

# The Cleveland Witenagemote

## Charles G. Dawes Named Running Mate After Frank O. Lowden Declines.

Cleveland, Ohio.—It required only one roll call to formally confer upon Calvin Coolidge the republican nomination for the presidency. Charles G. Dawes of Illinois was nominated for the vice-presidency after the convention had nominated Frank O. Lowden, ex-governor of Illinois, and he had refused to accept. There was really no contest at all for the first place on the ticket, for it was a foregone conclusion long before the gavel fell on the opening day of the convention that no other candidate would receive serious consideration, and he was named to head the ticket by one of the largest majorities ever given by a republican national convention.

No other name was formally placed before the convention, but twenty-eight of the twenty-nine Wisconsin votes and six from North Dakota were cast for Senator Robert M. La Follette, and ten South Dakota delegates, following their primary instructions, voted for Senator Hiram Johnson.



CALVIN COOLIDGE

Who Received the Republican Nomination for President.

When the secretary announced the total vote, the chairman of the South Dakota delegation got the platform and said that South Dakota, having kept its primary pledge, was willing to make it unanimous. Delegate Scott, the only Coolidge man in the Wisconsin delegation, also moved to make it unanimous, but the 28 loyal La Follette men gave a chorus of "noes" to the vote.

Coolidge's name was presented to the convention by Dr. Marion Leroy Burton, president of the Michigan university. Dr. Burton, a former resident of the president's home of Northampton, spoke on behalf of Massachusetts, and the nomination was seconded by Vermont, California, Kansas, Oregon, Illinois, New Jersey, North Carolina and New York.

Dr. Burton divided his lengthy oration into three parts. He spoke first of Calvin Coolidge, "the man," then about Calvin Coolidge, "the American," and finished off with an eloquent presentation of Calvin Coolidge, "the human being."

Burton lauds Coolidge. He did not go into the president's policies and executive acts. He left that, he said, for the politicians, and confined his address solely to the moral, spiritual and mental attributes of Mr. Coolidge. To him he ascribed in a degree attributes approached by few men, attributes of simplicity, industry, frugality, patience, vigilance, honesty and service.

Dr. Burton's peroration brought the convention to its feet with an outburst of cheering and applause and the procession of delegates started around the floor with Vermont in the lead.

Other delegates quickly followed carrying their state standards and soon the aisles were choked with a marching throng. The North Dakota standard from the delegation in which there are six La Follette delegates, was carried into the procession, but the South Dakota standard from the delegation having Johnson delegates failed to get in.

Mrs. Florence C. Porter of South Pasadena, Cal., made the first seconding speech.

Judge Charles H. Carey of Oregon was next recognized for another seconding speech.

After listening to the keynote address of the temporary chairman, Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, only necessary preliminary business was transacted the opening day of the convention.

The first demonstration of the convention came when Temporary Chairman Burton demanded that only "tried and true republicans who will stand

united" be elected to congress. Upon taking over the gavel when the convention assembled for the second day's session, Permanent Chairman Frank W. Mondell of Wyoming in his speech admonished republicans to see to it that only those who are "republicans in principle as well as in name" be elected to congress. A prolonged demonstration for President Coolidge started when Charles B. Warren, chairman of the resolutions committee, reading his report, mentioned the president.

Through all the demonstration for the president and the platform the delegates from Wisconsin remained silent in their seats, taking no part and ignoring the cat calls, hisses, jeers and shouts directed toward them from the marching throng and from the galleries.

The Coolidge marchers, however, were determined to get the Wisconsin delegation on its feet and it finally accomplished it by forming a circle around them and singing the Star Spangled Banner.

The La Follette delegates solemnly rose and stood at attention throughout the singing and then stolidly resumed their chairs while the demonstration for Coolidge proceeded.

La Follette Platform Rejected. The convention adopted its platform, as reported by the resolutions committee, and rejected the La Follette planks presented from the Wisconsin delegation.

Chairman Warren of the resolutions committee, read the platform as it finally was approved and moved its adoption. Representative Cooper of Wisconsin presented the La Follette platform and spoke in its support. Mr. Warren made no extended arguments against the La Follette planks, merely reminding the convention that the platform as brought in from the committee had been approved by every member except the member from Wisconsin and that the committee's action might be considered a fair cross section of the sentiment of the convention.

