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MONDAY, JUNE 14, 1920.

HARDING AND COOLIDGE

The Bulletin favored the candidacy of Leonard Wood for the republican nomination for the presidency and regrets that he was not the victor at Chicago. He came more nearly to being the popular choice than any other candidate and, if nominated, we believe would be elected easily and would give the country a good administration. The decision was, however, willed otherwise and we have no quarrel with it.

Senator Harding apparently thought he had no chance for the nomination. In spite of the gradual accession of votes noticeable from the time the balloting began, he had no idea that it would turn into a landslide, and late Friday night he filed his acceptance of the nomination for senator tendered him by the republicans of Ohio. But on Saturday the break from the popular favorites began, and by night he was on his way to the presidency.

Having made no active campaign for the nomination, Senator Harding is in the fortunate position of having made no enemies by pre-convention activity. This should assure him the undivided support of the party. In addition, his eminent qualifications for the presidency should bring him the support of unattached voters, who are weary of the incompetence of the democratic party and recognize its political bankruptcy.

Strangely enough the candidate for the vice presidency is probably better known throughout the nation than the presidential nominee. Calvin Coolidge's record as governor of Massachusetts has given him a national reputation and popularity that will add great strength to the ticket. He rounds it out and gives added insurance of its success.

We are for Harding and Coolidge.

Democratic Convention Snap-Shots

THE STORY OF 16 CONVENTIONS
By A. H. Vandenberg.

THE CONVENTION OF 1872

The Democratic National Convention of 1872, which assembled in Baltimore on July 9, was perhaps the most unique gathering of its sort in the whole story of the Democratic Party. Horace Greeley, editor of The New York Tribune, was nominated for President on a single ballot in spite of the fact that for a quarter of a century or more he had been the Party's most vigorous and persistent critic and assailant.

This action resulted from a desire to unite with so-called "liberal republicans" representing partisan factions which were dissatisfied with President Grant's first term for a variety of reasons. These "liberal republicans" in a previous convention at Cincinnati, nominated Greeley on the sixth ballot, after a close contest between this sturdy old New York journalist and Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts (who, if successful would have been the third of his family to enter the White House).

When the Democrats assembled in Baltimore, they had this Cincinnati action of the "liberal republicans" for a guide post, and they followed it—from first to last—with fidelity. Thomas Jefferson Randolph of Virginia was temporary chairman. Senator James R. Doolittle of Wisconsin was permanent chairman. Greeley was nominated for President on a single ballot with 686 votes, his only contenders being Jeremiah S. Black of Pennsylvania with 21 votes, Thomas F. Bayard, of Delaware, with 16 votes and William S. Groesbeck of Ohio with 2 votes.



The Campaign.

Let's have a clean campaign, devoid of squabbles vain; to candidates and kindred skates a courteous mein maintain. Let's hold no long disputes with eloquent galoots, not fill the air with fur and hair, and bricks and rocks and boots. It's useless to get sore and rant and walk the floor, convincing jakes of their mistakes—they'll make the same some more. It's useless to see red, and punch your neighbor's head; because that might may well be right, when all is done and said. The statesmen come along and chant the same old song; if they get in they'll banish sin, and outlaw every wrong. I hear the siren tune the smooth old statesmen croon, and much it means to horse marines, and people in the moon. But I have heard it sung since days when I was young; and I am wise to all such guys, for often I've been stung. And so, while others scrap, and yammer, yip and yap, I prune my trees and herd my bees, and keep some smiles on tap.

For Vice-President, B. Gratz Brown of Missouri (previously nominated by the "liberal republicans") was similarly elevated on a single roll-call, with the only dissent centering around John W. Stephenson of Kentucky.

The Convention even took the Cincinnati platform, including a plank which straddled the tariff question and refused an endorsement of free trade. Its acceptance was strongly opposed by Senator Bayard of Delaware, but the vote in favor of it was 670 to 62.

