report that in June they had to deal with an average of one case a day of juvenile delinquency, and that during the six months period they have investigated not less than 250 cases.

Airplane Patrols Begin Operations From Two Bases

Medford, July 2.—The daily forest patrol service out of Medford was inaugurated Thursday when one of the five planes stationed at the local base left on its daily trip south to Alturas and Red Bluff and return. The local landing field and headquarters equipment will not be completed for a week yet, but the 20 officers and men are hard at work.

Eugene, July 2.—The first flights of the forest-fire patrol planes from the Eugene base were made Thursday, one of the planes making the trip to Portland and return in the forenoon and leaving early in the afternoon for the flight to Medford. Although they had a high wind to fight, they made excellent time.

Despondent Woman Commits Suicide

Mrs. Letha Davis, 246 North Seventeenth street, despondent, committed suicide Friday morning by taking carbolic acid at her home. Her husband returned home just as she died. She had a stroke of paralysis recently and was worried over her health. A note said simply that she "would be better off dead." The coroner took charge of the body.

The Way to a Man's Heart—
Is Up My Stairway

He will always appreciate learning where to find the best suits in town at lower costs.

My stairway does just that. It so reduces my rents and other operating costs that I can greatly reduce the price tags on my suits without cutting quality.

Up My Stairway—Try on My Suit Specials

$35 and $40

Also $30 to 60

Alterations Free—A Fit Assured

JIMMY DUNN

Upstairs, Broadway at Alder
Cat-ty Corner From the Pantages

MAJESTIC
Direction
JENSEN-VON HERBERG

ANNOUNCEMENT!
BEGINNING TOMORROW MORNING at 11 O'CLOCK
Jack London's
IMMORTAL STORY OF THE YUKON
"BURNING DAYLIGHT"