

DEMOCRATS NOMINATE COX

JAMES M. COX, GOVERNOR OF OHIO, WINS OUT IN DEAD-LOCK AT FRISCO.

CHOICE ON 44TH BALLOT

PALMER RELEASED DELEGATES ON 39TH BALLOT AMID LOUD CHEERS.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Auditorium, San Francisco, July 8.—James M. Cox, governor of Ohio, was nominated for president of the United States in the Democratic convention at 1:40 o'clock this morning. The nomination came at the conclusion of a forty-four ballot struggle in which he had steadily beaten down the forces of William G. McAdoo, former secretary of the treasury and President Wilson's son-in-law.

When the balloting on the forty-fourth vote had gotten to a point where Cox had 702 votes and was rapidly approaching the necessary two-thirds of 729, Sam B. Amidon of Kansas, manager of the McAdoo forces and vice chairman of the Democratic national convention, took the platform and moved that the nomination of Governor Cox be made unanimous. Immediately there was a roar from the stand 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 1:48 o'clock this morning the motion was formally voted over with a rolling chorus of ayes and a smashing of the brass bands.

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

The vote on the forty-third ballot, which started the Cox landslide, was: McAdoo, 412; Cox, 568; Davis, 57 1/2; Palmer, 7; Cummings, 2; Owen, 24; Clark, 2; Colby, 1; Glass 5 1/2.

Cox's gain was 27 1/2, or 158 short of the necessary two-thirds. McAdoo lost 15; Davis gained 8.

The vote on the forty-first ballot was: McAdoo, 460; Cox, 497 1/2; Palmer, 12; Davis, 55 1/2; Cummings, 2; Owen, 26; Glass, 24; Clark, 2; Colby, 1.

The changes of the forty-first ballot were: McAdoo lost 7; Cox gained 7 1/2; Davis lost 20 1/2; Palmer was reduced to 12.

The results on the forty-second ballot show: McAdoo, 427; Cox, 540 1/2; Palmer, 8; Davis, 49 1/2.

Cox forces soon after midnight, jubilant with a new high level in the balloting and predicting further accessions, defeated a motion to adjourn the convention which had the support of the McAdoo forces. The Cox people wanted to press their advantages, the McAdoo people wanted to adjourn. A roll call was forced and the convention proceeded to its forty-second ballot, apparently well on its way toward the forty-sixth ballot record set by the Baltimore convention which nominated Woodrow Wilson. The vote unofficial against the adjournment was 687 to 407.

An eleventh-hour release of Attorney General Palmer's delegates left the Democratic national convention with a fight between McAdoo and Cox on its hands and both of them claiming the other could not possibly get enough out of the Palmer wreck to attain a nomination. Cox's vote of 468 1/2 on the thirty-ninth ballot was exactly his previous high water mark as it appeared on the fifteenth ballot. Attention of Senator Harrison of the Cox forces was called to that fact by National Committeeman Guffey of Pennsylvania, who asked what the Cox forces were going to do about it. Harrison said they were going out for more.

The totals on the thirty-ninth ballot were: McAdoo, 440; Cox, 468 1/2; Palmer, 74; Davis, 71 1/2; Cummings, 2; Owen, 22; Clark, 2; Colby, 1.

The changes on the thirty-ninth ballot were: Cox gained 85, McAdoo gained 34 1/2, Davis gained 21 1/2 and Palmer retained 74 of his 211.

At the end of the second ballot after the recess, when the Palmer vote had touched 211 and it was apparent that it could be driven no higher, former Representative C. C. Carlin of Virginia, Mr. Palmer's manager, took the platform and announced the withdrawal of the attorney general from the race.

Delegates Cheer Attorney General.

Chairman Robinson, in presenting him, told the convention significantly that he was presenting a man who had an announcement to make which he was confident the convention would want to hear.

Expectation was in the air and the convention, which only a moment before had been in the height of disorder in a racy demonstration, quieted down like magic, until a pin might almost have been heard to drop in the great auditorium as Carlin took the speaker's place and said in substance:

"I am about to make an announcement of greatest importance to this convention, at the conclusion of which I shall move a recess for twenty minutes to give the convention opportunity

JAMES M. COX



The Successful Candidate for Nomination for President on the Democratic Ticket, Nominated at San Francisco.

to decide what course it shall take.

"A. Mitchell Palmer asks me to express his sincere thanks and appreciation to every delegate who had voted for his nomination, but is unwilling to delay the proceedings further, and authorized me to finally, positively and absolutely release every delegate pledged to him that the convention may proceed to nominate the next president of the United States."

There was a roar of "Hurrah for Palmer," as the lines broke and the convention went into a recess. The denouement, coming at the end of thirty-eight hard-fought and fruitless ballots, gave the same effect as does an over-inflated automobile tire when it bursts with a bang and then sizzles down.

The entire Palmer vote, added to McAdoo's total on the thirty-eighth ballot, would give 616 1/2. The Palmer vote added to the Cox total on the same ballot would give the Ohio governor 594 1/2.

