

SENATOR HARDING OPENS HIS FRONT PORCH CAMPAIGN

By A. O. Hayward
Marion, Ohio, July 6.—(I. N. S.)—Senator Harding has begun his front porch campaign for election as president.

About 7,000 of his friends and neighbors heard him condemn last night the superman in government and make an appeal for the restoration of a party government under the leadership of a normal man.

Such a party fight, not a campaign of personalities, he declared. The senator stated that he did not desire visiting delegations under his campaign plans until next month, but the senator started it with his speech late yesterday and that campaign is likely to get under way before he expects it.

Harry M. Daugherty of Ohio, friend of the senator and one of the national campaign committees of 21 appointed at a meeting of the advisory committee of the national committee with Senator Harding in Washington some time ago, discussed campaign plans with Senator Harding until a late hour last night.

Senator Harding denied he had been established a super-campaign committee consisting of John W. Weeks of Massachusetts, A. T. Hert of Kentucky, Charles D. Hillen of New York and Daugherty. It has been reported that this small committee had been selected to have supreme control of campaign managers.

"Such a committee was suggested," said the senator. "It was thought that the committee of 21 might be difficult to get together to meet emergencies and that a small committee was desirable. I have not heard that it has been named, but I am certain that National Chairman Hays will be on the small committee. There is no division, no conflict in the management of the campaign," the speaker insisted. He stated also that the campaign would be directed from Marion.

COX PRINTER'S DEVIL AT START

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tary to a congressman, a congressman for terms, became editor and owner of two Ohio daily newspapers, and finally was elected governor. His third term as governor will end in 1921.

Cox was born on a farm near Jacksonburg, Ohio, a few miles from Dayton. He spent his youth working on the farm and attending school near his home. As he grew older he, like other boys of the neighborhood, went to seek his fortune. He obtained employment from time to time on Dayton and Cincinnati newspapers, and finally came back to the Enquirer, Cincinnati.

BUYS TWO NEWSPAPERS

In 1888, Cox bought the Dayton News. In 1903 he bought the Springfield Press-Republic, forming later the Springfield News. These two papers now constitute the News League of Ohio, of which Cox is owner and editorial director.

Cox represented the Third Ohio district in congress from 1909 to 1913. In the latter year he began his first term of governor, his election a Democrat having been hailed by Republicans as an "accident." In 1915 he was defeated for reelection by Frank B. Willis, Republican. In 1917, however, Cox came back strong and won the election over

J. M. COX AND HIS FAMILY



Above—Governor James M. Cox of Ohio and his wife, photographed a few days ago at their home, Shadow Lane, Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Cox, before her marriage a few years ago, was Miss Margaretta P. Blair, daughter of Thomas S. Blair Jr., president of the Blair Engineering company, Chicago, and she was one of the popular younger girls of Chicago society. Below, from left to right, are Governor Cox's two sons by a former wife, John William and James McMahon Cox. Governor Cox also has a daughter, Mrs. Dan Mahoney, who "covered" the San Francisco convention for her father's newspaper.

Willis. In 1919 he was again elected for a two years' term. Cox had barely assumed the duties of governor in 1919 when the great floods of that spring inundated Dayton and the valleys of the Miami and Soloto.

The man who dominated the situation following the floods was Cox. He assumed complete charge, declared martial law, and in three days, during which he never left his office, started the wheels of relief moving and had rehabilitation under way.

During that series of disasters, Cox was chief magistrate, commander-in-chief, head of the life-saving service, provider of food and clothing, principal health officer, severest disciplinarian, hardest worker, most hopeful prophet, sanest counsellor, kindest philanthropist and most accurate reporter," according to a contemporary editor writer.

Indicative of Cox's management of affairs in Ohio was his action in removing the mayor of Canton, a Democrat, and his substitution for him of a Republican mayor. There was a strike of mill workers at Canton. Operators attempted to resume work in the face of the strike and considerable disorder followed. The governor issued a proclamation calling on local officials in all the cities and counties to do their duty to preserve order and prevent outbreaks. He told them violation of the law on the part of either the strikers or mill owners would not be tolerated and announced he would hold the local officials to strict accountability.

Disorder continued at Canton. City officials, citizens and mill owners asked the governor to send in state troops. Cox replied by removing the mayor and ordering the mobilization of the national guard to support the new mayor, but refusing to send the troops to Canton. Peace was restored.

