UTAH—Fair tonight except probably showers in north portion tonight or Friday; warmer in south portion tonight.

The Ogden Standard-Examiner

Quite often the most interesting news of the day is to be found in the want-ad section.

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INNER CIRCLE WORKS TO BEAT M'ADOO

BITTER STRUGGLE DELAYING WORKERS UPON PLATFORM

UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN ON WATER CART FOR YEAR

First 12 Months of Prohibition Declared to Have Been Decided Success

5000 SALOONS STILL ARE DOING BUSINESS

Intoxicants More Plentiful in New Jersey and Pennsylvania Than Other States

BY GEORGE B. WATERS.
N. E. A. Staff Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—America has had a year of prohibition. Has it been a success?

John F. Kramer, head of the prohibition enforcement division here, says it has been a marked success. But when I called on him he didn't try to make me believe that he had all the saloons closed and all the bootleggers in jail.

"We have figures to show that there are only about 800 saloons running in New York," said Kramer. "Beer seems to have almost disappeared, except in Pennsylvania. Intoxicants are more plentiful in Pennsylvania and New Jersey than in any other states.

"As to the greatest benefit brought by a year's prohibition, I would say that it has been getting strong drink out of reach of the boys and girls who have developed no appetites for it.

"A toper with an insane appetite for liquor will drink up his wife's perfume, but one never heard of a normal boy contracting the habit of drink by attacking a perfume bottle. Nor is castor oil and razo, containing also hope, a substitute for a roadhouse debauch by young men and women, whereas many of the old drinkers are consuming all these preparations they can get.

"Leave the Volstead law on the books two more years and drinking will be a "lost art."

The year preceding prohibition, Americans spent $2,000,000,000 for booze. The Anti-Saloon league claims to have figures showing that the past year the drinkers have placed $1,000,000,000 of this in banks, spent $100,000,000 of it for candy, and that the other $900,000,000 went for soft drinks, moving pictures, theaters, tobacco, bootleg booze, automobiles, clothes, shoes, groceries, furniture, etc. But the bulk of the second billion went for soft drinks and movies.

Kramer says most of his troubles have come from former saloons that kept hanging on to see what the supreme court was going to do.

150,000 Saloons—Now Only 5000.

Before prohibition there were 150,000 saloons in America, and perhaps not 5000 now—speakeasies where persons who are known can drink.

The 100,000 persons employed at making beer and whisky a year ago have gone into other trades, and there is still a labor shortage.

Probably the greatest economic saving has been the sobering up and rehabilitation of 1,500,000 men, who in the wet days were either incapacitated the "day after" or in jail or in hospitals. Many of these were common drunkards.

The drys say that scattered figures show workmen's efficiency has been increased 15 per cent, crime reduced 50 per cent, drinking reduced 65 per cent, that 50,000 persons have been saved death from alcoholism and that 60,000,000 bushels of foodstuffs were diverted from strong drink to other channels.

At Baltimore a movie show was installed this year at central police station to amuse idle policemen. Prohibition cut down their work.

At 11 of the principal cities in New Hampshire arrests for drunkenness numbered 1660 for the last six months of 1920, as against 9260 in similar period of 1917.

No Prisoners—No Services.

The sheriff of Carbon county, Pa., quit holding Sunday religious services at the jail because there were no prisoners to attend.

In Philadelphia arrests for drunkenness were: wet July, 1918—7850; dry July, 1919—5088.

In Erie, Pa., the cost of feeding prisoners in July, 1918, was $3151 and in July, 1919, reduced to $1185, despite rising prices.

Thomas W. White, Massachusetts state supervisor of administration, says prohibition cut down court maintenance by one-half.

The government fiscal analysis at Worcester, Mass., shows savings banks accounts show an increase of 50 per cent since July 1, 1919.

Enforcer Kramer says Keeley institutes all over the country have had

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TODAY'S DOINGS IN CONVENTION HALL

AUDITORIUM, SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—With fourteen candidates placed before it for the presidential nomination the Democratic national convention after a brief session today, found the platform committee unable to make a report and adjourned until 8 o'clock tonight.