Both leading candidates would fall short of the two-thirds, which is 729. The consensus of opinion seemed to be that Cox would gain Massachusetts, Michigan and Maine, while McAdoo would gain heavily in Georgia and that Pennsylvania would split between Davis, McAdoo and Cox.

Delegations voting solidly under the unit rule but at heart divided between McAdoo and other candidates, have developed ill-feeling, so much so that the caucuses which took place on the floor during the recess gave evidences of the feeling. There was shouting, waving of arms and some shaking of fists and a great deal of hurrying about.

Platform and convention hall floor were jammed with an arguing, gesticulating mass of men and women—mostly men—but the argument was not greater in volume with them despite their preponderance in number.

Both the McAdoo and Cox forces were claiming the bulk of the Palmer delegates. The claims were so conflicting that it was apparent that only the thirty-ninth ballot would tell the story.

During the recess there was circulated about the floor copies of a telegram from Judge Moore, Cox's manager, to Daniel O. Roper of New York, accredited with being one of the McAdoo managers, charging that "a crowd of government employes and treasury officials are for their own personal ends and in defiance of Mr. McAdoo's expressed wishes, improperly using his name to create a deadlock in this convention."

Charging that several delegations were packed with government employes holding out for the nomination of McAdoo, Moore's telegram charged "that the action of the pay-roll brigade is creating a national scandal to the ruin of the Democratic party."

"They know there is no chance to nominate him," the telegram continued, "but hope to bring about a situation where they can deal off the delegates to some candidate where their jobs will be protected."

Judge Moore expressed the opinion that Mr. McAdoo would not be a party to such a deal and urged that in his own and his party's interest he wire to the convention forbidding the use of his name.

Chairman Robinson decided the convention ought to go back to work. It went into the thirty-ninth ballot with a new enthusiasm. It was like a fresh start toward home after a long and vexatious delay at the roadside.

The shifts and changes of the ballot were important. Alabama, first snatched out of the box, broke sixteen to Davis, taking all of Palmer's and one of McAdoo's for it.

Arizona threw her four for Cox back to McAdoo.

Connecticut threw two to Cox and two to McAdoo.

Arkansas divided her two for Palmer equally between Cox and McAdoo.

Georgia's twenty-eight went solid for McAdoo, as forecast, and the McAdoo demonstrators got a great noise out of it. Illinois gave her Palmer two to McAdoo.

Indiana took eighteen from McAdoo and threw them to Cox.

Cox got thirty-three in Massachusetts.

That was enough to put the Cox parade in motion, and it started off with a deafening roar.

The band and organ opened up in the droning air concerning "Ohio." The red-coated Cox band marched out

in single file, spreading itself across the width of the first balcony and let out a crashing din. One of the Cox boosters brought in a full-blooded game cock on a standard and paraded the unhappy bird about the hall.

While the demonstration for Cox over the Massachusetts gain was proceeding, Pennsylvania completed its caucus. The agreement was to continue to vote for Palmer on the thirty-ninth ballot, but on the fortieth to split as follows:

Cox 16, McAdoo 41, Davis 3, Palmer 13 and 1 absent. A block of Palmer adherents, believing a deadlock between McAdoo and Cox could not be avoided, decided to keep Palmer's name on the ballot in the hope that the nomination later might come to him.

Palmer's friends made the point that he had not withdrawn, but had only released delegates from pledges.

After an eleven-minute demonstration the crowd quieted down and the call of states proceeded where it had been left off.

Michigan gave Cox twelve in all; Missouri divided Palmer's votes between Cox and McAdoo; Oklahoma continued to vote for Owen in full; Pennsylvania's vote for the last time went seventy-three for Palmer, two for McAdoo and one for Cox.

Poll was demanded in the South Carolina delegation where McAdoo forces have predominated by a narrow margin and the delegation has been held for him under the unit rule. It was deferred until the conclusion of the roll call.

Tennessee stayed twenty for Davis. Cox gained ten in Virginia and McAdoo gained two and a half.

The District of Columbia flopped solid six for Cox. It had been solid for Palmer. Porto Rico's six went solid for McAdoo. The Canal Zone also went solid with its two for McAdoo.

The vote on the thirty-eighth ballot totals follow: McAdoo, 408 1/2; Cox, 568 1/2; Palmer, 211; Davis, 50; Cummings, 4; Owen, 22; Glass, 1; Clark, 2.

The changes were: McAdoo gained one-half vote; Cox lost two and a half; Palmer gained eight and one-half; Davis lost one-half vote.

JAMES M. COX IS THE NOMINEE.

James M. Cox was born at Jacksonburg, Butler county, Ohio, March 31, 1870. He has a public and high school education. His early life was spent working on a farm and attending school. His parents were not even comfortably supplied with money and young Cox "had to work for all he got."

While still a boy he became printer's devil on a Cincinnati newspaper and then after a short season teaching school, became a reporter on the Cincinnati Enquirer.

