

HARDING CHOSEN; COOLIDGE SECOND

Ohio Senator Is Nominated on
Tenth Ballot.

COOLIDGE ON FIRST

Lowden Forces Throw Most Strength
to Senator When Own Cause
Is Hopeless—Sprout Aids.

Chicago, June 12.—Warren G. Harding, United States senator from Ohio, was nominated for the presidency today by the republican national convention on the tenth ballot, after a deadlock which had lasted for nine ballots and which finally forced out of the running all the original favorites.

As his running mate, the convention named Governor Calvin Coolidge of Massachusetts, upsetting a plan of a combination of the Harding backers to nominate for the place Senator Irvine L. Lenroot of Wisconsin. Coolidge was nominated by Wallace McCamant, Oregon.

The collapse of the forces of Governor Frank O. Lowden and their transfer in large part to Senator Harding put the Ohio candidate over.

General Wood lost heavily, however, when the Harding drift began, and Senator Johnson, the third of the trio of leaders on the early balloting Friday, also went steadily down hill.

Entering the convention four days ago as a candidate distinctly of the "dark horse" class, Senator Harding got only 64 votes on the first ballot Friday and on the second he dropped

means for promoting good will between capital and labor recognized. Administration denounced for failure to demobilize military forces and retrench in expenditures following war.

Republican party congratulated for enactment of legislative budget law and president censured for its defeat. Farmer is declared backbone of nation and entitled to adequate representation in government.

Administration of farm loan law so as to facilitate acquisition of land by men desiring to become owners demanded.

Program of constructive legislation in great part nullified by vindictive vetoes of president.

Republican congress has stopped flood of public treasure recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shipping board and laid foundations for a great merchant marine.

Permanent woman's bureau in department of labor established by the republican congress.

Party denies right of workmen to strike against government, but insists that rights and interests of employees must be safeguarded.

Compulsory arbitration not advocated, but in its place impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation and conciliation.

Credit claimed for legislation in behalf of civil war veterans and providing for needs of service men of recent world war.

Sound policy demands real reduction of tax burden and substitution of simple for complex tax laws and procedure.

Prime cause of the high cost of living has been 50 per cent depreciation in purchasing power of dollar, due to gross expansion of currency and credit.

Republican party pledges itself to earnest and consistent attack on living costs by rigorous avoidance of further inflation of currency and promotion of production.

Party reaffirms its belief in protective principle and pledges itself to revision of the tariff as soon as conditions make it necessary.

Promotion and elevation of standards of living and citizenship declared

founded upon no principle and directed by no definite conceptions of our nation's rights and obligations. It has been humiliating to America and irritating to other nations, with the result that, after a period of unexampled sacrifice, our motives are suspected, our moral influence impaired and our government stands discredited and friendless among the nations of the world.

"We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy, founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by a clear understanding of and firm adherence upon our own rights and unflinching respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection to the life, liberty and property and all international rights of every American citizen and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international engagements when lawfully assumed is essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a new regard for our international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along the lines most conducive to the happiness and welfare of the people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require."

"The republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened by political action, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war. We believe that all of this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair, when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge."

Facts About Warren G. Harding, Republican Nominee for President.

Birthplace—Corsica, Morrow county, Ohio. Born November 2, 1885; is therefore 54 years old.

Education—Attended Ohio Central college. Graduated, Iberia college, 1882.

Occupation—Newspaper man since 1884.

Business—President Harding Publishing company, publishers of the Star of Marion, Ohio.

Church—Baptist.

Family—Married to Florence Kling of Marion, Ohio, July 8, 1891.

Career—Member Ohio state senate, 1900-1904; lieutenant-governor of Ohio, 1904-1906; member United States senate from Ohio, 1915-1921; republican nominee for president, June 12, 1920.

Warren G. Harding, the choice of the republican party for president of the United States, is a native of Ohio and has always been a resident of that state, being a publisher and business man of the city of Marion. Always a staunch member of the republican party, Mr. Harding entered the political field in his own state a score of years ago and by his leadership and keen mind soon gained recognition outside of his own state. In 1914 he was elected United States senator from Ohio and took his first official step into the national political arena. For some years before this time, however, he had been prominent in the councils of the party and had carried on studies in Europe and elsewhere which well qualified him to handle the problems of a national and international nature which he was called upon to take after assuming the senatorial toga.

