

FARMER-LABOR PARTY NAMES CHRISTENSEN FOR THE PRESIDENCY

Nominated Salt Lake City Attorney After Senator La Follette Had Refused to Stand on the Platform as Presented—Christensen Was Chairman of the Fusion Convention.

MAX HAYES, LABOR LEADER, FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

The Convention Remained in Session Practically All Night and Stormy Scenes Were Enacted Before the Completion of Nominations and Framing of Platform.

Chicago, July 15.—The farm-labor party, born of a fusion of numerous political groups, to-day has a platform and has its new candidates in the field for the coming election. Its work was completed at 4 o'clock this morning when its convention, after an all-day and night session chose Parley Parker Christensen, Salt Lake City attorney, and Max S. Hayes, Cleveland labor leader, as its presidential and vice-presidential nominees, respectively.

But the strength of the new movement remains to be seen. The first test came to-day when a group of dissatisfied delegates formerly allied with the committee of 48, met and considered placing their own ticket in the field under the forty-eight banner.

Not all of the forty-eight delegates withdrew from the fusion convention last night when some 100 or more returned to their own convention. Those who remained were rewarded by seeing Christensen, the chairman of their convention, selected to lead the fusion party, while the labor leaders contented themselves with the election of their national chairman, Hayes, to second place.

Forty-eight leaders declined to say what effect this concession would have on their course when they met to-day. It was apparent that Christensen's nomination served to weld strongly the elements remaining in the convention. One report, in fact, was current that the dissatisfied forty-eighters would confine their activities to-day to organize anew for a purely educational movement.

J. A. P. Hopkins, national chairman of the forty-eighters, addressed the farmer-labor meeting after reports became prevalent that a bolt had been determined upon by him and his friends, and denied that such an agreement had been reached. He avoided saying, however, that none was in contemplation, and, stating instead, that publication of the dissenting farmer-labor group for its handling of the amalgamation and declared a great opportunity had been missed.

La Follette Eliminated. Not all was harmony in the fusion convention during the hours the platform and candidates were under discussion. Heated debate developed also over the choice of a name for the new-born political group. The forty-eighters carried their unsuccessful committee fight against the socialistic doctrines of the radical laborists to the floor. Pursuing the same tactics they used throughout the platform discussion, they attempted to force their wishes across through the use of Senator La Follette's name.

An embryo stampede and a 45-minute demonstration for the Wisconsin senator resulted from the injection of this issue. But the well-laid plans were nullified by labor leaders, who blocked demands for an immediate consideration of a platform said to be satisfactory to La Follette and which it was claimed, had been concealed by "committee intrigue." The laborites got their platform before the convention first, and, although a minority report, drawn along lines said to be acceptable to the Wisconsin senator, was presented, the majority faction won.

Rumblings heard behind the scenes for two days burst upon the convention during the heated platform discussion with forty-eighters charging the fusion party with being "boss-ridden" by a clique.

Amidst the uproar, when delegates in every corner of the hall were clamoring to speak, Gilbert E. Roe, La Follette's personal representative, sent in word that the senator would not under any circumstances become the party nominee on the party platform, was presented, the majority faction won.

Removal of La Follette as an anchor for the less radical of the forty-eighters left them free to be shoved aside by the votes of the laborites and the latter's control was never again seriously questioned. They held the reins and the forty-eighters trailed along through the rest of the session, although once they tried to raise their voice in the proceedings and discourage adoption of the name "farmer-labor" as a party designation.

men and farmer groups went through with a whoop. With La Follette removed as potential candidate for the presidential nomination, no well-organized boom was left. As a result the delegates were soon provided with an assortment from which to choose. The list of names placed in nomination included, besides Christensen, Dudley Field Malone, New York; Eugene V. Debs, the socialist nominee; Henry Ford, Detroit; Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor; Governor Lynn J. Frazier of North Dakota; James Adams, and several others. After one ballot the convention voted to eliminate all except Christensen and Malone, the two leaders, and nomination came on the second ballot.

When vice-presidential candidates were called for the convention was swamped with a list of more than 20, but name after name was withdrawn, either by the candidates in person or by friends, until only three were left—Max S. Hayes, Carrie Chapman Catt, suffragist leader, and Lester Barlow, leader of the World war veterans.

