

The New York Animal Show

A long-Drawn-Out Rip-Roaring Entertainment

New York.—John W. Davis of West Virginia, former ambassador to Great Britain under the Wilson administration, was nominated for the presidency by the Democratic national convention after a deadlock which lasted for 103 ballots. As his running mate, the convention named Charles W. Bryan, governor of Nebraska.

Entering the race as a candidate distinctly of the "dark horse" variety, Davis received only 31 votes on the first ballot, made up of the 16 votes of his native state of West Virginia and scattering votes from other delegations. As the balloting proceeded he picked up a few votes here and there and on the 23d ballot he received 129 votes, giving him third place in the race.

Then for many ballots his vote fluctuated and gradually dropped slowly, due to the opposition of William Jennings Bryan, and the fierce tug-of-war between the McAdoo and Smith forces, until he had only 39 votes on the 58th ballot. That was his lowest point



JOHN W. DAVIS

between the opening and the end, for on the 59th ballot his vote began to grow, despite the efforts to put Senator Ralston of Indiana actively into the race and on the 93d ballot Davis had 68 votes.

At that point Ralston reached his highest total, 196 votes, and his sudden withdrawal proved a windfall for the Davis boom.

Davis jumped into the lead on the first ballot taken following the retirement of Smith and McAdoo, the West Virginian polling more than 300 votes on the initial ballot—the 101st of the convention—and was followed in second place by Senator Underwood, who inherited some of the Smith support.

New York through Underwood all but a few of her block of 90 votes on the first ballot.

McAdoo and Smith Withdraw. The McAdoo states went heavily to Davis, a few for E. T. Meredith of Iowa and a few to Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana.

William G. McAdoo early Wednesday released his delegates as the democratic national convention went into its 100th ballot.

Earlier in the session Governor Smith had informed the convention through Franklin D. Roosevelt that as soon as Mr. McAdoo signified his withdrawal from the contest he would do so also.

Mr. McAdoo signified his action in a letter to Chairman Walsh of the convention.

When McAdoo's letter was read to the convention he stood almost exactly even with Governor Smith after two weeks of balloting. Mr. McAdoo had 353.5 votes and Smith had 353.

Beginning with the balloting Wednesday, the movement toward Davis gathered a momentum which could not be retarded and gradually but surely through the succeeding ballots the votes flopped over into the John W. Davis column as state after state either increased its state offering to him or turned over its whole quota.

Bryan's opposition to Davis was carried away in the rain of Davis votes which swept over the convention.

The attempt of the McAdoo forces to make E. T. Meredith, of Iowa, their heir to the McAdoo strength commanded a following which made only a bad third, and when the Davis flood was rising so that all other candidates were being swept before it, Iowa, Meredith's home state, withdrew him from the contest and voted for Davis.

With the break-up of the McAdoo and Smith forces, as the balloting went on Davis gradually increased his vote and the 102d ballot saw his total swell to 415 votes. As the clerks began to call the roll for the 103d and last time larger and larger blocks of delegates swept into the Davis column until his total reached the two-thirds necessary to nominate.

When the count had gone far past two-thirds the convention floor was

in a tumult as the weary delegates realized that their long task was done at last. When the furor was at its height Thomas Taggart of Indiana mounted a chair and moved the nomination of Davis by acclamation. It was adopted with a roar and the longest deadlock that ever existed in any major political convention came to its official end as Chairman Walsh shouted into the din before him:

"The chair declares the Honorable John W. Davis the nominee of this convention."

After nominating Davis for the presidency, the convention would have nominated Senator Thomas J. Walsh of Montana for vice-president by acclamation had he permitted it to do so.

Walsh Refuses Nomination. Chairman Walsh had the nomination in his hands at the close of the afternoon session of the convention Wednesday when practically every delegate on the floor was on his feet demanding his nomination by acclamation before the convention recessed for the night session. But he even ruled out of order the delegate who proposed it, declaring that the convention should have time for reflection and deliberation. Further than that Senator Walsh actually adjourned the session when by a heavy majority of votes it was rejecting a motion to adjourn so that it might remain and proceed to his nomination.

The nomination of the Nebraska governor, who is a brother of William Jennings Bryan, took only one ballot.

Governor Bryan was chosen for second place on the ticket after his friends had placed before Mr. Davis and other leaders an argument for selection of a western man of proven executive capacity, familiar with agriculture and in sympathy with the liberal sentiment of the country. Davis was unwilling to accept any of the nine candidates who had been nominated formally.

While the convention experienced many exciting moments, particularly when McAdoo and Smith were placed in nomination, the wildest and most thrilling scenes occurred when the platform was presented and the battle over the plan plank got under way.