Other things accomplished by Governor Cox during his three terms are child labor laws that have been copied by other states, a mother's pension system, initiative and referendum, a scientific budget system, a prison farm to provide healthy occupation for convicts, elimination of sweat shops, a "blue sky" law to protect Ohio investors.

Governor Cox sponsored and secured passage of the Ohio workmen's compensation act which only recently was approved by King Albert of Belgium as a model for the world. This act eliminated all the major reasons for conflict between employer and employe by guaranteeing injured workmen and dependents of those who lost their lives in line of duty, a sufficient indemnity by automatic action by the state.

Ambassador Davis Congratulates Cox
London, July 6.—(I. N. S.)—John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain, whose name was put in nomination for the presidency at the Democratic national convention, today sent a message of congratulation to Governor Cox, the successful nominee.

BRYAN WANTS HE IS SURPRISED AT COX NOMINATION

By William Philip Simms
San Francisco, July 6.—(I. N. S.)—"Everybody knows what I think of the candidate. And everybody knows what I think of the platform. I have said and written much on both subjects. So there is nothing left to say that I care to say."

William Jennings Bryan made this reply about 3 o'clock this morning in his room at the St. Francis hotel, when the International News Service asked him if he had anything to say regarding nomination of Governor James M. Cox of Ohio by the Democratic convention.

For the first time since the fighting Nebraskan arrived in the convention city more than two weeks ago he seemed in no mood to smile. His face wore a careworn look which never entirely disappeared during a several minutes conversation which was not for publication. He was still busy at his desk, writing, when the correspondent entered.

Bryan admitted the nomination of Governor Cox was a surprise to him. He declared that even as the balloting proceeded in the hall, he had expected the Ohioan would be the nominee. Patently he was disappointed.

FIGHT ENDS JUST BEFORE DAY BREAKS

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for McAdoo, quick to scent the drift, led to the feet clearing for recognition. They wanted to register changes in their votes.

KANSAS MAN GETS FLOOR
They were a bit too slow. Unobserved by many, Samuel E. Amidon, national committeeman from Kansas and one of the McAdoo managers, had come quietly to the edge of the speakers' platform. He tugged at Senator Robinson's sleeve.

"The gentleman from Kansas," belated Robinson above the din. Some of the delegates were sitting in chairs, others were standing on their chairs. Yells were rending the air mingling with the crashing music of two bands and the great pipe organ which almost completely covers one end of the huge auditorium.

At the sight of Amidon on the platform the noise lessened perceptibly. Amidon was one of the original McAdoo men. From the very first ballot on Friday night, the Kansas delegation had voted its 20 for McAdoo right down the line, never wavering in its allegiance to the former treasury head.

Amidon raised his hand for silence. Rounding manly with his gavel and the table was dancing under the force of his blows.

MAKES IT UNANIMOUS
"I move," yelled the Kansan as soon as he could make himself heard, "I move that the nomination of Governor James Cox be made unanimous."

For a bare instant there was a hush. Then again by the yells that came from the throats of the 10,000 delegates and visitors who crowded the place.

For five minutes the uproar continued. A pause ensued in the midst of its hilarious procession went nearly everyone. Robinson fairly shivered the table with his rain of blows from the gavel.

When he succeeded in restoring a semblance of order, he put the motion of the gentleman from Kansas to the delegates. There was a roar of "ayes" to his question and if there were any noes they were lost in the booming chorus.

NIGHT BRINGS BREAK
Things started breaking favorably for Governor Cox at the beginning of the night session. Thirty-four ballots had been taken up to that time and on none of them had any of the leaders showed any formidable strength. McAdoo had passed Governor Cox on the thirtieth ballot in the late afternoon. Veterans of the Baltimore convention, eight years ago, met in the hall and amid the confusion of the thirtieth ballot at Baltimore that Woodrow Wilson had passed Champ Clark. It was a coincidence that his name had been about now assumed to lead on the same numerical ballot under circumstances that were almost identical.

For six ballots McAdoo held the lead with Cox always close behind, and trailing the two of them was A. Mitchell Palmer. The big Pennsylvania delegate, augmented by the support of other delegates and scattering of others had kept the attorney general always in the running.

DEADLOCK LOOKED HOPELESS
When adjournment was taken for dinner at the end of the thirty-sixth ballot party leaders and delegates were almost a unit in declaring that the situation was hopeless. Deadlock looked certain. McAdoo up to that time had succeeded in getting even close to the 500 mark, let alone the 725 required for nomination.