Hayes received all excepting about a dozen votes and the nomination then went unanimously and at 4 o'clock the convention adjourned sine die. The new party's presidential nominee is a native of the west. He was born at Weston, Idaho, 49 years ago. From early life on a farm Christensen, the oldest of five children, pluggd away at an education until he graduated in law at Cornell university. He since has spent most of his time in Salt Lake City.

Prior to 1912 Christensen was ranked as a "dollar" Republican, but allied himself with the Bull Moose in that year. The death of that party set him adrift, and he said he "sided into the stall," and voted for Wilson in 1916.

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GERMANS AGREE TO PROPOSAL

Will Deliver 2,000,000 Tons of Coal to Allies Monthly

THREE CONDITIONS ARE PRESENTED

A Hurried Response Made Just Before Allied Premiers Were to Meet

Spa, Belgium, July 15.—Germany today notified the allies that her cabinet had agreed to the allied demand for the delivery of two million tons of coal monthly under three essential conditions and other minor conditions. She also stipulated that she must receive raw materials.

The German acceptance was embodied in a note which was laid before the allied premiers this noon by Premier Lloyd George. The conditions were these: First—The German government to have the distribution of the Silesian coal, or be allotted 1,500,000 tons monthly for northern Germany instead of the present allotment of 1,200,000 tons.

Second—A mixed commission to be sent to Essen to examine food housing conditions. Third—The allies are asked to advance money or provide credit for importing additional food for the entire German population.

Foreign Minister Simons sent word to Premier Lloyd George about an hour before the allied representatives met to-day that Germany would accede to the allied demand and that a written note would be forwarded immediately. The foreign minister said that by this means he wished to prevent the allies from forwarding the proposed ultimatum to Germany.

Consequently, although the allied minister knew when they reached the Villa Fraincaise at 11 o'clock, that Germany had yielded, they did not know of the conditions laid down until within a few moments of the noon hour.

WIDOW CONTESTS WILL Claiming Morris J. Levin's Will Was Not Properly Drawn. Burlington, July 15.—Mrs. Lena Levin, widow of Morris J. Levin, late of the People's Department store in this city, is to contest the will of her husband, under which she receives one-third of his property, the remainder going to his two daughters and his five sons.

The appeal from the approval and allowance of the will by probate court was entered in county court yesterday. Charles Levin, special administrator of the estate, is made the proponent in the case.

According to the terms of the will of the late Morris J. Levin, the real estate which included the home where he and his family resided at 171 North Winoski avenue, all household furniture and furnishings of every kind, including piano, beds, bedding, carpets, cooking utensils, pictures, linen, etc., which are now in the residence, are to go to Mrs. Lena Levin, his widow.

Mr. Levin also leaves to his wife his automobile valued at \$1,800, and such sum of money, which together with the real estate, shall represent one-third of the value of the net estate, when just debts and obligations, funeral expenses, etc., have been paid.

To his five sons, David, Charles, Gabriel, Samuel and Isaac, Mr. Levin willed all his property rights and interest in the business of the People's Department store, Inc., including rights, titles, interest, stock shares, or certificates of stock which have to do with the business, the same to be divided among them equally.

To each of his two daughters, Gertrude and Rose Levin, Mr. Levin willed the sum of \$3,000.

RESOLUTE LED AT THE START

Displayed Better Manoeuvring in Opening Race for America's Cup

SHAMROCK WAS LATE IN CROSSING

Great Flock of Sight-Seeing Boats Out to Witness the Race

Sandy Hook, July 15.—Resolute led Shamrock across the starting line to-day in the first America's cup race of 1920.

From the shore it was apparent that Shamrock had made a poor start, not crossing the line until after the handicapped Resolute had sailed.

Shamrock was over the line at the starting signal, and her skipper, Captain William P. Burton, had to recross. Meanwhile Resolute slipped over in first place. Shamrock recrossed about 40 seconds after Resolute and immediately behind the great American boat, but 200 yards behind. According to yachtsmen, Shamrock's start to-day was the worst ever made by a Lipton boat.