The platform committee labored many weary hours in an effort to reconcile the conflicting elements, but the division was sharp and irreconcilable and agreement on the plank was impossible. By a vote of 34 to 16 the committee reported out a plank calling for religious freedom but not mentioning the plan.

Owen Presents Committee Report. Senator Owen of Oklahoma was selected by the committee to present the majority report which does not name the plan. Governor Pattangall of Maine presented the minority report, which specifically named the plan.

Bainbridge Colby, former secretary of state, was the principal speaker for the minority report. The convention held a two-hour old-time debate, ending in a speech by William Jennings Bryan.

Tired and keyed to a high nervous pitch by the events which had led up to the vote, the delegates and convention officials quarreled repeatedly. Much confusion accompanied

the taking of the vote from the start and when it was perceived, as the end of the roll call was neared, that the result might hinge on a few votes, the result from state after state was challenged.

By a vote of 545-15 against and 541-35 for the minority plank, a difference of 4-30, the plank to name the plan lost amid some of the most hectic scenes ever staged at a national convention of a great party.

Before reaching the plan issue the convention experienced a bitter floor fight over the league of nations plank, resulting in the adoption of the plank drawn by the majority of the platform committee, reaffirming in general terms the party's faith in the league and the world court.

Defeated in the platform committee, which he urged to favor a Wilsonian plank on the league, Newton D. Baker, for secretary of war, made one of the most emotional appeals

ever heard in a national convention for the adoption of an out-and-out Wilson plank for the league of nations.

By a vote of 742 1/2 to 253 1/2 the convention favored the platform committee plank.

Some farmers think they can grow good poultry with little or no feed. We must not only have feed, but it must be the right kind, mixed in the right proportion and balanced for the growing stock. A mash should be kept before the young stock at all times. This mash may be purchased in commercial form or it may be mixed at home. We recommend the mixing of home-grown feeds because we find that it is more economical. The following mixture will make a good growing mash: 40 pounds corn meal, 20 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds wheat middling, 10 pounds finely ground oats, 20 pounds meat scrap.

The scratch grain, says Mr. Hall, should be fed in the litter in the house or in tall grass, and the young stock forced to work for it. The scratch grain should be crushed rather fine and should consist of the following: 200 pounds wheat, 100 pounds cracked corn, 100 pounds hulled oats.

Feeding Scratch Grain. The scratch grain should be fed every morning and at night. The stock should clean up the scratch feed in 15 or 20 minutes. The question is often asked, "Is it necessary to feed mash in addition to buttermilk while the growing stock is on the grain?" The answer is, "Yes, feed all of the mash that the growing stock will eat. The more growth you get the better."

Soy bean hay and corn, or soy bean hay with corn and oats, are good rations for work horses and mules. Illinois experiment station finds. Soy bean straw is a good winter roughage for idle horses and mules. A small amount of beans fed in the spring helps to make a glossy coat on horses.

Balanced Ration Very Important

Phase of Poultry Production That Is Often Overlooked During Summer.

Feed for the growing stock is an important factor in raising chickens, and a phase of poultry production that does not receive the attention that it should from the average poultryman, says D. H. Hall, extension poultry specialist at Clemson college.

Green food is an essential element for proper growth and development of growing stock. During the summer months, says Mr. Hall, and particularly when the young stock have free range, the green food problem will be automatically solved. The green food should be tender and plentiful on free range. It is a good idea, when possible, to run a mowing machine over the range and cut the grass that has become tough, for it is the tender green food that we want for the growing stock.

Must Have Right Feed. Some farmers think they can grow good poultry with little or no feed. We must not only have feed, but it must be the right kind, mixed in the right proportion and balanced for the growing stock. A mash should be kept before the young stock at all times. This mash may be purchased in commercial form or it may be mixed at home. We recommend the mixing of home-grown feeds because we find that it is more economical. The following mixture will make a good growing mash: 40 pounds corn meal, 20 pounds wheat bran, 10 pounds wheat middling, 10 pounds finely ground oats, 20 pounds meat scrap.

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Soy Bean Hay and Corn Good Feeds for Horses. Soy bean hay and corn, or soy bean hay with corn and oats, are good rations for work horses and mules. Illinois experiment station finds. Soy bean straw is a good winter roughage for idle horses and mules. A small amount of beans fed in the spring helps to make a glossy coat on horses.

Soy bean hay has been found to be an excellent roughage for fattening mules. Mules fed on this hay finished with exceptionally smooth coats of hair. Fattening mules also gained well on soy bean pasture.

