

SHERMAN COUNTY OBSERVER

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EDOUARD HERRIOT



Edouard Herriot, leader of the radicals, who succeeded M. Poincare as premier of France.

STATE BANKERS URGE INCOME TAX REPEAL

Seaside, Or.—Bankers of Oregon in convention here voiced in resolutions adopted their disapproval of Oregon's state income tax and their desire for modification of the direct primary system.

The resolution regarding the state income tax recommended the repeal of the existing law and opposed the enactment of any new state income tax measure until such time as the neighboring States of California and Washington have done so.

The Oregon direct primary law, said the resolution adopted on that subject, needed amendment in such a way as to make possible the drafting of men of the highest attributes of character and ability for election to public office.

Claude D. Rorer, president of the Bank of Commerce of Eugene, was elected president of the association.

EXPORTS SHOW INCREASE

May Report Reveals Gain in Merchandise Movement.

Washington, D. C.—Merchandise exports from the United States for May were valued at \$336,000,000, against \$316,359,470 for the corresponding month last year. Imports totaled \$305,000,000, against \$372,544,578.

Exports for the 11 months ending May, 1924, were valued at \$4,005,769,828, against \$3,636,776,420 for the corresponding period of 1923. Imports for the 11 months were \$3,282,206,631, against \$4,460,725,166.

Exports for May exceeded imports by \$31,000,000, while imports exceeded for May, 1923, by \$56,185,108.

President Orders Wage Revision. Washington, D. C.—President Coolidge has ordered the revision in the salaries of 480,000 government employees in field service to go into effect on July 1, despite failure of the bill carrying funds for the purpose to become law.

Magnus Johnson is Named Again. St. Paul, Minn.—Magnus Johnson, Minnesota's "dirt farmer" senator, was renominated on the farmer-labor ticket by an overwhelming plurality in the state-wide primary.

THE MARKETS

Portland.
Wheat — Hard white, \$1.22; soft white, western white, \$1.15; hard winter, \$1.12; northern spring, western red, \$1.11.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$15@15.50 ton; valley timothy, \$18@19; eastern Oregon timothy, \$20@21.
Butterfat—36c.
Eggs—Ranch, 23@27c.
Cheese—Prices f. o. b. Tillamook: Triplets, 28c; loaf, 29c per lb.
Cattle — Beef steers, good grade, \$8.00@9.25.
Hogs—Medium to good, \$7.50@8.00.
Sheep—Spring, medium to choice, \$9.50@11.00.

Seattle.
Wheat—Hard white, \$1.19; soft and western white, \$1.14; hard red winter, \$1.10; soft red winter, western red, \$1.09; northern spring, \$1.11; Big Bend bluestem, \$1.22.
Hay—Alfalfa, \$23; D. C. \$27; timothy, \$26; D. C. \$28; mixed hay, \$23.
Eggs—Ranch, 21@27c.
Butterfat—35@40c.
Cattle—Choice steers, \$7.75@8.25.
Hogs—Prime light, \$8.00@8.40.
Cheese — Washington cream brick, 23@24c; Washington triplets, 21c; Washington Young America, 22c.

Spokane.
Hogs—Prime mixed, \$8.00@8.10.
Cattle—Prime steers, \$7.50@8.00.
Sheep—Prime lambs, \$10@11.00.

MAIL TRAIN BANDITS HAVE BEEN ARRESTED

\$3,000,000 Holdup Believed Solved With Arrest of Wounded Man.

Chicago. — J. H. Wayne, wounded man held under police guard at the county hospital following his arrest in company with two other men and a woman was identified by members of the crew of the Milwaukee & St. Paul mail train as a member of the bandit crew which Thursday night of last week held up and looted the train.

The robbery was one of the biggest and most daring holdups in railroad history.

The train, en route from Chicago to St. Paul, was stopped at Rundout, Ill., thirty-two miles north of Chicago. In fifty-five minutes the bandits gathered between forty-two and forty-five pouches of registered mail and sped away in the darkness.

Only one man was shot. He was a member of the robber gang, mistaken by one of his fellows for a member of the train crew. The train carried more than seventy mail clerks and guards, who were nearly overcome by fumes when the robbers forced their way into the cars by breaking the coach windows and throwing bombs filled with chlorine gas.

A. E. Germer, chief postal inspector, announced he had definite information that the amount of the loot would total \$3,000,000. Of this amount Germer said, \$100,000 was in cash and much of the balance was in negotiable securities.

WARSHIP EXPLOSION KILLS 48 SAILORS

San Pedro, Cal.—Lack of sufficient air pressure to clean out the great 14-inch gun barrels of turret No. 2 of the battleship Mississippi was the first evidential clue offered to the board of inquiry investigating the cause of disaster which cost 48 lives.

So low was the air pressure in the apparatus that blows out the rifle barrels and closes the breeches that the latter had to be shoved home by hand after the second salvo, according to the testimony of Francis Majeski, plugman, whose duty it was to close the breech. He was one of the three sailors who escaped uninjured from the turret that became the tomb of his mates.

The 48 bluejackets killed in the big gun turret explosion on board the U. S. S. Mississippi met their death by gas asphyxiation. This was declared by navy officers aiding in the investigation of the tragedy.