The official starting time was: Resolute 12:00:40, Shamrock 12:01:38. It was also announced officially that the time allowance would be six minutes and seconds, due to change in figures obtained by re-measuring the Shamrock's sails.

At 1:05 p. m., with both yachts standing off shore on a starboard tack, Resolute was more than half a mile in the lead and slightly to windward. The wind breezed again to six knots at this point in the race.

Sandy Hook, N. J., July 15.—A yachting armada gathered off the Hook to-day for the first America's cup race in 17 years. Private craft, excursion boats and airplanes speeding southward across New York bay found nothing but a large crowd.

Two sloops that are the pride of Britain and America—Shamrock IV, challenger, with sleek green sides, and Resolute, defender, dazzling in her coat of white.

Aboard them were Captain William P. Burton and his crew of British tars and Captain Charles Francis Adams, second, of Boston, with his Yankee sailormen.

With the start set for noon from the Ambrose channel light vessel, the rival skippers conversed with their navigators and decided on the wind conditions which would determine the course to set them by the race committee. They knew that the rule, called for a windward and leeward course of 30 miles, but by the direction of the wind alone would the course be charted.

Both skippers were hopeful of bringing the race to a brisk and decisive close, with three straight victories, but both were prepared to sail five races and to start all over again another day if a race was declared off because the yachts failed to finish within the six-hour limit.

Shamrock Gives Handicap. With the Shamrock IV, because of her great sail area, giving the defender a handicap of 30 minutes and one second, with possibly a second more or less if re-measurement of the challenger's sails alters figures—yachtsmen still were divided on the question of whether it was more blessed to give or receive time.

A ten knot breeze from the south was a boon to the challenger, the favorable conditions at 8:30 o'clock for the first race.

In her almost barren hold the Shamrock IV has stored her masts. They comprise the wooden American eagle that was on the victorious yacht America, and the red and white flag of the United States.

Sir Thomas Lipton, making his fourth attempt to lift the bottomless pewter mug, emblem of sailing supremacy of the sea, cast his eye to the weather and remarked that his present strength, "I'll ask nothing better for the Irish challenger, The Shamrock IV, is a fine boat and I hope to win."

A gentle rain fell in the night and sail breeze sprang up throughout the morning hours. Weather sharps said the breeze would haul more into the west by noon, which would give the sloops a 15-mile beat to windward down the Jersey coast and a run home.

There was a gentle swell to the sea and the hull-bulld American channel light vessel, where the yachts were to make the start swung lazily on her anchor chains. Not a cresting wave was to be seen.

Crews Astir Early. Captain Burton had his crew up with the sun and before six o'clock a host of sailors were on their way from the tender Killaroy to the yachts to remove sail covers and send head sails up with stops.

"My opinion is that the first hour of to-day's race will tell the story of the America's cup contest," said the Shamrock's skipper. "We will then know what each sloop can do."

Skipper Adams also had the Resolute's crew early astir and ready to make sail. Covers were removed from the defender's mainsail and headsails slowly edged their way up the stays.

"I should have no complaint to make of the city," said Captain Adams. "and I believe Resolute will give a good account of herself."

The day broke hot and humid. The sun burned out the offshore breeze and poured its rays down upon the spectators, who occupied regions of vantage near the city shore to witness the contest.

The breeze was still holding directly out of the southwest at 9 o'clock at 10 knots, and lumber hookers off shore stood along to the southwest on the starboard tack, making good time, which presaged a fast race for their lighter sisters, the cup yacht sloops.

Sailing conditions favored for a preparatory signal at 11:45, wind and weather permitting and a warning signal 10 minutes later. The starting signal was set for 12 o'clock with a handicap time to be taken two minutes later.

The American cook on Sir Thomas's steam yacht was dismayed by Shamrock from Ireland stored in the hold of the challenger for good luck.

"That won't help any," he said, as he waggled a five-dollar bill with Sir Thomas's valet, who put up a pair of his employer's cast-off trousers.

HEAVY AUTO RAN OVER BOY

Jack Hurley, Aged 6, Visitor in South Royalton, Taken to Hospital

ABDOMEN INJURY WAS MOST SERIOUS

Car Was Being Driven by Charles G. Ross of Northampton, Mass.