The following varieties of soy beans were grown on the central Illinois farms that were visited: Midwest (Mongol), Ebony (Black Beauty), Peking (Sable), Illinois 13-19, Virginia, Wilson and the A. K. Most of these varieties were selected for hay or pasture rather than for seed. Other varieties might be better adapted to other localities.

No bad results have been reported to this station from the feeding of soy beans in any form to horses or mules.

Sudan Grass Is Popular for Temporary Pastures. Sudan grass is the most popular plant we have for a temporary, one-year pasture or hay crop. It is a warm weather plant and should not be seeded until the soil warms up well. Usually it can best be seeded a week or 10 days after corn planting time.

Sudan may be drilled or broadcast at the rate of about 20 to 25 pounds of seed an acre. It makes an excellent crop to seed in old feedyards, in the hoglot, or in waste corners. Hogs and cattle relish it as a pasture and where properly cured it makes good hay.

Sudan grass stands dry weather well and so is a good crop to supplement the native pastures as it will be green when other pastures are brown. Sudan grass is not a soil builder and will not improve the soil as will sweet clover and alfalfa. It makes a fairly quick growth and ordinarily is sure to make a stand. Its heavy growth and drought resistance make it a popular crop.

Plant liberally of Golden Bantam and Evergreen. You'll be needing them. They're always in demand.

Closing out six used Sewing Machines. Good condition. Bargains. White, Singer and other good makes. LANE'S JEWELRY STORE, Brownsville.

WANTED. A few Baby Chicks. ENTERPRISE OFFICE.

Fishing in the south fork of the Santiam above Foster for steelhead salmon is attracting many Albany and Linn county anglers to that stream.

Threshing of fall grain got under way at Albany last week with most of the threshing outfits taking the road.

Though some Oregonians do not buy Oregon-made woollens, Easterners do. About a year ago a Portland establishment that makes and sells clothing from Oregon wools sold, on a catalogue order, a suit of clothes to a man in New Jersey. The buyer liked the goods so well that, in the period since, he has bought \$700 worth of clothing from the same Portland establishment, covering suits for members of the family, and hired men. — Portland Journal.

Since 1903, when the pension system was put into effect by the Southern Pacific company, 2213 employees have been placed on the railroad's "honor roll." More than 1000 of the retired veterans still are living.

Long alfalfa, fed to hogs in racks, as a supplement to grain, produces heavier pork than cut alfalfa or alfalfa meal.

Halsey Happenings etc.

J. W. Miller was in Albany yesterday.

Mrs. Lois Hayes visited Albany yesterday.

Harold Muller was a Newport visitor Sunday.

Delos Wesley spent Monday at the county seat.

Clifford Carey and wife visited at the Armstrong home Sunday.

The price of milk in Albany has gone up to 12 cents a quart.

Mrs. Armstrong and Helen were Eugene visitors on Monday.

James McMahan shipped a carload of lambs to Portland yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Foote and Claron Gormley and wife spent Sunday at Waterloo.

Mrs. James Drinkard and Miss Alberta Kootz were passengers to Salem Tuesday.

Misses Anna and Sophia Hienrich of Corvallis were among Newport visitors Sunday.

Lewis Skirvin came from Salem Sunday and drove with T. J. McVoor.

Dorothy Cornelius came from Albany yesterday for a visit at the Stutevant home.

Alvin Pierce, ex-service man from Marsfield, is working at the Skirvin warehouse.

B. M. Bond and D. H. Sturtevant and their families drove to Albany and Corvallis Sunday.

William McDowell, Frank Gansle and family and Mrs. Adda Ringo drove to Eugene Sunday.

Horace Armstrong and family and Joe Drinkard were among the visitors at Cascadia Sunday.

A. R. Woodill of Albany was here Tuesday in the interest of the Blake-McFall paper company of Portland.

Clifford Carey, formerly of Shedd but now of Astoria, was married July 5 to Miss Pearl Turk of Ilwaco.

Mrs. J. Rector and grandsons Charles and Willis went to Portland yesterday for a visit with Mrs. L. P. Wallace.

Ethel Bray, Leon Blankenship and Grace Kirk were among those receiving teachers' certificates.

Mrs. Mary Robnett returned yesterday from Eugene, where she had been visiting her daughter, Mrs. Stanley Stevenson, and family.

Miss Elma Briggs of Brownsville, Jesse Payne of Mitchell and Alta Bond of Woodburn took the train here for Crater lake yesterday.

Mrs. Lydia Erskine took the train for Eugene yesterday, after a few days' visit with her son, one and attend the campmeeting at Cottage Grove.

