

McADOO LEADS

Palmer Is Second With 264 Votes; Cox Third, 159

TWO BALLOTS FIND PARTY BADLY SPLIT FOR LEADER

McAdoo People, Claiming They Were Certain of Victory on Fourth Ballot, Oppose Adjournment—Cries for Roll Call—Unheeded by Chairman Robinson—Favorites Gain

BALLOTING WILL BE RESUMED EARLY TOMORROW

Three Leading Candidates Forge Ahead on Second Ballot at Expense of Big Field of Favorite Sons, a Score of Whom Received Some Support—Delegates Hopelessly Divided

McADOO LEADS PALMER ON SECOND BALLOT BY SLIGHT MARGIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—(Special.)—On the first ballot the official vote was: McAdoo, 266; Cox, 234; Palmer, 256; Gerard, 21; Cummings, 25; Owen, 28; Hitchcock, 18; Meredith, 27; Smith, 109; Edwards, 42; Davis, 32; Glass, 26 1/2; Simmons, 24; Harrison, 6; Williams, 20; Marshall, 37; Wood, 4; Champ Clark, 37; Underwood, 1/2; Hearst, 1; Colby, 1; Daniels, 1; Bryan, 1.

Second Ballot.
Palmer, 264; Cox, 159; McAdoo, 289; Cummings, 27; Gerard, 12; Edwards, 34; Owen, 29; Davis, 31 1/2; Marshall, 36; Hitchcock, 16; Bryan, 7; Clark, 6; Daniels, 1; Meredith, 26; Smith, 101; Harrison, 7; Simmons, 25; Glass, 25 1/2.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Two ballots on presidential candidates were taken tonight by the Democratic national convention, and with McAdoo, Palmer and Cox running at the head of the list in the order named, but all a long way from the nomination, a recess was taken until 9:30 o'clock tomorrow morning.

The McAdoo people, claiming that they were certain to put their candidate over on the fourth ballot, opposed the adjournment, which was taken on motion of Former Representative Fitzgerald of New York. When it was put for a vote there was a loud chorus on each side of

the question and Chairman Robinson declared it adopted, while some of the McAdoo supporters were clamoring for a roll call on it.

Three Favorites Lead.
The three leading candidates all gained on the second ballot at the expense of the big field of favorite sons, a score of whom received some support. Balloting on the presidential candidates started late in the evening after the convention had adopted the platform as framed by its platform committee, rejecting the bone-dry proposal of W. J. Bryan, the beer and wine plank of the New York Democrats, the plank for Irish reconstruction backed by several organizations of Irish sympathizers, and several other planks which were brought upon the floor after they had been rejected in the committee.

Alabama, the first state to be called, split its strength many ways, but McAdoo got the lion's share of it, nine votes. In Arizona, too, McAdoo had a wide edge, taking four of the six votes. Cox got more than any other candidate in the Arkansas delegation. Ten of California's 26 went to McAdoo.

The first state from which Palmer got a plurality was Colorado. Connecticut cast her 14 solidly for National Chairman Cummings. Delaware and Florida both scattered their strength widely, and then Georgia cast her 28 all for Palmer and Idaho followed by giving all of her eight to McAdoo.

Palmer got the best of the count in Illinois, taking 35 of the 58.

Kansas for McAdoo.
When the 20 votes of Kansas were cast solidly for McAdoo it became apparent that the race for the best

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MANY ACCIDENTS ARE REPORTED TO STATE

TWENTY OF 26 WIDOWS ON PAY ROLL REMARRIED

Of 21,378 Accidents Reported During Last 12 Months 157 Are Held Fatal

During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, a total of 21,378 industrial accidents were reported to the state industrial accident commission, according to a statement just issued by the claim department of that commission. Of that number 157 were fatal accidents.

The monthly average for the year was 1768.41 non-fatal accidents and 13.8 fatal accidents. The report shows that during the year the commission disposed of 1479 claims more than the total number received, this making an average monthly gain of 123.25 claims.

During the year 26 widows who were drawing monthly pensions because of the death of their husbands by industrial accidents remarried. Of the 26, 20 of them had children who continued to draw compensation. Under the provisions of the law the widows were paid a lump sum of \$300 upon remarriage and further compensation discontinued.