Facts About Coolidge, Vice-Presidential Nominee.

Calvin Coolidge, Massachusetts governor, who was elected upon the platform of "law and order," was born near Plymouth, Vt., on a little farm located 12 miles from a railroad, July 4, 1872. He is a direct descendant of John and Mary Coolidge, who came to the shores of America on the Mayflower and settled ten years later—in 1630—on land near where Coolidge was born.

As a youth he worked on his father's farm and like Lincoln, was forced to earn the greater part of the money which gave him his legal education. He attended the school at Plymouth and successfully thereafter the Black River academy at Ludlow, the St. Johnsbury academy in Caledonia county, Vt., and Amherst college, Massachusetts. Graduating from Amherst in 1895, he went to Northampton where he entered the law offices of Hammond & Field, both of whom took an active interest in the politics of the city and county.

At this time Coolidge was 23 years old. He gained admittance to the state bar in 1897 and two years later was elected to the city council. From that time on Coolidge held several city offices. It is said of him that he has never lost an election. He acted as city solicitor of Northampton, from 1900 to 1901 and clerk of courts, from 1901 to 1903. In October, 1905, he married Miss Grace A. Goodhue of Burlington, Vt., and in 1906 his first son, John B. Coolidge, was born. His other child, Calvin Jr., was born in 1908.

Republican Platform Plank on League Compiled.

The plank on the league of nations says: (A) League of Nations.—Foreign policy of administration has been

Harding to be Notified.

Marion, O.—United States Senator Warren G. Harding will be officially notified of his nomination for the presidency by the republican party at his home in Marion within the next few days. It was also learned that Senator Harding will adopt the custom of former President McKinley and receive party leaders at his home for conferences during the summer. These conferences will be held on the lawn in front of the Harding residence.

Treaty to End June 19.

Ottawa.—Canada's treaty with France will terminate, June 19. France has been informed that the dominion will be ready to resume negotiations concerning it when circumstances are more opportune, he said. The French government about 15 months ago gave notice that the treaty would be renounced. After that an arrangement was made by which the treaty would continue in effect temporarily.

The Cow Puncher

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By Robert J. C. Stead
Author of
"Kitchen and
Other Poems"

Illustrations by
IRWIN MYERS

CHAPTER XIV.—Continued.

—21—

"Irene," said Mrs. Hardy, "what way is that to speak to Mr. Conward? You are out of your head, child! Such a scene, Mr. Conward! That cow puncher! I always knew it would come out some time. Oh, if the papers should learn of this!"

"That's all you think of," Irene retorted. "A scene, and the papers. You don't trouble to even wonder what was the occasion of the scene. You're afraid of the papers. I'm not. I'll give the whole story to them tomorrow. I'll tell that you insulted him, Conward, and how you stood there, a grinning, gaping coward under the muzzle of his gun. How I wish I had a photograph of it!" she exclaimed, with a little hysterical laugh. "It would look fine on the front page."

She broke into peals of laughter and rushed up the stairs.

In the morning she was very sober and pale, and marks of distress and sleeplessness were furrowed in her face. She greeted her mother with cold civility and left her breakfast untouched. She gave part of her breakfast to Charlie; it was a saving balm to her to have someone upon whom she could pour affection. Then she went to the telephone. She called Dave's office. Nothing was known of Mr. Elden; he had been working there last night; he was not down yet. She called his apartments. There was no answer. Then she tried a new number.

"Hello, is that the office of the Call? Will you let me speak to—"

Her mother interrupted almost frantically: "Irene, you are not going to tell the papers? You mustn't do that. Think of what it means—the disgrace—a shooting affair, almost, in our home. Think of me, your mother—"

"I'll think of you on one consideration—that you explain what happened last night and tell me where Dave Elden is."

"I can't explain. I don't know. And I don't know—"

"And you don't want to know. And you don't care, so long as you can keep it out of the papers. I do. I'm going to find out the facts about this, if every paper in the country should print them. Hello! Yes, I want to speak to Miss Morrison."