While the selection of the candidate for president was a mere formality the naming of a candidate for vice-president provoked a spirited contest, resulting in the nomination of Charles G. Dawes of Illinois, but his nomination came only after the convention had once chosen former Governor Lowden of Illinois, who declined to accept the place.

Eight candidates were placed in nomination and the ballots on the first roll call were divided among the four leaders, Lowden, Kenyon, Dawes and Burton of Ohio. Many delegations voted for favorite sons as a compliment, while others divided their votes among various candidates.

A switch of 78 votes from Pennsylvania to Theodore E. Burton on the second ballot gave the nomination to Lowden.

Lowden Declines Nomination. When Chairman Mondell informed the convention that Mr. Lowden, from his home in Oregon, Ill., sent word that he positively refused to accept the nomination, it was agreed on all sides that the only thing for the convention to do was to go to it again and there was a series of hurried conferences and caucuses on the floor.

It developed openly that William Butler was insisting on the nomination of Secretary Hoover and working hard for him while the Dawes people worked like trojans to line up the delegates for the general.



CHARLES G. DAWES

Who Received the Republican Nomination for Vice-President.

Mr. Mondell read the convention the telegram he had received from Mr. Lowden.

Then the chair recognized Lawrence Y. Sherman of Illinois. In behalf of the Illinois delegates he moved that Lowden's declination be accepted.

The convention adopted the motion with some scattering noes. The clerk then began calling the roll on the third ballot for vice-president. The unofficial totals on the third ballot were: Dawes, 652 1/2; Hoover, 234 1/2; Kenyon, 85.

After the nomination of General Dawes had been announced and Senator James E. Watson had moved it be made by acclamation, Senator Pepper of Pennsylvania took the platform

and offered a resolution to appoint Chairman Mondell of the convention chairman of the committee to notify President Coolidge of his nomination and to appoint Theodore E. Burton chairman of the committee to notify General Dawes of his nomination.

Whose Eve Got Her Name. A London music hall monologist clears up some Bible history thus: "Adam was so called because he didn't care his name's sake what became of him and he christened her Eve when she arrived because she brought his days of happiness to a close."—Success.

BARRETT BROS.  
McCormick---Deering  
Harvesting Machinery  
FULL STOCK OF REPAIRS  
BARRETT BROS.  
ALBANY OREGON

### Biggest Fish Business

Congress Considering Problem of Conserving Nation's Salmon Supply in Alaskan Waters.

#### INDUSTRY IS CO-OPERATING

Greatest Possible Attention Given to Cleanliness and the Comfort of the Men Engaged in Great Fishing Industry.

The United States leads the world in salmon packing. The greatest fishing is done in the waters of the northwestern territory and along the shores of Puget Sound and the Columbia River.

Congress has long wrestled with the problem of conservation of the salmon in Alaskan waters. A bill which probably will be enacted this session, sponsored by Secretary Herbert Hoover of the Department of



Alaska Salmon Leaping Falls

Commerce, is designed to safeguard the Alaska salmon for this and future generations.

When the average housewife takes from the kitchen shelf a can of salmon for luncheon or the evening meal she probably gives little thought to the care that has been taken to insure its delivery to her in perfect condition.

Salmon is the greatest of all food products of the finny tribe. It is literally handled with white gloves and modern machinery from the time it is pulled from the waters of Alaska and other northwestern streams until it finds its way to the market.

According to William Timson, president of the Alaska Packers' Association, the oldest group engaged in the packing of salmon, every possible precaution is taken to insure a wholesome and delicious article of food.

"The salmon canneries of Alaska,"

said Mr. Timson, "like all other industries which prepare food products, have long recognized the need for employing the most modern methods available. Every leader of the industry takes great pride in arranging for the comfort and happiness of the men who do the actual work. Although our business is a seasonal one, which necessarily involves many troublesome problems, we spend thousands of dollars annually in making living conditions in Alaska the best possible for our workmen."

Cleanliness a Great Factor

"Our association is ever on the alert to avail itself of the most modern methods and machinery. Canneries are kept clean and every care is taken to see that the highest state of sanitation is reached. We realize the necessity of keeping abreast of the times and only by the most improved canning methods are we able to retain the confidence that we have long enjoyed from the public."

