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GOV. COX IS NAMED BY THE DEMOCRATS

Franklin D. Roosevelt is Given
Second Place On
Ticket.

San Francisco.—James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, was nominated for president of the United States in the democratic national convention at 1:40 o'clock Tuesday morning. The convention then adjourned until noon Tuesday, to canvass the question of second place to complete the ticket. When the convention convened again at noon Tuesday it was decided to give second place on the ticket to the East, Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, assistant secretary of the navy. The nomination of Cox came at the conclusion of a 44-ballot struggle in which he had steadily beaten down the forces of William G. McAdoo, ex-secretary of the treasury, and President Wilson's son-in-law. When the balloting on the 44th vote had reached a point where Cox had 702 votes and was rapidly approaching the necessary two-thirds of 729, Sam



JAMES M. COX
Who Received the Democratic Nomination for President.

B. Amidon of Kansas, manager of the McAdoo forces and vice-chairman of the democratic national committee, took the platform and moved that the nomination of Governor Cox be made unanimous.

Nomination Made Unanimous.
Immediately there was a roar from the tired and worn delegates which lasted for a full four minutes before Chairman Robinson could put the question on Amidon's motion to suspend the rules and nominate Cox by acclamation.

At 1:43 o'clock Tuesday morning the motion was formally voted over with a rolling chorus of ayes and a crashing of the brass bands.

State standards which had surged back and forth in the desperate battles of the deadlock race to the front of the hall and to a place before the platform.

The Cox band wagon movement really started late Monday afternoon before the recess for dinner. During the interval both sides of the fight made desperate appeals to Tammany. Throughout the night New York's vote stood the same, 20 for McAdoo and 70 for Cox. On the third ballot of the evening session the slide to Cox started and before the leaders of the opposition could realize it the votes were flopping over in twos and threes and fours in a fashion which sent him over the majority mark and put him at a new level.

Georgia Goes to Cox.
After that the going was easy. Georgia went into the Cox column with her 28, the withdrawal of Attorney General Palmer had released not only the Pennsylvania delegation, but other delegates who wanted to slide to the Cox column. The accessions of two, three and four soon grew into blocks, and when the 44th ballot was well on its way the votes were tumbling into the Cox column so fast that his nomination seemed an assured fact.

After 23 fruitless ballots, the convention gave up hopes of selecting a presidential nominee within the first week of its session and adjourned on Saturday night until 10 o'clock Monday morning.

When the convention stopped Cox was leading with 430. McAdoo came next with 3724. Palmer was down to 1664. The final ballots of the night were full of McAdoo movement, but it failed to make much headway. The convention perfected its organization by accepting Senator Joseph T. Robinson of Arkansas as its permanent chairman.

The fourteen candidates placed in

nomination were Senator Owen of Oklahoma, Attorney General Palmer, Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, Homer Cummings, chairman of the democratic national committee; William G. McAdoo, Governor Smith of New York, Governor Edwards of New Jersey, Secretary Meredith, Governor Cox of Ohio, James W. Gerard, ex-ambassador to Germany; Senator Simmons of North Carolina, John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain; Senator Carter Glass of Virginia, and Francis Burton Harrison, governor general of the Philippines.

No Speech for McAdoo.
Dr. Burris Jenkins of Kansas City, who placed the ex-secretary of the treasury in nomination, made one of the shortest speeches on record when he merely announced that he placed Mr. McAdoo in nomination, fully assured that if "drifted for the service of the nation" he would not refuse the nomination.

Perhaps the most exciting scenes of the convention occurred when Senator Glass, chairman of the resolutions committee, presented the platform and the battle of the wets and dries got under way. After the platform had been read without making mention of a prohibition plank, W. J. Bryan was recognized to offer a bone-dry plank, as a minority report.

W. Bourke Cochran of New York offered a plank permitting for home consumption the manufacture of cider, light wines and beer.

E. L. Doherty of California presented a minority report on the Irish question, proposing a plank providing for the recognition of the Irish republic.

Bryan Lambasts Liquor.

Bryan, showing the oldtime fire of his oratory, lambasted the liquor interests in his regular fashion.

Beginning with an argument in support of the eighteenth amendment, Mr. Bryan soon got the convention to cheering.

Every democratic state, he said, had ratified the amendment and every one recognized that the "liquor traffic is dead, never to be resurrected."

As he worked into his speech the Nebraska mixer many Biblical references with his rounded rhetorical periods. His full voice filled the hall, and he got the galleries and some of the delegates going into longer and longer bursts of applause as he went on.

Minnesota Woman Speaks.

Mrs. Peter Olesen of Minnesota was called by Mr. Bryan in support of his program. She said she spoke in the name of the motherhood of America in supporting the dry declaration.