In a few words she explained Dave's sudden disappearance, stripping the incident of all but vital facts. Bert Morrison was all sympathy. "It's a big story, you know," she said, "but we won't think of it that way. Not a line, so far as I am concerned. Edith Duncan is the girl we need. A sort of adopted sister to Dave. She may know more than any of us."

But Edith knew absolutely nothing; nothing except that her own heart was thrown into a turmoil of emotions. She spent the day and the evening downtown, rotating about the points where Dave might likely be found. And the next morning she called on Irene Hardy.

In spite of all efforts at self-control she trembled as she pressed the bell. She had never met Irene Hardy; it was going to be a strange experience, introducing herself to the woman who had been preferred over her and who and apparently proved so unworthy of that preference.

She had difficult things to say, and even while she said them she must fight a battle to the death with the jealousy of her natural womanhood. And she must be very, very careful that in saying things which were hard to say she did not say hard things. And, most difficult of all, she must try to pave the way to a reconciliation between Dave and the woman who stood between her and happiness.

Irene attended the door, as was her custom. Her eyes took in Edith's face and figure with mild surprise. Edith was conscious of the process of a quick intellect endeavoring to classify her—solicitor, music teacher, business girl? And in that moment of pause she saw Irene's eyes and a strange commotion of feeling surged through her. So this was the woman Dave had chosen to love!

No; one does not choose whom one will love; one loves without choosing. Edith was conscious of that; she knew that in her own life. And even as she looked this first time upon Irene she became aware of a subtle attraction gathering about her; she felt something of that power which had held Dave to a single course through all these years. And suddenly a great new truth was born in Edith Duncan. Suddenly she realized that if the steel at any time prove unfaithful to the magnet the fault lies not in the steel but in the magnet. What a change of view, what a reversion of all accepted things came with the realization of that truth which roots down into the bedrock of all nature!

"Won't you come in?" Irene was saying. Her voice was sweet and musical, but there was a note of sadness in it which set responsive chords a-tremble all through Edith's heart.

"I am Edith Duncan," she managed to say. "I—I think I have something to say that may interest you."

There was a quick leap in Irene's eyes; the leap of that intuitive fem-

nine sense of danger which so seldom enters in dealing with its own sex, and is yet so unreliable a defense from the dangers of the other. Mrs. Hardy was in the living room.

"Won't you come up to my workshop?" Irene answered, without change of voice, and they ascended the stairs together. "I draw a little," Irene was saying, talking fast. "Oh, yes, I have quite commercialized my art, such as it is. But I haven't lost my soul altogether. I daub in color a little—yes, daub, that's the word. But it keeps one's soul alive." She trembled, and her voice choked; she put out her arm to a chair. When she turned her face there were tears on it. . . . "Tell me—Edith," she said. . . . "You know?"

"I know some things," Edith managed to say. "I know, now, that I do not know all. Dave and I are old friends. My father took a liking to him and he used often to be in our house. And we got to know each other very well, and he told me about you long ago. And last night I found him at his rooms, almost mad and swearing to shoot Conward. And then he told me that—that—"

"Yes? Yes? What did he tell you? I am not afraid—"

Edith turned her eyes to where the white crests of the mountains cut like a crumpled keel through a sea of infinite blue. "He told me he saw Conward here . . . upstairs . . . and Conward made a boast. And he would have shot him, but you rushed upon him and begged him not to. He said you would have taken the bullet yourself rather than it should find Conward."

"Oh! oh!" the girl cried, in the pain of one mortally hurt. "How could he think that? I didn't care for him— for Conward—but for Dave. I knew there had been a quarrel—I didn't know why—and I knew if Dave shot him—it wasn't in self-defense—whatever it was, he couldn't plead that—and they'd hang him, and that was all I saw, Edith, that was all I saw, and I would—yes, I would rather have taken the bullet myself than that that should happen—"

"You poor girl!" said Edith. "You poor girl!" And her arms found the

girl's shoulders.

"Because I Love You, and Would Follow You Anywhere."

other's neck. "You have been hurt, hurt." And then, under her breath, "more than me."