An attempt to suspend the rules of the convention and go ahead with the balloting was met with such obvious disapproval by the convention that it was not pressed. The name of John W. Davis, American ambassador to Great Britain, wound up the list of names on the program for nominating speeches, but at the last minute the names of Senator Simmons of North Carolina, Senator Glass of Virginia and Francis Burton Harrington, governor general of the Philippines, were added, and when the call of the states had been completed the names of fourteen men in all had been placed formally before the convention.

The circle of thirteens which has run through the administrations of Woodrow Wilson was narrowly avoided.

AUDITORIUM, San Francisco, July 1.—Galleries filled early in expectation of a showy fight on the platform issue.

Band Works Hard.

Reminiscent of the happy singing carnival of yesterday that held the convention in its joyful grip for an hour, the band went back to some of the old-time airs that had put the big audience in carnival spirit. The bandmaster tried "The Sidewalks of New York," but the spirit was lacking and he got no response, but when he switched to his stock demonstration producer, "Dixie," he drew the usual crop of yells.

Whole sections in the state spaces were still unoccupied in some parts of the hall. The delegates who were present wanted to talk rather than come to order, and Senator Robinson had to do some vigorous and continued whacking with the gavel.

"Why in the world should it take a man five minutes to sit down?" he remarked to some of his assistants.

Police Clean Aisles.

After sending the police through the aisles to clear them, the chairman got the delegates seated and Bishop Nichols of the Episcopal diocese of San Francisco, offered a prayer, concluding by leading the convention in the recitation of the Lord's prayer. Then the organ pealed off "The Star Spangled Banner," and the convention chorused in the strains of the majestic air.

At the close of the singing, Judge Murasky of San Francisco, took a place at the speaker's stand and recited The Battle Hymn of the Republic, while the great organ softly throbbed the melody of the martial air in accompaniment.

Poem Thrills Crowd.

The judge recited the first stanza while the organ trembled out its melodious strains, and then coming to the chorus turned his eyes to a far gallery, where a clear bell-toned soprano rang out with the refrain, beginning softly at first, and then joining in the peal of the organ as it burst out into the mighty thunder of "Glory, Glory Hallelujah." Then the audience joined in the rolling chorus and the great auditorium was filled to the very roof with song.

Throughout the rendition of the immortal hymn the convention heard the soft voiced tones of the man reciting the lines with the soft tremble of the organ, then the echo from the gallery as the soprano voice joined in and sent back the refrain, and then the roaring chorus of the convention. It was an impressive rendition which pulled the heartstrings and aroused the fire of patriotism in every heart.

McAdoo Demonstration.

At the conclusion of the singing the secretary of the convention continued the call of the roll of states for nominating speeches.

New Mexico, first on the call, simply seconded the nomination of William G. McAdoo. It was a signal for a demonstration which started in the galleries and spread to some delegations on the floor, but did not last long.

North Carolina sent W. C. Newland, of Lenoir, to the platform to place in nomination Senator Simmons, for whom the North Carolina delegates are instructed.

Very Short Speech.

Mrs. Martha Nelson McCann, of California, made a second speech for Simmons, merely saying:

"Ladies and gentlemen of the convention, I rise to second the nomination of Senator Simmons of North Carolina."

North Dakota passed and Oregon announced that the delegation "joined the movement to draft the Honorable William G. McAdoo."

The McAdoo boomers, helped out by the band, made that the signal for another brief demonstration.

Utah for McAdoo.

Rhode Island passed, so did South Carolina, Tennessee and Texas, and Utah announced that it seconded the nomination of McAdoo.

Vermont passed and Virginia sent Rep. Flood to the platform to nominate Senator Glass, chairman of the resolutions committee. Describing Mr. Glass as the "warm supporter and close political adviser of Woodrow Wilson," Mr. Flood told the convention that Senator Glass' home town, Lynchburg, Va., was a monument to his ability.

Mr. Flood reviewed the work of Glass in the House of Representatives, the treasury department and finally in the senate, and ended by declaring he offered to the party the experience and the capacity of "a brave man whose democracy will never wane and whose patriotism will never be questioned."