Elbert Isom and family, Mrs. D. I. Isom, Mr. and Mrs. A. Robnett and De Etta and Doris and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Meiser were Cascadia visitors Sunday.

O. W. Frum and family, Ray Frum and wife and son Carl, H. Hugh Cummings and wife and Robert Jones and wife of Corvallis spent the week end at Cascadia and report a fine time.

Attorney Eugene Stockwell, brother of Mrs. Curtis Veatch, and family have been visiting at the Veatch home and were callers at Miss Beulah Miller's yesterday. They return to their home at Berkeley, Cal., today, Mrs. Veatch accompanying them for a visit.

Mary, Margaret, Betty and Harriet Robinson returned Sunday to their home in Portland after a ten-

day visit with their aunt, Mrs. T. L. Marks.

W. A. Carey was an Albany visitor Thursday.

Amos Ramsay was a Portland visitor Friday.

Mrs. Josie Smith and daughter Mary drove to Albany Monday.

Mrs. Mary Hayes and Miss Mary Smith were Albany callers Tuesday.

T. P. Patton called on Dr. Shelton, the Brownsville dentist, the first of the week.

Cecil Quimby left Tuesday morning for the ranch on Alsea to be gone a few days.

Mrs. Nancy E. Taylor of Corvallis was looking after property interests in Halsey last week.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Straley and daughter Merle and son Roy were Albany shoppers Saturday.

Charles Sterling, Brownsville hay and grain man, was looking after business in Halsey Monday.

Lewis Skirvin arrived Saturday evening and is a guest at the home of his uncle, T. J. Skirvin, and wife.

W. A. Allen went to Portland the first of the week to consult a specialist relative to his physical condition.

Miss Ethel Quimby and her cousin, Miss Annette Long from Oklahama, were passengers to Salem on Tuesday.

B. E. Cogswell returned to his home in Portland Monday after spending a few days at his ranch near town.

Mrs. John Raglin returned to her home at Salem Monday after a visit with her father, John Fields, of Crawfordville.

Perry Bressler and son Clyde of Fox Valley drove over Sunday to spend the day with the former's brother, John Bressler, and family.

Mrs. J. T. McNeil drove to Cottage Grove, Saturday, with her daughter, Mrs. Warren Perry, to visit there for several weeks.

W. P. Wahl and family and Mr. and Mrs. Seth Mills left Tuesday for Alsea for a few days' vacation.

Mrs. Armstrong and Helen drove to Albany Tuesday.

Mrs. Geneva Carter Humphreys was a caller at the N. T. Sneed home Sunday. She formerly lived at Halsey. From here she went to Brownsville for a visit.

Guests at the A. H. Quimby home this week were F. M. Stanley and son Roy from Kansas City, Kan., and Miss Annette Long of Oklahama. They are touring the west.

There will be the regular services at the Methodist church next Sunday. The congregation has voted the pastor two weeks vacation, so he will be absent July 27 and Aug. 3.

T. J. Medley of Douglas county drove to Halsey Tuesday to get some lambs which he had purchased from Charley Gibson. Mr. Medley is an uncle of Mrs. Horace Armstrong.

Truman Robnett and Wayne Robnett are working on the new Florence highway out of Junction City.

Neil Newland of Brownsville went to Newport Tuesday to start his school.

Rev. F. W. Nugen of the Methodist church south at Peoria got thrown into the water while rolling logs here Tuesday morning and drowned. He was 22 years old and left a wife and a child about 18 months old.

Mrs. G. W. Mornhinweg and Mrs. Hazel Wallace and the latter's children, June and Maxine, took the early morning train Sunday and spent the day at Newport. They reached there about 8:30 and report a very enjoyable day.

While at Newport Sunday Mrs. G. W. Mornhinweg and Mrs. Wallace called on Mrs. Clara Scott, who was formerly Miss Clara Hartzog and taught school here. Her mother resides with her and is almost helpless from a stroke of paralysis.

Next Monday will be buddle day for her near east relief. Leave any usable warm garments at Kootz store. Sweaters, coats, suits, shirts, dresses, etc., as well as gingham, calico, and underwear. The need for them is pressing. You may prevent suffering or save a life. "Inasmuch as ye have done it unto these ye have done it unto me."

W. H. Beene and wife and son, accompanied by W. A. Allen and sister, Mrs. Ara Miller, drove to Oregon City Sunday. Mrs. Miller will visit her brother, B. F. Allen, before returning to her home in Yakima, Wash., and W. A. Allen will continue his trip to Carson, Wash.

(Continued on page 6)



CHARLES W. BRYAN