

DEMOCRATS IN WHOM INTEREST CENTERS IN THE 1920 CAMPAIGN

Intimate Glimpse
Of Governor Cox

By Robert A. Warfel

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"HE never forgets a friend."

"He is very fond of his family and home."

"He is a great sportsman."

"He has no use for idlers and scandal-mongers."

"He is always eager to help men and women rise by bettering their conditions."

"He is a campaigner of the red hot type."

"He loves to study people and books."

"He is devoted to the memory of his dead mother."

These are among a few of the expressions spoken by the friends of James A. Cox in discussing with me in Columbus his nomination for president by the Democratic convention at San Francisco. Cox, three times governor of the Buckeye state, is now the principal subject of conversation, and many interesting stories about the governor's career are being told by those who know him.

Those intimately acquainted with the governor say he is not given to discussing himself, but much rather prefers listening to interesting things about others. In his home life, and with friends, he is regarded as an amiable companion. Most of his evenings, when he is not tied down by business, he passes with Mrs. Cox. He is an extensive reader, and studies the Bible closely.

"I doubt if any minister in the state reads the Bible more than the governor," remarked a man who has been close to the Cox family. "He is also a student of Thomas Jefferson, and is familiar with the life of that great Democrat. Governor Cox is also fond of reading history and is well informed on international questions."

He is a man of robust health, unrelenting energy and remarkable endurance.

A HARD WORKER

As a rule Governor Cox goes to bed early and rises early. Often he is at his office long before his assistants are ready to begin the day's grind. He is a sound sleeper, and it is said that he "falls asleep in a minute." Those who have campaigned with him know that he can lie down any time and go to sleep instantly. He is thoroughly refreshed 15 minutes later when he is aroused to go to the rear platform and deliver a speech. To this is attributed the secret of his endurance in conducting an arduous speaking campaign.

Although very fond of good music, the governor does not play any instrument. He is not a frequent visitor to the theatre but enjoys going occasionally, particularly if the offering is of the lighter type—good comedies. He is an advocate of clean plays and was largely responsible for the creation of the Ohio Board of Motion Picture Censors.

Governor Cox loves horses and dogs. In the early days, when trotting horses were more fashionable than they are at this time, he was always in the contests for the matinee cups awarded by local horsemen. He still is very fond of horseback riding and keeps two or three good saddlers. One of his horses, known as "The Governor," has taken many prizes at horse shows.

Governor Cox is fond of fishing and usually puts in two weeks at Brevoort lake, in Northern Michigan. Most of his fishing is done with a faithful old guide who has been hunting and fishing with the governor for 15 or 20 years. Muscalonge, pike and black bass are his favorite fish, although he spends a day or two each summer at a small trout stream.

Cox has hunted big game in Newfoundland, where he has killed moose and caribou. He has also hunted quail in Kentucky and Alabama. Of late years, however, he has not had time to go into the field.

EARLY NEWSPAPER DAYS

Many stories are told around Dayton about Governor Cox's early newspaper

experience. When he bought the Dayton News it was a run-down affair with little circulation. In fact, it was so thoroughly despised, so he had an uphill job from the beginning. That was in the days when a newspaper was supposed to be subservient to the vested interests and the public utilities of the town, and when the Daily News, under Cox's management, began to criticize anything in the city worth more than a dollar it brought down upon his head an immense amount of wrath. An effort was made to drive the young fellow out of the city by filing lawsuits against his paper.

At one time the total of these suits against the Daily News was \$500,000, whereas its total assets were about \$5000. A judgment was never rendered in a court in Dayton against the Daily News, and the suits were almost invariably withdrawn after the complainant had found that he could not bluff "Jimmy" Cox.

Cox's real troubles as a publisher came, of course, the first year. Not infrequently he had to visit a dozen friends Saturday morning to get a small loan from each to meet the payroll that evening.

After the first year the people of Dayton began to take note of the Daily News, and from that time forward it was a paying proposition.