Washington was called and passed

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WILSON TREATY PLANK AMENDED BY SEN. WALSH

Leaders Have Hopes Platform Will Be Ready Sometime Late Friday

LABOR PROVISIONS ARE DECIDED UPON

Liquor, Irish and Other Questions Still to Be Taken Up by Committee

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—A plank dealing with the league of nations was adopted by the Democratic platform committee early this morning. A long bitter fight so delayed the platform workers that the committee recessed until 10 o'clock. Leaders hoped to have the platform ready for the convention this afternoon.

In the treaty battle the administration failed to secure adoption of its plank without amendment. The committee, by a vote of 32 to 18, adopted an addition by Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, among those opposing the administration forces providing for ratification of the treaty of Versailles with reservations consistent with American obligations.

The substitute planks of William J. Bryan and Senators Pomerene, of Ohio, and Walsh of Montana, were thrown out.

Discussion of the treaty took up most of the session which began at 8 o'clock last night and ended with recess at 3:30 this morning when the committeemen were so fatigued that they ceased to work without taking up the liquor, Irish or other controverted questions.

The committee adopted the labor and several other minor planks, however.

Plank On Treaty.

As submitted to the committee, the administration treaty plank according to authoritative statements provided:

"We recommend ratification of the treaty of Versailles and the league of nations covenant without reservations which would impair its essential integrity."

The words added by Senator Walsh's amendment were:

"But we do not oppose reservations which make more clear or specific our obligations to the associated nations."

The substitute planks of Mr. Bryan and Senators Walsh of Montana, and Pomerene of Ohio, went down to defeat, it was said, with but from 12 to 15 votes each.

Minority Report Possible.

Chairman Carter Glass and other members refused to give out any information concerning any action by the committee, but it was indicated that, dissatisfied with the treaty plank approved, a minority report for appeal to the convention was under consideration.

The labor plank adopted declared against compulsory arbitration, but deplored strikes and lockouts and advocated that some peaceable way be found to settle industrial disputes.

The committee also put its approval on a declaration for legislation which would permit collective bargaining by farmers.

As reported by the sub-committee, the league of nations plank followed closely that adopted by the Virginia Democrats. Senator Walsh of Montana submitted a minority report and led the fight against the Virginia proposal, which had the backing of President Wilson.

Flood of Bitterness.

In the debate, which loosed a flood of bitter feeling, Senator Walsh was seconded by Mr. Bryan, Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, and Senator Pomerene of Ohio, while the battle for the administration was led by Senator Glass of Virginia, the committee chairman. Senator Walsh's minority report provided for a plank pledging the nominee of the convention and Democratic senators to make such concessions as might be necessary to secure ratification of the treaty. All of those who supported it told the committee bluntly that hope of ratification without modification might as well be abandoned and that the wise course was that of a compromise.

Mr. Bryan and several others wanted modifications of the wording of the Walsh platform and as the discussion raged throughout the night the hopes of members that the question could be kept off the convention floor diminished.

Prohibition Issue.

On the prohibition issue the subcommittee made no recommendation and a big grist of proposed wet and dry proposals were offered with Mr. Bryan leading the drys in a determined crusade to keep the party from making a wet declaration or remaining silent on the prohibition issue.

The Irish plank submitted by the subcommittee reiterated in general terms President Wilson's principle of self-determination, expressed sympathy for the aspirations of the Irish people and suggested that the Irish problem could legitimately be brought later before the league of nations. That is unsatisfactory to some of the committee members who are making a fight for a plank pledging the party to recognize the Irish republic.

Bryan for Compromise.

In his fight against the administrations league of nations plank, Senator Walsh declared that although he

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Here Is Sketch Of Democratic Platform As Drafted By Nine

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—(By The Associated Press.) — The Democratic platform as drafted by the sub-committee of nine and submitted to the full committee declared for ratification of the peace treaty as a requisite to preserve the honor and integrity of the nation; suggests that the Irish question can be brought legitimately before the league of nations for settlement; and is silent on the subject of prohibition.