In a dramatic emotional appeal which got the convention to its feet, Mrs. Olesen asked that God should help her in the fight she was making for it was for the sake of her child that she was fighting.

"Let it never be said," she cried, "that the Democratic party thinks more of its appetites than of the children of the land. God speed the right."



FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
Who Received the Democratic Nomination for Vice-President.

Mr. Cochran, arising to reply, said it is a peculiar thing in history that most of what has been conceived by people who were good, by their daily lives.

"I am opposed to the word prohibition. I abhor it. It is the word you will find chalked up in all the penitentiaries. If it is necessary to have prohibition and to force the people to do what they do not want to do, then I say they are not fit for self government and are ready for submission to a monarchy."

All Amendments Fail.

Secretary Colby and Senator Glass defended the platform as framed by the resolutions committee.

In quick and successive votes the convention voted down by heavy majorities all attempts to amend the report of the platform committee and threw out all substitute proposals, including the bone dry plank by William J. Bryan and the wet plank offered by W. Bourke Cochran.

The administration's league of nations plank as reported by the committee was sustained against all attacks. The administration supporters were in control by heavy majorities all along the line.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATS

League of Nations Indorsed
and Republican Senate
is Condemned.

The platform is silent on prohibition enforcement. Foremost among the planks is an indorsement of the league of nations and condemnation of the republican senate for having interposed "partisan envy and personal hatred" in the way of world peace.

The important planks summarized are as follows:

Sends greetings to the president, and with patriotic pride the great achievements for our country and the world wrought by a democratic administration under his leadership, and declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice. Favors the league of nations as the surest, if not the only practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world. Favors the president's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty and commends the democrats in congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the nation. Advocates the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but does not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the League associates.

Praises the administration's conduct of the war, commends the patriotic efforts of American citizens to aid the government and praises the military and naval forces with mention of General Pershing by name.

Extols the federal reserve system and the financing of the war.

Denies republican claims of economy, declaring that so money was saved except at the expense of the efficiency of government bureaus.

Demands prompt action by the next congress for a complete survey of existing taxes and their modification and simplification.

Blames diminished production for high prices and declares the republicans are responsible in that they delayed peace and failed to provide the president with necessary legislation.

Pledges the party to a policy of strict economy in government expenditures and to the enactment and enforcement of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

Reaffirms the traditional policy of the democratic party in favor of a tariff for revenue only and confirms the policy of basing tariff revision upon the intelligent research of a non-partisan commission.

Defends President Wilson's veto of the budget bill, and advocates a budget system that will function in accord with the principles of the constitution.

Praises the democratic record in establishing farm loan banks and other farm legislation, and favors such legislation as will confirm to the primary producers of the nation the right of collective bargaining and the right of co-operative handling and marketing.

Declares resort to strikes and lockouts which endanger the health or lives of the people an unsatisfactory device for determining disputes, and pledges the party to contrive, if possible, and put into effective operation a fair and comprehensive method of composing differences of this nature.

Congratulates legislatures that have ratified the suffrage amendment, and urges democratic governors and legislatures of Tennessee, North Carolina and Florida to complete ratification in time for women to vote this fall.

Declares against child labor. Favors legislation for child welfare and maternity care. Advocates increases in teachers' salaries.

Advocates vocational education, better conditions for working women, and induces separate citizenship for married women.

Advocates generosity to disabled soldiers, and pledges the party to the enactment of soldiers' settlement and home and legislation.

Commends federal administration of railroads during the war, declaring it was efficient and economical, despite inadequate and worn equipment. Criticizes the recently enacted transportation act and says congress tempoized until so late a date that the president was forced to sign the bill or else throw the railroad situation into chaos.

Favors continuance of federal aid in road building.

Pledges the party to a policy which will promote the growth of our merchant marine under proper legislation.

Indorses the creation and work of the federal trade commission.

Favors the enactment of legislation for the supervision of live stock markets by the national government.

"Deplores the misfortunes of the Mexican people and upholds President Wilson's Mexican policy, declaring that as a consequence order is reappearing in Mexico. Advocates recognition of new Mexican government when it has proved its ability to maintain order.

Within the limitations of international comity and usage, repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the democratic party of the United States in the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

Commends the administration for Alaskan railroad construction and coal and oil development, and advocates modification of the coal law to facilitate development, and also extension of the farm loan act to Alaska.

Favors the granting of independence without unnecessary delay to the Philippine Islands.
Deplores the pre-convention expenditure of republican presidential candidates, and advocates regulation of such expenditures by federal law.
Reaffirms respect for the great principles of free speech and a free press but asserts as an indispensable proposition that they afford no toleration of enemy propaganda or the advocacy of the overthrow of the government of the state or nation by force or violence.