One of the amusing incidents that occurred on the Daily News soon after Cox bought it was an interview he had with his bookkeeper. He called the bookkeeper into his office and asked him how much advertising the paper would have to carry at present rates to pay expenses. The bookkeeper did some figuring and finally decided that if the entire paper were devoted to advertising it would not bring in enough money to pay expenses. That was Cox's first real lesson in finance. He said: "I want you to figure the rate I shall have to charge for enough advertising to fill one half of the paper and pay expenses."

The bookkeeper did so, and in the increase amounted to more than 100 percent in rates.

"Then," said Cox, "that will be our rate for the present," and it was. At first he was unable to bring in enough advertising to fill half the space.

BLOCKED FINANCIAL CONSPIRACY
On one occasion Dayton was visited by a little group of Eastern men who proposed to consolidate two banks, acquire a street railway or two, and do other tricks of high financing. Cox investigated and came to the conclusion that it was a conspiracy to make a getaway with money for the promoters. The Daily News told the story. The financiers were furious. They had been libeled, they said, and humiliated and their credit injured. They brought suit at once for \$100,000 and attached the office of the Daily News. The sheriff closed the town door. While the sheriff was at the front door, the force, locked in the office, was getting out the paper. Cox in the meantime was securing the town to raise a bond of \$100,000.

The rival newspaper came out about 5 o'clock with a sensational story about how the Daily News had been suppressed. It was followed five minutes later by the regular edition of the News, which came out as soon as the bond was filed and the sheriff unlocked

the door.

QUICK THINKER
The governor is a quick thinker. He listens attentively and earnestly and makes quick and accurate judgments. As a lawyer remarked, "that fellow beats the band when it comes to getting at the core of things in a hurry."

When he warms up in conversation with visitors in his home or at the office Cox usually begins walking the floor. This is especially true at his home, where he frequently smokes a pipe.

and he puffs on that pipe like a locomotive. "That was the way a recent visitor to the Cox residence put it."

The governor likes children. In his home now there is a baby daughter, Anne, with whom he takes time to play every day. Children who go to his office—and there are a lot of them—"to see the governor" always receive a jolly welcome from the executive if it is possible for him to get away from his desk. One of the wishes uppermost in his mind is that all mothers may be happy and have the proper amount of time to devote to their children.

Cox has no use for racials. He likes to deal with and be dealt with fairly. He has great faith in mankind and is expert in winning up people. The man anxious to "put something across" has no chance with Governor Cox. He demands that the cards be placed on the table, face up. He loves facts. He insists upon them. His friends know that he is a man of conviction and will not stand for being "hoodwinked."

Governor Cox fairly worshipped his mother, now dead. They were devoted companions. In presenting her to a close friend, the governor is quoted as saying: "This is my good, old mother; my best friend and my best adviser. I owe all of my success to her."

"This office belongs to mother and

Here's New Enemy
Of Birth Control

St. Joseph, Mo., July 17.—(I. N. S.)—This city has one man for whom the lusty squalls of children have no terrors.

He is W. P. Fulkerson, a banker. And he is building a row of cottages for rent only to families with little ones and to "newlyweds." Under the rules which govern the renting of the houses newly married couples must become parents within one year or vacate. When ever a "new arrival" appears in one of the homes the rent for that month will be returned to the parents with the understanding that it is banked to the infants' credit.

Trail's
End, the
Cox Home Near
Dayton, O.
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Gov
Cox at
Home.
© I. N. S.

Mrs. James
M. Cox.
© I. N. S.

Franklin Roosevelt
is a crack shot. © I. N. S.

Franklin Roosevelt
Man of Achievement

By John H. Anderson

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ALMOST the first piece of news that came out of the Democratic convention at San Francisco had to do with a scuffle in which Franklin D. Roosevelt, assistant secretary of the navy, engaged during a demonstration for President Wilson. The last piece of news from the hall was that the same Roosevelt had been nominated by acclamation as the vice presidential candidate—running mate to Governor James M. Cox.