"The Alaska Packers' Association has always been foremost in the industry in recognizing the need for carrying out well-established principles of sanitation. We believe the comfort and happiness of the men whom we employ in our Alaskan canneries is essential if we are to produce an article of food which will continue to meet the approval of the consumer."

Many of the larger canning companies in Alaska pay particular attention to hospital facilities at their canneries. The buildings are up-to-date and fitted with modern equipment. Employees and resident natives alike are treated without charge.

Curious Habits of Salmon

Red salmon are principally caught during three months of the year—June, July and August. Fleets of sailing vessels and other craft leave Pacific Coast ports each spring loaded with men who engage in the salmon fishing in Alaskan waters.

Naturally among the most prolific of the fish family, the salmon may be relied upon to reproduce its kind if given a fair chance, and this both the government officials and packers are determined the salmon shall have. The guardians of the people's interests and far-seeing men of the industry have united in an effort to obtain Federal legislation which will conserve without destroying either the fishing or the fish.

The peregrinations of the salmon after spawning in fresh water streams take them into the broad seas, where they wander about from two to six years. They then start back to their homes. As they return to the spawning areas the salmon are generally caught before they enter the rivers, because by then they have grown into the large, toothsome morsels so much coveted as food. It is said that the fish make a better food product if caught here than they would if caught when they have actually reached the spawning areas.

Dr. C. FICQ, Dentist  
"PLATES THAT FIT"  
Growth, bridge work and fillings. It will pay you to get my prices on your dental work.  
Cusick bank building, Albany

(© by Margaret Boyd.)

"... death, a necessary end."  
—Julius Caesar.

Suppose science could today check all death, then all growth, too, would cease; for all growth is at the expense of life. As Holland expressed it:

Life evermore is fed by death,  
In earth and sea and sky;  
And that a rose may breathe its breath,  
Something must die.

Or suppose death were abolished for man alone. In a century or two there would not be space on the earth's surface to accommodate all that lived.

Renan, in welcoming Pasteur to the French academy, said: "Death, according to a thought admired by M. Littré, is but a function, the last and quietest of all." Then he added, of his own belief: "To me it seems odious, hateful, insane, when it lays its cold blind hand on virtue or genius."

Singularly enough, this last sentence implies what has secured to various men to be one of the chief reasons why death is "a necessary end" of our existence here. If death were not to strike down genius, it might soon become impossible to limit the human race to this sphere. We have an inventor, for example, who has mastered the laws of gravitation, and enabled men to fly; we have another inventor who has enabled men to communicate with each other over long distances without wires; and we have a scientist who seems to be at the threshold of a knowledge of the origin of life. The minds of all these men are filled with knowledge that they cannot communicate to anyone else, cannot communicate to anyone else. Suppose these men were not to die—what might they not reveal to us! What might they not accomplish for us! Similar reflections led Willis to write, decades ago:

... were not man to die,  
He were too mighty for the narrow sphere.  
Had he but time to brood on knowledge here,  
Could he but train his eye,  
Might he but wait the mystic word and hour,  
Only his Maker would transcend his power.

Earth has no mineral strange  
The illimitable air no hidden wings,  
Water no quality in covert springs,  
And fire no power to change,  
Reasons no mystery, and stars no spell,  
Which the unwasting soul might hot compel.

## Republican Platform

### Reaffirms Traditional Policies and Declares for Membership in World Court.

The platform reaffirms the traditional party policies, condemns misconduct in office regardless of party, declares for membership in the world court as recommended by President Coolidge, suggests that farm prices should be brought to a parity with those of the products farmers buy, and does not mention the bonus or Japanese exclusion.

The important planks summarized are as follows:

Declares for strict economy in administration of government and lauds republican administration in reducing taxation and public debt.

Pledges progressive reduction of taxes and endorses plan of President Coolidge to call a national conference to devise methods of lightening tax burden.

Favors comprehensive reorganization of executive departments and bureaus and enforcement of merit system in civil service.

Refuses to consider cancellation of foreign debts and stands for settlement with all debtor countries on basis similar to that made with Great Britain.

Reaffirms belief in protective tariff and in the elastic provision adopted in tariff act of 1922.