His shrewd appraisal of men and things won him favor in the sight of Paul Sorg, millionaire tobacco man, and when Sorg was elected to Congress in the '90s, Cox became his private secretary. That was the Ohio governor's real entry into politics. His acuteness as a secretary caused Sorg to kick him financially in buying the Dayton News in 1898.

Within two years the News, from a liability, became one of Dayton's best paying enterprises. It was Cox's uncanny perception of public opinion that made him a successful editor. At that time he showed no signs of becoming a reformer.

As the paper grew and earned more money, Cox bought the Springfield Press-Republic in 1903 and formed the News League of Ohio with himself as owner and editorial director.

It was in 1909 that Cox, who had had his "eye on" Ohio politics since his season in Washington, made formal entry into state politics. He served the Third Ohio district in Congress from that year until 1918. Then he was elected governor. Republicans said that his election as a Democrat was an accident.

He was defeated for re-election by Frank R. Willis, Republican, but in 1917 Cox "came back," defeating Willis with a big plurality. He was elected for a two-year term in 1919, and had hardly assumed office before the great floods swept Dayton and the Miami and Scioto valleys.

Cox won nation-wide recognition by his quick realization of flood conditions and his prompt and energetic action. For three days and nights he did not leave his office. He became the supreme authority in the devastated region. Martial law was established. He directed life-saving expeditions, food and clothing was gathered and shipped by his direction. He brought some semblance of order out of chaos within a short time.

Jap Naval Budget Increased.

Tokio.—A supplementary naval budget, amounting to about \$84,000,000, will be asked of the diet. Among the items are \$500,000 for aviation and money necessary for the establishment of a submarine school. Considerable opposition to strengthening the national defense has developed because of the necessity of raising the income tax to meet the increased cost. The named interests are said to be wielding a strong influence in the diet against the proposed credits.

Poles Thank America.

Warsaw.—Poland expresses gratitude for the aid given the Polish army by the Kosciusko squadron of American aviators in a message sent by the foreign minister to the Polish legation at Washington. "On the occasion of American Independence day," the message says, "the minister of war sends to Secretary of War Baker Poland's deepest appreciation for the heroic work of the Kosciusko squadron, composed of Americans who are fighting for Polish independence."

"MOTOR ALCOHOL" FROM MOLASSES

Hail to lowly and sticky molasses! From it is being produced "motor alcohol"—a substitute for gasoline. Discovered by J. P. Foster, chemist of one of the big sugar plantations on the island of Maui, Hawaii, production within the next three months will be sufficient to furnish fuel for all cars on the islands should a gasoline shortage occur.

According to the first reports of the new fuel, brought to San Francisco by District Manager F. E. Carroll of the Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of California, "motor alcohol" gives more power, greater mileage, easier starting and more freedom from carbon than gasoline. It can be used without an adjustment of the carburetor.

The new fuel is performing in automobile, marine, stationary, truck and tractor engines. In a 36 hour test made with a 75 horsepower tractor the consumption of "motor alcohol" was four gallons an hour compared to four and a half gallons of gasoline in the same engine on the same work. Examination of the cylinders showed most of the old carbon deposit removed and the remainder so soft it could be removed with the fingers.

Sugar plantations have been letting their molasses run to waste or burning it for the potash recovery. Nitrogen and phosphoric acid are also valuable by-products of molasses. Now, however, production of the new fuel is found to be more profitable than obtaining other by-products.

At present there is enough molasses available to produce 9,000,000 gallons of "motor alcohol"—enough to supply all automobiles in Hawaii. Development of this industry will release shipping space formerly used for transporting gasoline from the United States.

Face Looked Familiar

Dinah was a product of New Orleans, a big, plump "yaller gal," who could cook the finest dinners for miles around. One day a new butler appeared upon the scene, and Dinah's mistress noticed that she took a great interest in the man.

At last her mistress could stand her curiosity no longer and asked: "Dinah, do you know that new man?" Dinah took another long and scrutinizing look and then slowly and reminiscently replied: "Well, I dunno, Miss Alice; but I think he was my first husband!"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Novelists

William Dean Howells was talking about the American novelist, new style and old.

"A novelist of the new style," he said, "pulled up his Rolls-Royce on Fifth avenue one afternoon and hailed an old-style novelist, who was just coming out of the Public Library."

"Well, Bill," said the new-style novelist, "have you had any press notices lately? I had 37 this morning—nine about my divorce, six about my new car, three about what I like for dinner, two about my 105 suits of clothes, five about my lost \$2,000 bulldog and about the funny anecdote I told the Prince of Wales during his New York visit. Now, how about you, Bill? Any press notices today?"

"Only one," the old-style novelist answered meekly. "Only one, Bob. Only a review which said that my new novel was well written."—Washington Star.

NOTICE

To Whom It May Concern:

Do not give any credit on my account to Cora Hoffman or Mrs. Wm. Hoffman, my wife, as she has left me and my home.
WM. HOFFMAN.

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