"What has he done?"

"He had already been convinced that he should offer his services to his country, in these times. He said he couldn't remain here, and he has already left for England. I am afraid I encouraged him to leave at once. You see, I didn't understand."

Irene had taken a chair, and for some minutes she sat in silence. "I don't blame you," she said, at length. "You gave him good advice. There remains only one thing for me to do."

"What?" said Edith after a moment's hesitation.

"Follow him! I shall follow him and make him understand. If he must go into battle—with all that that means—he must go in knowing the truth. You have been very kind, Miss Duncan. You have gone out of your way to do me a great service, and you have shown more kindness than I have any right to claim from a stranger. . . . I feel, too, the call for vengeance," she exclaimed, springing to her feet, "but first I must find Dave. I shall follow him at once. I shall readily locate him in some way through the military service."

She accompanied her visitor to the door. They shook hands and looked for a moment in each other's eyes. And then Edith burst away and hurried down the street.

Irene had searched London for two weeks. The confidence of her earlier inquiries had diminished with each successive blind trail, which, promising at first, led her into a maze of confusion and disappointment. Her little store of money was fast dwindling away; she looked into the face of every man in uniform with a pathetic earnestness that more than once caused her to be misunderstood.

The organization of the military service commanded less enthusiasm than she felt a month before. She saw

it struggling with the apparently impossible; it was as though she, in her little studio, had been suddenly called upon to paint all the portraits in the world. . . . In some degree she understood the difficulties; in equal degree she sympathized with those who were striving to overcome them, and she hung on from day to day in her search with a dogged determination which set its teeth against admitting that the search was hopeless.

At last one great fear had settled on her heart. Suppose Dave should not enlist under his right name? In such a case her chance of finding him was the mere freak of accidental meeting; a chance not to be banked upon in a country already swarming with its citizen soldiery. . . . And yet there was nothing to do but keep on.

She had sought a park bench where groups of soldiers were continually moving by. The lights shone on their faces, and her own tired eyes followed them incessantly. Always her ear was alert for a voice that should set her heart a-pounding, and more than once she had thought she heard that voice; more than a score of times she had thought she had seen that figure with its stride of self-reliance, with strength bulging in every muscle. And always it had been to learn that she had been mistaken; always it had been to feel the heart sink just a little lower than before. And still she kept on. There was nothing to do but keep on.

Often she wondered how he would receive her. That cold look which had frozen his features when she seized the revolver in his hand, would it still sit there, too distant and detached to be even scornful? Would she have it to break down? She could not know; she could only hope and pray and go on.

As she turned her eyes to follow a group of men in uniform she became aware of a soldier sitting alone in the shadow a short distance away. Some quality about him caught her attention; his face was not discernible, and his figure was too much in the shadow to more than suggest its outline, but she found herself regarding him with an intension that set her pulses racing. Should she dare risk it again? And yet there was something. . . . She had a sudden plan. She would make no inquiry, no apology; she would walk near by and call him by name. If that name meant nothing to him he would not even notice her presence, but if it should be—

"Dave," she said.

He turned quickly in his seat; the light fell on her face and he saw her; he was on his feet and had taken a step toward her. Then he stopped, and she saw his features harden as they had on that dreadful occasion which now seemed so long ago.

"Well?" he said. His voice was mechanical, but in it was something which quickened her hope; something which suggested that he was making it mechanical because he dared not let it express the human emotion which was struggling for utterance.

"Let me talk to you, Dave," she pleaded. "I have followed you around the world for this. Let me talk. I can explain everything."

He stood still so long that she wondered if he never would speak. She dared not reach her hands to him; she could only stand and wait.

"Irene," he said, "why did you follow me here?"

"There is only one answer, Dave. Because I love you and would follow you anywhere. No one can stop me doing that; no one, Dave—except you."

And again he stood, and she knew that he was turning over in his mind things weightier than life and death, and that when he spoke again his course would be set. Then, in the partial shadow, she saw his arms slowly extend; they rose, wide and strong, and extended toward her. There was a quick step, and they met about her, and the world swooned and went by. . . .