On the thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth ballots, after the convention met in night session, the situation remained practically the same. McAdoo led the thirty-eighth with 405.5 votes. Cox polled 382.5 and Palmer 211.

Just after the official results of the thirty-eighth had been announced, Charles C. Carlin, the Palmer manager, took the platform. He was introduced by Chairman Robinson as a man who had an important announcement to make.

"I am instructed," he said, "by A. Mitchell Palmer to inform those who have supported him that he greatly appreciates their loyalty. Mr. Palmer, however, is unwilling to delay the proceedings further, and he has authorized me to release the delegates pledged to him so that the next president of the United States may be nominated here tonight."

Carlin then moved a 20 minutes recess, in order to give the delegates time to consider the matter. Within two minutes after he finished speaking a dozen excited conferees were going down the floor. The one big question was who was to fall heir to the Palmer strength. It was partly answered on the next ballot, the thirty-ninth.

SWITCHES ARE MADE
Connecticut, Massachusetts, Michigan, Rhode Island, Virginia and the District of Columbia, which had formerly given Palmer majorities at the delegations switched over to Cox. The Palmer strength in Georgia, in Maine and in Florida, also switched to McAdoo.

Palmer's own Pennsylvania delegation hung with him on the next ballot as a parting mark of respect. Later it gave majority to McAdoo until the final forty-fourth ballot, when it switched to Cox.

he was never headed. McAdoo had 440 on the same ballot. On the fortieth ballot Cox went to 490. His strength acted as a magnet and drew additional strength. On the forty-first ballot he went to 497.5, on the forty-second he shot upward to 510.5, on the forty-third he received 548 and on the next and last he went over.

TAMMANY BEATS M'ADOO
McAdoo kept close behind him on the first two ballots after the Palmer withdrawal, but the outstanding opposition of Tammany, of New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts and Illinois to his candidacy began to make itself felt, and in the end it was these states which beat him. Alone they could not nominate anybody, but their power was sufficient to prevent anyone else getting it. Most of the delegates realized this fully, so that when the Cox band wagon started it did not lack for passengers.

DELEGATES FILED OUT
The delegates were tired. They wanted to go home. They had fought for three days over a platform, they had had to cancel train reservations and to remake plans a half dozen times because of the fights which have made this convention the most spectacular in years.

Then came the balloting. They had battled and balloted with no result except confusion and a feeling of being hopelessly out of the game. Moreover, they had been in their seats for 12 hours, lunchless, smokeless and heartily tired. The mood was not good. The delegates who climbed aboard, lumpy to get on.

LEADERSHIP CAUSE OF COX VICTORY

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rank into the minds of delegates who compared Cox with the son-in-law argument which the Republicans were sure to use about McAdoo. Yes, it was the son-in-law relationship that defeated McAdoo and set aside all consideration of his executive ability, and it was the nomination of Harding at Chicago which gave Cox his impetus here.

The McAdoo forces were swept off their feet in the last 10 ballots by superior strategy. Ed Moore, the Ohio national committeeman and floor manager for Cox, had the assistance of such astute politicians as Charles Murphy of New York, Jim Nugent of New Jersey, and George Brennan of Illinois.

These anti-Wilson forces won a victory over the Wilson people. There is no doubt of it. They shouted for Wilson and the League of Nations on platform, but they nominated a man who does not convey the same antagonism to the old-line Democrats that a Wilson man would have carried.

COX NOT ANTI-WILSON

Governor Cox is not anti-Wilson. As a matter of fact, the president has always had a high admiration for the Ohio governor and has raised the record of Governor Cox as a progressive. There is absolutely no doubt that the president will congratulate Cox and help him in his campaign by written statements if that be deemed advisable.

It may not help Governor Cox in the East to have the stamp of Wilson approval, but that will be somewhat offset by the approval of the regular Democratic organizations.

But, in the West, unless Woodrow Wilson says Cox is a progressive and Tammany Cox to the electorate, the West will not warm up to Cox. The present inclination of the West is to go Republican anyway, and it will take a good deal of Wilsonian influence to make Cox known in the West. In the end, let alone make him a strong candidate.

Considerations of this sort are influencing the Cox managers in trying to select a candidate for vice president.

TAMMANY WANTS ROOSEVELT
Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, who was expected to run for the United States senate in New York state, has the approval of Tammany for the vice presidency, but while Cox and Roosevelt would please many delegates here, a ticket such as Cox and Murdock or Cox and Meredith would be even more effective in getting western states. Meredith is being boomed by some Cox adherents because of the belief that it will cement the Wilson branch of the party which lost the fight here and will tend to make for party harmony.