The result of the Convention created general Democratic dissatisfaction, and an effort to nominate a "straight Democratic" ticket culminated at Louisville on September 3, 1872, in the nomination of Charles O'Connor of New York (previously nominated by the "Labor Reform Party") for President and John Quincy Adams of Massachusetts for Vice-President.

But this latter ticket was never registered in the electoral college at all. Grant was re-elected. Greeley died a few days after the election and the Democratic electors scattered their votes without serious attempt at concentration. The leaders were Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana (42) and B. Gratz Brown of Missouri (18). Three Georgia electors tried still to vote for Greeley but congress rejected their ballots.

THE CONVENTION OF 1876

The Democratic National Convention of 1876 assembled June 28, at St. Louis, with Henry Watterson of Kentucky as temporary chairman and General John A. McClelland of Illinois as permanent chairman.

The Convention was deprived of much of its spectacular interest because the Presidential nomination of Samuel J. Tilden, of New York, was generally conceded. Before ever the Convention met, it was generally granted that Tilden had more than 400 delegates out of the whole convention of 744. Two ballots were necessary, however, to give Tilden the necessary two-thirds majority, as required by Democratic National Convention rules.

On the first ballot Tilden polled 417, with Thomas A. Hendricks of Indiana in second place (149), followed by General Hancock of Pennsylvania (75), William Allen, Ohio, (56), Thomas F. Bayard of Delaware (33), and Joel Parker of New Jersey (18). On the second ballot, Allen G. Thurman of Ohio (to be nominated for Vice-President 12 years later) made a brief appearance; but Tilden, gathering one-half the previous Hendricks vote and a good portion of the Hancock vote, polled 535 and was nominated, the choice being made unanimous. Hendricks thereupon was unanimously named for second place, though the Indiana delegation protested it did not know whether it would accept.

The platform was a long indictment of previous Republican administrations. Ten times vitriolic paragraphs began with the phrase, "reform is necessary"—and each time a different subject was attacked. While much attention was given the payment of the nation's debts, the resolutions ran the whole gamut of government, and concluded by saying—"we demand a change of system, a change of administration, a change of parties that we may have a change of measures and of men."

It was the campaign in which President Hayes was elected by the narrow margin of one electoral vote

—the integrity of his victory being still historically denied by the Democratic Party.

To be continued tomorrow with the story of the Convention of 1880.

Synopsis of the Annual Statement of The Farmers' Mutual Fire Relief Association

of Portland, in the State of Oregon, on the 31st day of December, 1919, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Table with columns for Income, Disbursements, and Assets. Total Income: \$24,451.50. Total Disbursements: \$24,451.50. Total Assets: \$15,178.57.

Synopsis of the Annual Statement of The U. S. Branch of the London Guarantee and Accident Co., Ltd.

of London, England, on the 31st day of December, 1919, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Table with columns for Capital, Income, and Assets. Total Capital: \$250,000.00. Total Income: \$117,664.84. Total Assets: \$1,081,948.74.

Table with columns for Income from other sources, Total income, Disbursements, and Assets. Total Income: \$12,234,878.92. Total Assets: \$14,126,931.77.

Synopsis of the Annual Statement of The Metropolitan Casualty Insurance Co. of N. Y.

of New York, in the State of New York, on the 31st day of December, 1919, made to the Insurance Commissioner of the State of Oregon, pursuant to law:

Table with columns for Capital, Income, Disbursements, and Assets. Total Capital: \$200,000.00. Total Income: \$1,236,256.40. Total Assets: \$1,081,948.74.

Table with columns for Total liabilities, exclusive of capital stock, Business in Oregon for the Year, Net premiums received during the year, Losses paid during the year, Losses incurred during the year, THE METROPOLITAN CASUALTY INSURANCE CO. OF N. Y., E. H. Winslow, President, J. W. Roston, Secretary, Statutory resident attorney for service: T. E. Manner, Portland, Oregon.