Stands for agreement among nations to prevent war and preserve peace and endorses permanent court of international justice and adherence to this tribunal as recommended by President Coolidge.

Advocates calling of a conference on the limitation of land forces, the use of submarines and poison gas as proposed by President Coolidge.

Lauds friendly adjustment of differences with Mexico.

Recognizes adverse agricultural conditions have brought about distress and pledges party to take whatever steps necessary to bring back balanced conditions between agriculture, industry and labor and reorganization of market system on sounder and more economical lines.

Pledges continuation of policy of cooperation with the states in highway building.

Commends congress for adoption of constitutional amendment authorizing legislation on child labor and urges prompt consideration by state legislatures.

Pledges continuance of successful efforts of republican administration to eliminate seven-day, 12-hour week in industry.

Favors a careful and scientific re-adjustment of railroad rates with a view to encouragement of agriculture and basic industries without impairing railroad service.

Stands against all attempts to put the government into business and opposes nationalization or government ownership of public utilities.

Favors permanent merchant marine, built by Americans, owned by Americans and manned by Americans.

Urges congress to enact at earliest possible date a federal anti-lynching law.

Development of natural resources and improvement of rivers and harbors and waterways favored.

Promises continual and increasing solicitude for all those suffering disability as a result of service in time of war.

Believes in time of war nation should not only draft its citizens but also every resource which may contribute to success.

Endorses protection against unrestricted immigration.

Declares time for granting independence of Philippines has not yet arrived.

Endorses policy of present administration with reference to Alaska and favors a continuance of the development of the territory.

Continuation of reclamation of arid and semi-arid lands pledged.

Opposes further weakening of army and promises to round out navy to full strength allowed under treaty.

Reaffirms devotion to orderly government and urges respect for law and order.

Demands the speedy, fearless and impartial prosecution of all wrongdoers without regard to political affiliation or position, but declares no greater wrong can be committed against the people than the attempt to destroy their trust in the great body of their public servants.

## Mary Succeeds on Main Street

By LAURA MILLER

### THE SEEDS OF SUCCESS

If you aren't thrilled and spurred by this letter from Clarice Elliott, Hoquiam (no, I don't know how to pronounce it, either), Wash., I'm disappointed in you.

"Four years ago my husband and youngest boy were suddenly taken from me by influenza, leaving me to recover from the shock, and get back my own strength after that dread disease; and bring up another little son of six in the way his father would wish. With no training other than a fair education, of course the first idea was that I should prepare myself for office work. Just at this time an elderly lady, the representative of an insurance company in Aberdeen, was looking for some one to take an agency here. Through a mutual friend she heard of me.

"Now about the only thing I knew about life insurance was that I had collected Mr. Elliott's. As far as companies were concerned, they were all alike. It was just my good fortune to fall into the hands of the best company in the world. No one but the Lord himself and my mother will ever know the struggle I had to make myself stick to it. There is nothing in the world harder than to try to be a matter-of-fact business woman in a man's office, when you can just see him feeling sorry for you.

"And I had no training whatsoever. I was given a rate book and a kit of literature and told to go after it. I didn't know one kind of policy from another. I studied when I couldn't make myself go out and face people. If you were to mention me as one of the successful writers of insurance I should only be ridiculous. I think, however, I am counted a success in my own community. I know that success is in the fact that I conquered myself, my own fears, and made myself do things."

We've been telling our readers, from week to week, about Marys who have succeeded on Main Street. Not all the successful women, by a great number, have faced the heartless grind and crush of great cities. We have Marys here at home. The advertising columns of the Enterprise tell you of some of them. Among business enterprises conducted by the fair sex and represented in this week's paper are the Halsey drugstore and at the county metropolis the Blue Bird restaurant, Hall's Floral and Music Shop, Albany Floral Company, Marinello Parlors and Marguerite Shoppe. Women are partners or trusted workers in many other businesses represented in our columns.

It is the most natural thing in the world for Coolidge and Dawes to be partners in a campaign. The families have trained together for a century and a half. About 150 years ago Dawes & Coolidge, ancestors of the nominee, kept a grocery store at Worcester, Mass. A record is also dug up of the marriage, Jan. 5, 1772, of Lydia Dawes, born Feb. 10, 1749, to John Coolidge.

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The market where you always get the best in meats.  
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