Secretary Meredith fought hard for McAdoo inside the lower delegation, but under the unit rule the entire vote was cast for Cox. It is said that the government would like the secretary of agriculture as a running mate because of the latter's understanding of the agricultural situation in the West. On the other hand, Victor Murdock of Kansas, an original Bull Moose, was to have been the second man if McAdoo had been named and the same considerations which made the McAdoo people think of Meredith may appeal to the Cox managers.

WEST LABEL IS APPLIED

The first task of Governor Cox is to bring into line for himself the western Democracy which fought so valiantly for McAdoo. The main trouble will be the prohibition question. Bryan himself has written articles galore during this convention calling Cox the "candidate of the Wilson branch of the party which is not inclined to vote for wet candidates, especially if they are championed by Tammany." Governor Cox's statement of today saying the only question involved in prohibition was one of law enforcement, will in all probability be the line much as the Democratic platform doesn't mention the subject. But it will take a good deal more than that to carry conviction. Governor Cox will have to choose between the more or less wet East and the arid West as his battleground and he will find it just as difficult to be neutral in the fight as a man who tries to carry water on both shoulders.

This convention has given Cox a stamp. The support of the Edwards crowd in New Jersey, together with other wet states, gave him either his biggest asset or his biggest liability. It is too early to say and also it is too early to know whether Cox and Harding will fight on a wet and eastern state or whether the battle will turn on the West.

Governor Cox triumphed, however, after a battle of ballots not less dramatic or spectacular than the Baltimore convention of eight years ago, and the end came more than that to carry conviction. Instead of going to McAdoo, the bulk went to Cox, because the latter was leading, and quickly passed him the majority mark. Many a wavering delegation under the unit rule had

entered into an understanding that when a candidate secured a majority, its entire vote would be cast for the high man in the race. Moreover, the Cox managers had bored their way into McAdoo delegations and were building up a block of votes which could not be budged even if the entire Palmer vote had been thrown by the attorney general to McAdoo. It was too late for a coalition for McAdoo against Cox and too late for a McAdoo-Palmer coalition on a dark horse. It was McAdoo or Cox just as the situation was outlined on the opening day of this convention. And Cox won by sheer pluck of his managers and shrewdness of his friends in the old organizations in the Democratic party.

The old crowd has routed the new largely because Woodrow Wilson never

played politics with sufficient interest in Tammany or the other organizations, and because even if he had those organizations had come to the conclusion that Wilson was more a handicap than a benefit in the state and legal campaign next fall. Governor Cox is by no means of the Tammany brand in politics, though he owes his nomination to Murphy, Nugent, Brennan and Carlin, but so did Wilson owe his first nomination in New Jersey to organization Democrats. Governor Cox is the sort who will act in Democratic politics in spite of the support of the bosses which he got at San Francisco rather than with an eye to it. As the convention came to an end, the Democrats who named him go away with one conviction—he can win the east this year if any Democrat can.

Advertisement for 'The Courage of Marge O'Doone' by James Oliver Curwood. Includes a circular logo with a dog's head and text: 'IT'S THE MIGHTIEST TALE OF THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST', 'THE COURAGE OF MARGE O'DOONE BY JAMES OLIVER CURWOOD', 'THIS WEEK ONLY', 'Coming Saturday WM. FARNUM'.

Large advertisement for Winthrop Hammond Co. featuring a 'Discount Sale Men's Suits and Overcoats'. Lists prices for suits (e.g., \$60-\$65 suits now \$48.50) and overcoats (e.g., \$50, \$60, \$65 specially designed suits for young men reduced to \$39.50). Includes the text 'About thirty Men's \$35 to \$50 Suits carried from last season—mostly light colors—reduced to \$25.00' and 'Buy your Winter Overcoat Now! A discount of 25% on all Winter Overcoats and Raincoats during this sale.' Address: 127 Sixth St., bet. Washington and Alder Sts.

Advertisement for 'WET OR DRY' milk. Text: '"WET" OR "DRY" Milk is the food of children and old people. Combined with cereals it makes the ideal ration—but if your stomach does not take kindly to milk pour a little hot water over two Shredded Wheat Biscuits, put a small chunk of butter on each Biscuit, allowing it to melt into the shreds. If you like the Biscuit "dry" split it into two halves and crisp them in the oven and eat them with butter—a real whole wheat toast, wholesome and nourishing.' Includes an image of a bowl of milk and biscuits.