South Royalton, July 15.—Jack Hurley, a small boy, age six, of Beverly, Mass., a nephew of Eugene Mazzolini, a druggist of this place, and visiting here with his mother and a brother, was seriously injured by being run over yesterday afternoon by a large touring automobile, belonging to E. L. Cook, a retired business man of Northampton, Mass., and numbered 787,861, Massachusetts registration, driven by Charles G. Ross of 31 Bradley street and containing the regular chauffeur, William Mahar, both of the same city.

It appears that the boy with other playmates was interested in a motorcycle, which was stalled at the corner of Windsor and Main streets, when his car came moderately around the corner. Young Hurley, not observing the approaching car, backed in front of it, being caught with his clothing by the bumper and dragged under the front wheel, which passed over his shoulder, and then under the rear wheel, which passed across his bowels and hip.

He was immediately taken in the car to the office of Dr. Fish, who made an examination and thought there were no bones broken but a laceration appeared upon the boy's bowels and it was thought best to take him to the hospital at South Royalton, where immediately done in the same car that had run over him.

It is a sad accident for the boy was on a visit to this place. It does not appear that the automobile was being driven at a high rate of speed.

CONDITION IS SERIOUS

Prof. Flagg Hurt in Overturn of an Automobile.

Alburt, July 15.—A party of seven or eight boys and camp instructors from Camp Fort Ethan Allen at North Hero returning to camp at about midnight Tuesday night were thrown from their machine when it was overturned near Alburt Center.

As a result, Professor Flagg is in a serious condition at the Albany hospital, where he was taken from camp about the head. Others received minor injuries, but the car was righted and driven back to camp.

The accident occurred in an attempt to swing it suddenly from the wrong road on which the party had got into a rut. The car was overturned on its side and the driver was killed.

Professor Flagg was attended by Dr. F. J. Stephenson of Albany and sent to the hospital. His condition was said to be serious.

CONTRABAND DEALING

Charged Against Two Men Arrested in St. Albans.

St. Albans, July 15.—Victor Cohen and Gardner B. Weeks were arrested Tuesday afternoon by Deputy Marshal George Lackey of Montpelier, charged with transporting and selling liquor in this country contrary to the Volstead act.

Cohen was arraigned before United States Commissioner C. D. Watson yesterday and waived examination. He was released on bail of \$500 which was furnished. The case will go before the federal grand jury at the fall session.

Weeks was given a hearing yesterday afternoon, waived examination, and was released in \$500 bail.

The federal authorities gained information that Cohen and Weeks were engaged in bringing liquor across the Canadian border to this city, where it was sold at a large profit. Finally, it was discovered. It is alleged, that the liquor was brought by Cohen in his automobile truck to the Hemmingway house on South Main street and stored in the cellar. A search was made and a small quantity of liquor was found.

Weeks was taken into custody and served on the two men. It is said that when Cohen discovered that the authorities knew of the location of the contraband he went to the cellar and destroyed a large amount.

ARRESTED MAN AT ALBURG.

Deputy Marshal Lackey of Montpelier Had Quite a Chase.

Deputy U. S. Marshal George F. Lackey returned to his home in Montpelier last night after arresting G. B. Weeks in Alburg on the charge of illegally having in his possession and holding a quantity of whiskey. The arrest was made only after the deputy marshal had covered considerable territory in the vicinity of Alburg. Weeks is said to have had charge of a store near the Canadian line.

SECOND BURGLARY CHARGE

Preferred Against Jack Bradley After Finished First Term.

St. Albans, July 15.—Jack Bradley was arraigned before Judge Nathan N. Pool in the city court yesterday, charged with the burglary of J. H. Hill's general store at Morse's Line in November, 1918. He waived examination and was held for appearance at the fall term. The Franklin county court under bail of \$700, which was not furnished. He was committed to the Alburg jail to await hearing.

He had just finished serving a term at the state prison at Windsor for burrowing a store in East Highgate.

RECEPTION GIVEN THE HOLLISTERS

Barre People Pay Respects to Those Who Are to Go to Portland, Me.—Mr. Hollister to Head Westbrook Seminary.