DIVISION OF GERMAN REPARATIONS MADE

France Gets 52 Per Cent and
Other Allies Share the
Balance.

Brussels.—An agreement has virtually been reached by the allied premiers in conference here with regard to the division of German reparations on the basis of fifty-two per cent to Great Britain, ten per cent to Italy, eight per cent to Belgium and five per cent to Serbia. It was stated here.

The remaining three per cent will be divided among the other allies, including Roumania, Portugal and Japan.

This tentative settlement was declared to have been arrived at in a conference of the French, British, Italian and Belgian delegates.

The conference, which has received alarming news regarding the progress of the Russian Bolsheviks in their efforts against Poland, will consider the military situation of the new republic. It was learned here Saturday.

Marshal Foch, the allied commander in chief, and Field Marshal Wilson, head of the British general staff, have been consulted by the conferees on this subject.

RAIL WRECK FATAL

Eighteen Killed and 100 Injured When
Cars Crash.

Scranton, Pa.—In a collision between three cars on the Lackawanna and Wyoming valley railroad near South Pittston station 18 persons are reported killed and 100 injured. The accident occurred when lightning struck a telegraph pole along the line of the track and the pole fell over on the tracks in front of a car bound for Scranton.

A moment later a limited car crashed into the rear of the car that struck the pole, and a third car telescoped the second car.

Many of those killed and injured had attended the annual games of the Caldenian club of Scranton and Pittston at Valley View park.

Washington Alters Status of Counties.
Olympia, Wash.—Reclassification of counties in the state of Washington.

AT LEAST IT "GOT RESULTS"

Boston "Tea Party," However Inspired, Blazed New Pathway for
the World's Progress.

Boston's celebrated "tea party," which was held December 16, 1773, has within recent years been the subject of attack by iconoclasts. Not content with branding as a myth the story of George Washington and the cherry tree, and casting reflections on Paul Revere, the famous equestrian hero, the idol-smashers have sought to prove that the tea party was, in fact, a beer party. It was not the spirit of patriotism, but the spirits imbibed in John Duggan's tavern which animated the immortal 62, disguised as Indians, according to the assertion made by a member of the United States congress a few years ago. This assertion naturally aroused much indignation, and a great mass of evidence in rebuttal has been offered.

According to the defenders of the tea party, John Duggan, the saloon-keeper who is said to have supplied the beer which fired the patriotism of the drinkers thereof, was only seven years old at the time of the Boston occurrence, and, moreover, was still in Ireland. Mr. Duggan, who later sold liquor refreshments to the thirsty of Boston town, was born in 1780, and did not come to America until many years after the tea incident. Admitting these facts, the allegations of the iconoclasts, disproved in one important particular, fall flat, unless it can be shown that another John Duggan conducted the third party of Boston. Whether inspired by indignation or beer, however, the result of the "tea party" was the same.—Detroit News.

Lively Chatter Wasted.
A vampish looking young woman entered the hotel dining room and cast a casual glance around the room and finally made her way towards a table at which sat a middle-aged man. She sat down at the table as though she were acquainted with him and started a lively chatter. The man neither raised his eyes nor answered, but finished his dinner, laid down a bill, and left the table. The idle waiters had been working hard to keep straight faces during the proceeding and one approached her and said: "That gink's as blind as a bat and deaf as a door nail."

Control That is Important.
It is easy to forget a kindness and to remember a kick. Yet controlling our recollections is almost as important as controlling our temper.—Eliot.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Oats—No. 3 white feed, \$67 per ton.
Corn—Whole, \$82@83; cracked, \$84@85.
Hay—Willamette valley timothy, \$34 per ton; alfalfa, \$29@29.

Potatoes—Oregon, 8 1/2c per pound.
Gems, 9 1/2c f. o. b. station.
Butter Fat—58c.
Eggs—Ranch, 37c per dozen.
Poultry—Hens, 18@25c.

Cattle—Best steers, \$10.50@11; good to choice, \$9.50@10.50; medium to good, \$8.50@9.50.
Hogs—Prime, mixed, \$15.50@16; medium mixed, \$14.75@15.50; pigs, \$11.75@13.75.
Sheep—Lamb, \$10.50@11; yearling, \$7@8.

Seattle.
Hay—Eastern Washington timothy, \$47 per ton; alfalfa, \$46.
Potatoes—Yakima—Gems, \$210 per ton.
Butter Fat—57@59c.
Eggs—Ranch, 39@44c.
Hogs—Prime, \$15.75@16.75; medium to choice, \$14.50@15.75; pigs, \$12@13.