During the year the commission made final settlement of 13,520 cases, 1943 cases were suspended, 323 claims were rejected, permanent partial disability awards were made in 190 cases, permanent total disability awards were made in 20 cases, 54 fatal cases were suspended because there were no claimants, and 12 fatal cases were rejected.

HARDING OFF FOR MARION

Senator Leaves Washington for Home—Will Not Return Before November

WASHINGTON, July 2.—Senator Harding, the Republican presidential candidate today had completed preparations for his departure tomorrow for his home in Marion, Ohio. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Harding, James Sloan, the secret service attendant assigned to him and representatives of press associations.

Among his callers today were Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, of Nebraska, and former Senator Jonathan Bourne of Oregon.

Unless a special session of congress should be called, Senator Harding does not contemplate returning to Washington prior to November.

President Sleeps While Convention Ballots

WASHINGTON, July 2.—President Wilson slept soundly tonight while the democratic national convention in San Francisco adopted the party's platform and took two ballots on candidates.

Early in the evening he read reports from the convention as transmitted to the white house by the Associated Press, but shortly before 10 p. m. Dr. Grayson, his physician, announced that no additional reports were desired as the president had decided to retire. At that time the platform had not been formally adopted and no ballots on candidates had been taken.

IRON WORKS CLOSE.

TOKIO, July 2.—Announcement is made in the newspapers of the closing of the Asana Iron works near Yokohama yesterday. More than 700 workmen were paid off and discharged. Suspension of the works is attributed by the newspapers to financial depressions.

It is also reported that three steamship companies, the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and the Toyo Kisen Kaisha, as a result of the American shipping pact, have decided to withdraw from the China-Pacific steamship union and operate independently in general freight competition.

Former U. S. Surgeon General Near Death

LONDON, July 3.—The death of Major General William C. Gorgas, former surgeon general of the United States army, was expected momentarily at six forty-five this morning. At that hour Mrs. Gorgas and Brigadier General R. E. Noble, who for some time has been associated with General Gorgas in his work as a sanitary expert, were at his bedside.

SALEM UNIT FAVORED IN GUARD ORDER

Adjutant General White Successful Over Militia Bureau and All Units of Guard Will Go to Encampment

COMPANIES TO LEAVE FOR CAMP NEXT WEEK

Target Practice With Six Inch Guns Used Against Huns Feature Programme

All units of the Oregon National guard will be able to attend the 15-day camp of instruction at Camp Lewis, Wash., beginning next Tuesday as a result of a decision obtained from the secretary of war by George A. White, adjutant general of the state.

When, after all arrangements for the Oregon camp had been made, the war department ruled that only companies having a minimum strength of 52 men would be paid at camp. Colonel White promptly protested to the secretary of war, urging that a training camp was necessary for the Oregon citizen soldiers, that all the units could not meet the exacting requirements of the militia bureau, and that the men would not be sent unless they were paid. From 300 to 550 men in various parts of the state were affected.

The telegram announcing the secretary of war's decision was received yesterday afternoon and communicated to the national guard units affected. It gave the adjutant general authority to transfer from one company to another where necessary to qualify the men for pay. Arrangements that were being made for a later camp for the units that had been disqualified were at once qualified as the guard will now go as a unit with the exception of Company A, engineers of Portland, which will have its camp in September under authority given by the commanding general of the western department.

Guard Boys Happy.

The various units of the guard will begin entraining for Camp Lewis Monday night and Tuesday morning. The companies from Newport, Ashland, Medford and Marshfield will leave Monday night on special sleeping cars provided for them. They will join the companies from Eugene, Salem, McMinnville, Independence, Silverton and Portland in Portland and proceed in two special trains Tuesday morning to Camp Lewis, going into the cantonments there Tuesday afternoon. They will remain at Camp Lewis until July 20.

The coast artillery companies will be thrown into the 55th regular artillery while the infantry will be in a separate infantry camp. Colonel C. E. Dentler and Captain James Dunsbury, both of the regular army, and who are attached to the Oregon national guard as army instructors, will direct the instruction work of the Oregon citizen soldiers.

Target practice with six inch field rifles will be one of the features of

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GOPHER HUNTER GETS BIG PRIZE

Rancher, on Vacation, Draws Down Largest Bounty War-rant for Many Years

L. Hanes of route 1, Gervais, according to the records at the county clerk's office, is the champion gopher man of Marion county. He claimed a bounty of \$50.25.