"I can explain everything," she said, when she could talk.

"You need explain nothing," he returned. "I have lived the torments of the damned. Edith Duncan was right; she said if it were real love it would never give up. 'Endureth all things,' she said. 'All things,' she said. . . . There is no limit."

"But I must tell you, dear," she said, "so that you may understand." And then she patched together the story, from what she knew and from what Edith Duncan had told her, and Dave filled in what neither had known, including the incident earlier on that fateful evening. She could see his jaws harden as they pieced the plot together and she knew what he was thinking.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

First Moving Picture.

The first real moving picture was produced by C. Francis Jenkins, a stenographer at the treasury department, Washington, and shown by him at Richmond, Ind., his home town, on June 6, 1894. The picture portrayed a butterfly costume dance performed by a vaudeville artist named Anna-belle, who received \$5 for her work.

WARREN G. HARDING



Nominated for President by Republicans.

to 56. When the convention adjourned Friday night at the end of the fourth ballot he had 61.

In all-night conferences among the party chiefs, however, he was mentioned many times as the most likely to break the nomination deadlock should neither Wood, Lowden nor Johnson take a commanding lead today. They all failed to do so, Wood and Lowden running a neck-and-neck race for leadership on four ballots, while the strength of the California candidate dwindled steadily.

Meantime Harding pushed his total to 133, individual delegates from many states swinging to him from the columns of the leaders and of various favorite sons. The Johnson managers, fearing a landslide was impending, then made a last play to save the fortune of their candidate. They moved to recess for a couple of hours in order to take an inventory and seek a new combination. The Wood and Lowden forces, both virtually at the peak of their strength but disheartened at the long string of ballots without material gains, fell in with the recess plan and the convention adopted it.

In the dramatic succession of conferences that followed the fate of the candidates virtually was sealed. Some of the Wood and Lowden managers tried ineffectually for an agreement which would hold their delegates in line and kill off the Harding boom. Some tried to get a Wood-Lowden-Johnson agreement to adjourn till Monday without making a nomination. There also were a conference between Johnson and Harding supporters in which the Ohioan's supporters tried without success to have the remaining Johnson strength swung to Harding.

Reform Along All Lines Demanded in Platform of Republican Party.

Republican party reaffirms its unyielding devotion to constitution of United States.

Democratic administration unprepared for war and equally unprepared for peace.

Demonstrated incapacity of democratic party has destroyed confidence and weakened authority of government.

Republican party undertakes to end executive autocracy and restore constitutional government.

Justice of collective bargaining as

Riches Taken by Error.

Chicago.—A customer who had left his coat for pressing at John J. McKay's tailor shop in Detroit, May 29, left the place \$45,000 richer than when he entered, if the story told the local police by a man who gave the name of Henry H. Sarles is true. The police arrested Sarles, who they said admitted stealing \$50,000 in securities from McKay's safe, but said he concealed all but \$5000 in a coat belonging to some one else.

CALVIN COOLIDGE



Nominated for Vice President by Republicans

first duty of government.

Recent legislation by republican congress to promote and maintain American merchant marine indorsed.

Existing policy of United States for practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound and should be maintained.

No alien should be permitted to become a citizen until he has become genuinely American.

Right of free speech, free press and free assembly must be maintained, but advocacy of overthrow of government must not be permitted.

Transportation service best assured through private ownership and operation of railroads under proper regulation and control.

Laws against combinations in restraint of trade approved, but amendments held necessary to make business situation clear.

Immediate resumption of trade relations with nations with which United States is at peace demanded.

Liberal appropriations in co-operation with the states for construction of highways favored.

Comprehensive reclamation policy to increase national wealth and production demanded.

Party holds in imperishable remembrance the valor and patriotism of the soldiers and sailors who fought in great war for human liberty and pledges itself to discharge obligation.

Republicans welcome women into full participation in activities of party and of government.

Party is pledged to prevent evils of child labor through rigid enforcement of adequate laws.

Equal pay for equal service should rule in all branches of government in which women are employed.

Nation of home-owners best guaranty of maintenance of principles of liberty and law and order.

Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for any country in Europe or Asia.

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The plank on the league of nations says:

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