Many things might be suggested by these simple facts. Certainly they afford a good index to Roosevelt's personality. If nothing else, and it is not likely that the party would select a man simply because of his personality, he has been in public life since 1910, when he accepted the Democratic nomination for state senator from the district comprising Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia counties, and his record has been one of continued success and advancement.

MAN OF ACHIEVEMENT

The fact that he bears a name already famous in American history might conceivably overshadow a man of lesser stature, yet his own achievement not only stands on its own merits but it sheds luster on a great tradition.

It is a peculiar coincidence that in both private and public life the career of Franklin D. Roosevelt follows closely that of his distinguished kinsman, the late Theodore Roosevelt. Educationally they were similarly fitted, with preparatory work at Groton school, then to Harvard, from which Franklin D. Roosevelt was graduated in 1904. Politically, too, there is an analogy, for both began their public careers in the halls of the state legislature, both became assistant secretaries of the navy and both became nominees of their party for vice president.

Mr. Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, Dutchess county, New York, on January 30, 1882, the son of James and Sarah Delano Roosevelt. The family is of Dutch origin, having come to this country from Holland in 1648 and moved to Hyde Park about 100 years ago. James Roosevelt was a fourth cousin of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt.

After his graduation from Harvard Roosevelt entered the law school at Columbia university, and after his admission to the bar in 1907 he became managing clerk for the law firm of Carter, Ledyard & Milburn in New York. Three years later he became a member of the firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt, general practitioners at 55 Wall street, with which firm he still retains his connection.

He has been identified with many public and private enterprises. He was a member of the Hudson-Fulton celebration commission and has been connected with various community organizations at Hyde Park.

His first claim to political prominence, however, came with his election to the state senate. His very candidacy, somehow, was spectacular, coming as it did from a district that had been Republican for 25 years. His nomination was considered an empty honor by his friends and as a colossal joke by his opponents. Neither opinion swayed him from his determination to fight the fight to the finish, and when that finish crowned his campaign with success he assumed his duties with the same spirit.

LED ALBANY INSURGENTS
He had hardly entered upon his term before his victory over Charles F. Murphy and the Tammany control of state politics brought him again into the public eye and added greater prestige to his already great achievement in winning

the election. Essentially the clash was for clean and honest politics. Young Roosevelt, then only 38 years old, led a group of insurgents and booted the main caucus in opposition to Murphy's choice of W. F. ("Blue Eyed Billy") Sheehan for United States Senator. The movement was successful, and after a bitter fight the group of 20 insurgents succeeded in obtaining the nomination of Supreme Court Justice James A. O'Gorman.

Roosevelt's next political appearance before the public was as one of the organizers of "The Empire State Democracy" which went to the Baltimore convention in 1912 to work for the nomination of Woodrow Wilson as the Democratic presidential candidate. The success of the nominee led to Mr. Roosevelt's almost immediate appointment to the position of assistant secretary of the navy. He accepted the post in March, 1913, after his resignation from the state senate.

In Washington, and particularly, of course, in the navy department, Mr. Roosevelt made his influence felt. It has been said that he is not the "Washington type," but perhaps his youth, when he assumed duties which later became so important in the progress of the war, accentuated his inherent and natural differences from the usual exponent of capital officialdom.

A CONSTRUCTIVE CRITIC

He had hardly taken up his work when he displayed the same liking for candid criticism that he had shown at Albany. He declared that the navy was greatly overrated and that the government "had been guilty of falsehoods and misstatements to the American people, though these representations have not been made with any intent to deceive." This was in January, 1914. In October of the same year he again voiced his complaint and renewed the charge of inadequacy of naval equipment. He attacked congress for failure to provide men, torpedoes and auxiliary craft and presented a detailed statement of specific deficiencies in the nation's naval defense system.

Like all the Roosevelts, Franklin D. is an outdoor man, a keen tennis player and shot. His wife was Miss Eleanor Roosevelt and her father was Elliot Roosevelt, only brother of Colonel Roosevelt. The couple were married in

1905, Colonel Roosevelt giving the bride away. They have four children, one daughter and three sons.

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