BITE OF FISH PROVED FATAL

Otis H. Flint of Royalton Died Two Weeks After Receiving Injury

WAS BASS FISHING AT FERRISBURG

Blood Poisoning Set in and Terminated in Death To-day

South Royalton, July 15.—Otis H. Flint, one of the best known men in this vicinity, died at the sanatorium in Randolph this morning as the result of blood poisoning from the bite of a bass two weeks ago while fishing during his vacation at Ferrisburg.

Shortly after being bitten by the fish, Mr. Flint began to notice trouble with one finger and on his return home the infection grew so bad that Mr. Flint had to give up his rural mail route and go to the sanatorium a week ago. Since he has been at the sanatorium varied treatment has been tried in an effort to counteract the effect of the poison, but to no avail, the infection growing steadily worse.

The arrangements for the funeral have not been made, although it is expected the burial will be in Tunbridge.

Mr. Flint was born in Royalton April 6, 1861, and had always resided in this vicinity. He married on July 7, 1882, Addie M. Reynolds of Tunbridge, and the wife survived him several years. Otis Flint, an overseas veteran. There is also one brother, George E. Flint of Taunton, Mass. Mr. Flint had a rural mail carrier on route No. 1 out of the local postoffice ever since the route was started 10 years ago. He leaves a great many friends in this vicinity.

COUNTY VETERANS AT DEWEY PARK

8th Vermont Regiment Also Holding Reunion—Necrology Report Shows 25 Deaths in County Association.

The annual reunion of the Washington County Veterans' association, the list of members with the reunion of the 8th Vermont regiment, started at Dewey park this afternoon with a dinner served by the Woman's Relief corps. There were about 100 veterans in attendance at the start, and more were coming at intervals during the afternoon.

Department Commander L. W. Bush of Newfane was to have been present but he cancelled his engagement. The speakers on the program were James B. Eates and Colonel F. B. Thomas of Montpelier, and important remarks from others were expected. The 8th Vermont held its reunion first, after which the county association went into session.

The death report of the association showed one additional name on the list for the year, the reunion of 28 during the year. The addition was Edward H. Jolley of Woodbury.

MRS. JOHN J. SHEA

Died This Morning—Appendicitis Operation Too Late.

Mrs. John J. Shea of 9 First street passed away this morning at 8:30 at the City hospital, following an operation she underwent for appendicitis yesterday. Funeral arrangements are pending the arrival of her father from Burlington, where he is expected to arrive this afternoon.

Mrs. Shea was taken with a violent attack of appendicitis yesterday morning at an early hour, and she was immediately rushed to the hospital, where an operation was performed as soon as was possible. It was found, however, that the appendix was not broken, and that there was but little chance for recovery. Death came at 8:30 this morning.

Mrs. Shea was 41 years old. Before her marriage to John Shea in 1905 she was known as Miss Anna Margaret Murray. She is survived by a husband, three children, a father, and two brothers.

MEASLES PREDOMINATES

There Are 242 Cases in Total of 292 Communicable Diseases in District.

A total of 292 cases of communicable diseases is reported for the month of June in district No. 5 by health officer Dr. C. H. Burr. Measles leads with 242 cases, mumps being having 140 of those cases. The report is as follows:

Whooping cough—Barre City 2, Montpelier 1, Northfield 2, Thetford 1-7.

Measles—Barre City 13, Barre Town 3, Bradford 29, Brookfield 1, Cabot 2, Corinth 1, Duxbury 4, Groton 1, Montpelier 140, Newbury 24, Northfield 4, Roxbury 1, Stratford 1, Ferrisburg 1, Marshfield 1, Warren 1, West Fairlee 1, Williamstown 1-242.

Scarlet fever—Barre City 1, Cabot 1-2.

Chickenpox—Barre City 8, Barre Town 3, Northfield 3, Worcester 1-15.

Mumps—Barre City 1, Barre Town 8, Bradford 1, Cabot 2, Montpelier 3, Newbury 6, Northfield 3-28.

Typhoid fever—Ryegate 1.

WHEAT PRICES START LOWER

Chicago, July 15.—Prices started lower than expected to-day for future deliveries of wheat, the first of such prices quoted in nearly three years.

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