He brought into the county clerk's office yesterday 365 gopher scalps which netted him \$35.50, 79 mole scalps for \$7.00 and 155 grey digger squirrels for \$6.75. Many have come into the clerk's office to claim bounties during the last few days, the majority of the bounty claimants being young men. The county pays 10 cents for gopher scalps and mole scalps, and 5 cents for grey digger squirrels.

GEHLHAR GOOD SCOUT SAYS BASHFUL GROOM CANADIAN DELAYED IN PLAY FOR MARRIAGE LICENSE

County Clerk, Fearing Legal Obstacle, Calls on District Attorney For Advice

"Hello, is this Max Gehlhar," phoned Deputy County Clerk R. E. Wallace to the district attorney's office yesterday afternoon in quest for legal information. "Can a man from Canada marry a girl in this city?" The man was a Canadian and unfamiliar to the United States laws governing matrimony, and especially to the issuance of licenses. While the deputy clerk was phoning to the district attorney an expression of fear and anxiety played over the Canadian's face.

"Yes," answered the district attorney. "He can have a license if he wants it."
"Yes, he wants it; he is here after the license," concluded the deputy clerk and the hung up.
Whereupon a marriage license was issued to the young Canadian who had made a transcontinental journey from Manitoba, Canada, to claim a bride residing in Salem. A license was issued to him and after paying the customary fee, he was asked, "Is it harder to get a license here than in Canada?"
"No, it is easier," he replied as he walked out.

The couple are Frank Edward Siemens of Marden, Manitoba, Canada, and Anna Dorothy Toevsot of Salem. The couple are to be married Sunday.

VALUABLE RING REPORTED LOST

Charles Parker, of Reno, Miss., Sparkler After Washing in Local Restaurant

Charles Parker of Reno, Nevada, yesterday noon lost a diamond ring at the Bluebird cafe. When he entered the cafe he retired to the wash room to wash his hands, but before washing he removed the ring from his finger. After washing he neglected to take the jewelry with him. He ate his lunch and left the lunch room, but he had not gone over a block when he missed the ring. He retraced his steps to the cafe but found the ring missing. The loss was reported to the police. The police were unable to locate the missing diamond ring for they had no clue.

PLATFORM NOT FOR LABORERS

Gompers Considers Democratic Planks as Unacceptable as Republican

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The democratic platform is no more acceptable to labor than the republican platform. Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, declared in an address at the labor temple here tonight.

Mr. Gompers stated that he had no intention of dictating to the voters of the labor federation. The records of the senatorial and congressional aspirants would simply be made available for study, he said.

Mr. Gompers attacked the right of the courts to enjoin workers from striking and said that the federation would fight the privilege forever. He said that the use of injunction in strikes was "autocratic."

"There are laws for nearly all unlawful acts," he declared, "men can be brought to trial and punished for breaking these laws and there is no need for resort to the injunction."
Mr. Gompers addressed a plea to the union men not to bring discredit on the federation in securing the organization's aims. He advocated only strictly legal methods in winning the ends of the federation and said it was "far better to lose than to win by methods not above criticism."

BRYAN'S BONE-DRY PROPOSAL GETS JOLT AT CONVENTION

Platform, as Framed by Committee, Approved by Delegates Over Opposition of Nebraska Leader—Beer and Wine Plank Submitted by New York Representatives Goes Into Hopper

PLANK FOR IRISH RECOGNITION IS REJECTED

Steam-Roller Methods Shunt Progressives Off Track and Cut and Dried Program Is Put Over Almost Without Opposition—League of Nations Plank Accepted on Final Roll Call

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The Democratic platform as framed in the resolutions committee, declaring for the peace treaty, expressing sympathy for Ireland and saying nothing at all about prohibition, came unscathed through a furious floor fight today and was adopted without amendment in a great avalanche of applause.

W. J. Bryan led the fight for amendment, but his bone-dry plank was buried after a dramatic day of debate by a majority so overwhelming that he did not even ask for roll calls on the four other minority proposals he had prepared.