DAKOTA STORM FATAL

Gale Kills Twelve and Does Property Damage of More than \$1,000,000. Sioux Falls, S. D. — Sections of South Dakota were swept by tornadoes and wild, hail and rain storms Saturday night, with a death toll of at least twelve killed, scores injured and property damage estimated at more than \$1,000,000.

Advices received here by officials of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway told of a family of eight being killed at Bijou Hills, Brule county. Two others met death at Whittake, in Aurora county; another at Pierre and one at Blunt.

Rate Hearing Begun at Walla Walla. Walla Walla, Wash.—The hearing before Examiner F. M. Weaver of the interstate commerce commission in the Columbia basin rate case opened with one of the most formidable batteries of legal talent and rate experts ever assembled in this city. The case is one in which the Walla Walla farmers' union and the Walla Walla county farm bureau are praying for a readjustment of the differential in freight rates as they now exist between points south of the Snake river and Portland on one hand and Seattle, Tacoma and other Puget Sound points on the other.

America Answers Japanese Protest. Washington, D. C.—The reply of the Washington government to the protest made by Japan against the Japanese exclusion section of the new immigration law was sent on its way to Tokyo Monday by Ambassador Hant-hara, who had received it during the day from Secretary Hughes. The text was withheld from publication until such time as a simultaneous announcement can be made in Tokyo and Washington.

Dairy Cows Fall to Increase. Chicago.—Dairy cow population has not kept pace with human population in the United States, according to reports of an agricultural foundation investigation which says that less than a million cows have been added to American herds in the past five years. The report says there are only 221 cows per thousand persons, a decrease of 48 per thousand since 1890.

COOLIDGE HEADS THE REPUBLICAN TICKET

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 silently 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 plank 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 plank, merely reminding the convention that the platform 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 compromise, 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 President Coolidge of his nomination and to appoint Theodore E. Burton chairman of the committee to notify General Dawes of his nomination.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT



Franklin D. Roosevelt, who is manager of the pre-convention campaign of Gov. Al Smith for the democratic presidential nomination.

DEMOCRATS GATHER FOR BIG CONVENTION

New York.—Signs of the near approach of the national democratic convention began to multiply here as national organization officials, sub-committee chairmen, boom leaders, delegates and just plain democrats began drifting in to size up the pre-convention situation.

William G. McDoo arrived from California Wednesday to take personal charge of his campaign.

Governor Smith is already on the field of action as his own campaign director.

The indications are that the first big political battle next week would be over the question of whether two-thirds or majority rule should prevail.

McDoo leaders made no secret of their intention to attempt to enforce adoption of the majority rule. They declared that if they could muster enough votes to impose their will on this question, they would have enough delegates to nominate McDoo for the presidency on the first ballot or soon thereafter.

Governor Smith and his campaign managers are known to be opposed to majority rule and are optimistic of their chances of defeating any attempt of the McDoo men to inaugurate it.

BRIEF GENERAL NEWS

A terrific wind storm swept Davenport, Ia., tore roofs from houses and uprooted trees.

Mrs. John D. Sherman, of Colorado was elected as president of the General Federation of Women's clubs at the seventeenth biennial convention in Los Angeles.

Viscount Kijuro Ishii, who negotiated the Lansing-Ishii agreement between Japan and the United States, is reported will succeed Masano Hanihara as ambassador to Washington.

The word "hell" in the second article of the Apostles' creed was dropped and the word "hades" substituted in its stead, by the Lutheran Augustana synod, meeting at De Kalb, Ill., in its 65th annual convention.

In apparent good health, the Rev. Billy Sunday, who not long ago was forced to cancel a series of meetings in Memphis and hasten to the Mayo hospital at Rochester, Minn., began his summer-time recuperation on his ranch near Hood River.

State College Cow Has World Record. Olympia, Wash.—Eloise Ayscaworth of Greenback, a registered Holstein from the Western State hospital at Fort Steilacoom, Wash., was the highest producer in butterfat of any cow in the United States for May, according to a report given out by Hoar's Dairyman. The 10 year old cow produced 107 1/2 pounds of butterfat in May. The nearest competitor was a registered Holstein in the herd of W. T. Noble at Columbia, Or., with 97.3 pounds of butterfat.

Sale of Oil by State Fought. Sioux Falls, S. D.—An injunction to prevent the retail sale of gasoline by Governor McMaster and the highway commission of South Dakota is asked in an action filed in federal court here by the Independent Home Oil company. Judge Elliott signed an order compelling the defendants to show cause why an injunction should not be granted and made it returnable June 24 here.

Ban Lifted on California Products. Salem, Or.—Governor Pierce has approved recommendations of the state livestock sanitary board and lifted the ban on all California fruits, vegetables and apiary products, in addition to citrus fruits that were admitted several weeks ago.

PLATFORM ADOPTED BY REPUBLICANS

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 readjustment 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.

Emphasizes responsibility of party to people and urges the people to elect a republican president and vice-president, to elect to the senate and the house of representatives men and women who believe in the republican principles, acknowledge party responsibility and who can be relied on to keep faith with the people by carrying out the program which the republican party presents and pledges itself to fulfill.