Teeth Puller's Bad Reputation.

"To lie like a tooth puller" is in Le Roux de Lincy's "Book of French Proverbs" (Paris 1850), quoted from the "Dictionary of the French Academy" (1835). The tooth puller in those days was often a wandering mountebank who drew a crowd by telling Rabelaisian stories and indulging in horseplay. He sold quack medicines, and, of course, lied prodigiously. Lannelongue's explanation of the origin is more amusing, though it is so circumstantial that it breeds suspicion. Furthermore—and this is conclusive—"to lie like a tooth drawer" is in Philibert Joseph Le Roux's "Dictionnaire Comique" (Amsterdam 1718) with this comment, "No one lies more outrageously than a tooth drawer, who promises not to hurt, which is not possible." And Le Roux quotes Poissons' one act play, "The Huckle Poet" (1668). "But all of you lie like like tooth pullers."

Flow of Language.

A colored preacher, one of the men who are never at a loss for words, was commending to his congregation one of the organs of the church, and this is how he did it: "The missionary bulletin of this church needs subscribers. It is young and unassuming, but through the instrumentality of backbone and grit it will become an ideal. It was ushered into existence out of purely innocent contemplation of moral and religious good, which would, in all probability, result from carefully agitated principles of righteousness. The bulletin will be observed mingling in social convolutions to furnish with sheaves of harvests of those reasonable products common to social contingencies. The tone of the whole will be missionary work."

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GET WISE TO GOITRE. Why suffer the discomforts and embarrassments of a Goitre? O.G.C. preparation for you has benefited many. Why pay several hundred dollars for an operation to remove a goitre when O.G.C. can be obtained for such a comparatively small expenditure? O.G.C. when properly applied gives satisfactory results, or your money will be refunded. O.G.C. is sold direct, by mail only. Write for booklet. Address Dept. 5, O.G.C. CHEMICAL COMPANY, Seattle, Washington.

Dahabeah. A Dahabeah is an Egyptian barge resembling in conveniences and comforts the houseboats so popular on English rivers. Tourists along the River Nile hire them by the week.

The Bend Laundry as in the past, is prepared to efficiently care for the wants of its patrons. To You On Schedule Time we return everything you send to us except the dirt. Put You Duds in Our Suds Bend Laundry

Volunteers Wanted! Come out and help your friends clean up the Park Site on the river Wednesday Afternoon and Ev'ng. The Shevlin-Hixon Band will play in the evening. BRING THE KIDS.

Tourist--Camper --Fisherman-- Central Oregon's wealth is in its FORESTS. Use extra precautions with fire, matches, cigarettes. Report promptly any small blaze. Do Your Part to Save the Trees.

The Brooks-Scanlon Lumber Co. Local Sales Agents MILLER LUMBER COMPANY

Victor (Red Seal) Records SOME OF YOUR FAVORITES 74420—"Carry Me Back To Old Virginia" (Alma Gluck and Male Chorus).....\$1.50 74163—"Humoresque" (Mischa Elman) (violin).....\$1.50 64590—"The Cradle Song" (Alma Gluck).....\$1.00 64873—"Porsaken" (Fritz Kreisler) (violin).....\$1.00 74550—"Good-Bye"—Tosti—(Evan Williams).....\$1.50 POPULAR RECORDS 17701-A—"Kilma Waltz"—Hawaiian guitars......85 18650-A—"That Naughty Waltz" "In Your Arms" (Joseph C. Smith's Orchestra)......85 SPECIAL "The Rosary" (Madame Schumann Heineck) (solo).....\$1.00 Horton Drug Co.

Although we are not stocking heavily in electrical accessories, largely because deliveries are hard to obtain. We will obtain anything electrical upon order for any of our customers at the lowest price possible. If we haven't what you want in the way of electrical accessories come in, select from our catalogs and we will do our best to obtain it. Bend Water Light & Power Co.