A elder, wine and beer plank, championed in an emotional speech by W. Bourke Cochran of New York also was thrown out by the convention along with a plank for recognition of the Irish republic, backed by several organizations of Irish sympathizers.

In the battle for the platform as framed the administration forces were led by Secretary Colby and Senator Glass of Virginia, during a debate in which both sides stirred delegates and spectators to repeated bursts of emotional enthusiasm. Mr. Bryan got a howling demonstration of 20 minutes after he concluded his speech for the bone-dry plank, but when the halloing began it became apparent that much of the enthusiasm was a personal tribute to his past service to the party, and not an expression of sympathy with his present views. The platform follows:

League Is Endorsed.

Foremost among the planks came endorsement of the league of nations and condemnation of the Republican senate for having interposed "partial and personal hatred" in the way of world peace. The president's stand against "reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty" was applauded, but coupled with this declaration with the statement, written in after a prolonged committee struggle that the Democratic party did not oppose reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league associates.

Accompanying this was an assertion that the president had "repeatedly" declared and the convention now reaffirmed that American obligations as a league member "must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of declaratory action by the congress before this nation may become a participant in any war."

Irish Plank Brief.
The Irish plank, center of hours of committee dispute, was brief. The specific reference followed a general assertion reaffirming the principle of national self-determination as a war aim which "victory established." It merely renewed "within the limitations of international comity and usage" previous expressions of the Democratic party of sympathy with Irish aspirations for self government.

The Armenian plank also expresses sympathy, but was silent on the question of acceptance by the United States of a mandate for which the president asked authority of congress. Consistent with the constitution and American principles, the committee plank said, the government should lend "every possible and proper" aid to the Armenians' effort to set up a government of their own.

Asiatics Excluded.
Among other international subjects touched upon was non-admission of Asiatic immigrants, declared to be a national policy "a true expression of the judgment of our people." Support was pledged to states where enforcement of that policy was of particular concern.

The Mexican plank asserted that the administration remembering in all circumstances that Mexico was an

independent state, had been "unwilling either to profit by the misfortunes of the people of Mexico or to enfeeble their future by imposing from the outside a rule upon their temporarily distracted councils." Order was "gradually reappearing" there as a result, it added, and "no time in many years have American lives and interests been so safe as they are now."

The new Mexican government should be recognized when it had proved its ability to maintain order, signified its willingness to meet international obligations, and had given foreigners in Mexico "right as well as duties" the plank continued. It served notice, however, that until that time "Mexico must realize the propriety of a policy that asserts the right of the United States to demand full protection for its citizens."

Republicans Indicted.

The platform sharply indicted the Republican congress and the Republican party on many counts, including a warning of "well defined indications" of an impending assault upon "vital principles" of the federal reserve system in the event of a Republican victory in November. The financial plank condemned the pernicious attempt of the republican party to create discontent among the holders of the bonds of the government and to "drag our public finance and our banking and currency system back into the arena of party politics."

Failure to enact tax revision measures "through sheer political cowardice" also was charged against the Republicans, congress having made no move, it was asserted, "toward a readjustment of tax laws which it denounced before the last election and was afraid to revise before the next election." Claims of Republic public economy were branded as "false pretense;" but the attack on the Republicans reached its climax in a separate plank devoted to "Republican corruption."

The Railroads.

The railroads were subjected to federal control as a war measure without other idea than "the swift transport of troops, munitions and supplies. When human life and national hopes were at stake, profits could not be considered and were not. Federal operation, however, was marked by an intelligence and efficiency that minimized loss and resulted in many and marked reforms. The equipment taken over was not only grown up, but was generally fully and splendidly, and with far less cost to the taxpayer than would have been the case under private operation. Investments in railroad properties were not only saved by government operation, but government management retained these properties vastly improved in every physical and executive detail. A great task was greatly discharged.

Improved Highways.
Improved roads are of vital importance not only to commerce and industry but also to agriculture and rural life. The federal roads act of 1916, enacted by a Democratic congress represented the first systematic effort of the government to insure the building of a adequate system of roads in this country. The act, as amended, has resulted in placing the movement for improved highways on a progressive and substantial basis in every state in the union and in bringing under actual construction more than 12,000 miles of roads suited to the traffic needs

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William Gibbs McAdoo, who had slight lead on second ballot and expects to win nomination when voting is resumed today