It advocates collective bargaining for farmers; opposes compulsory arbitration of labor disputes; declares for recognition of the new Mexican government when it has established order, and calls on the legislatures of Tennessee, Florida and North Carolina to ratify the suffrage amendment.

In many respects the platform follows that adopted by the Virginia Democrats and publicly approved by President Wilson. The league of nations plank in particular was taken virtually as a whole from the Virginia platform, though in other respects there have been modifications and many new subjects have been added.

A summary of the subcommittee's draft follows:

PREAMBLE.

Sends greetings to President Wilson commending his achievements in the interest of the country and of the whole world. Condemns in general terms the Republican congress.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

Repeats the Virginia plank with little variation, condemning the action of the senate Republicans in adopting reservations and the separate peace resolution and advocating ratification of the peace treaty and such membership in the league of nations as would in no wise impair national integrity or independence.

CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

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's name.

FINANCE.

Again incorporates the language of Virginia Democrats in extolling the federal reserve system and the financing of the war and in condemning the Republicans for extravagance.

TAXATION.

Criticises the Republican congress for failing to revise wartime tax schedules and demands a survey of the tax conditions by the coming congress. Denies Republican claims of economy, declaring that no money was saved except at the expense of the efficiency of government bureaus.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

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.

WAR INVESTIGATIONS.

Condemns the Republicans for their use of appropriations in investigating the conduct of the war.

PROFITEERING.

Pledges the party to enforcement and enactment of such legislation as may be required to bring profiteers before the bar of criminal justice.

TARIFF.

Reaffirms Democratic tariff doctrines and declares for a research on these subjects by a nonpartisan commission.

BUDGET.

Defends President Wilson's veto of the budget bill and advocates a budget system partially under direction of the secretary of the treasury with consolidated auditing.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Commends Democratic administration of the postal service and makes a blanket declaration for higher salaries for postal employes. Advocates greater use of motor vehicles in transportation of mail and extensios of the parcel post.

FREE SPEECH.

Declares for free speech and a free press except insofar as it may attack the life of the nation.

AGRICULTURE.

Praises the Democratic record in establishing farm loan banks and other farm legislation. Endorses collective bargaining and researches into production costs.

LABOR.

Follows the Virginia plank in declaring strikes and lockouts should not jeopardize the paramount public interest but adds a statement of opposition to compulsory arbitration. Favors readjustment of salaries of government employes.

SUFFRAGE.

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.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY.

Declares against child labor. Favors legislation for child welfare and maternity care. Advocates increases in teachers' salaries. Urges extension of vocational education, better conditions for working women and reclassification of the civil service with a view to equality of the sexes. Endorses separate citizenship for married women.

SOLDIER COMPENSATION.

Advocates generosity to disabled soldiers, but declares against excessive bond issues to pay compensation which would put patriotism on a pecuniary basis.

RAILROADS.

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

HIGHWAYS.

Favors continuance of federal aid in roadbuilding.

WATERWAYS.

Calls Republican platform inadequate and advocates further improvement of inland waterways. Recognizes the importance of connecting the great lakes with the Mississippi as well as with the St. Lawrence.

FOREIGN TRADE.

Favors extension of foreign trade.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Pledges the party to a policy of continued improvement of the merchant marine under proper legislation.

RECLAMATION.

Advocates extension of arid land reclamation with a view to home building.

MEXICO.

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 the new Mexican government when it has proved its ability to maintain order.

IRELAND.

Reiterates President Wilson's principle of self-determination and expresses sympathy with the aspirations of the Irish people and declares that when the United States becomes a member of the league of nations it can legitimately bring the Irish problem before the bar of the league.

ARMENIA.

Declares it the duty of the American government to aid in the establishment of order and complete independence for Armenia.

ALASKA.

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

PHILIPPINES.

Declares for Philippine independence without unnecessary delay when the islands are ready for self government.

HAWAII.

Advocates a liberal policy toward Hawaii with greater development of the rights and privileges of the middle classes.

CORRUPT PRACTICES.

Deplores the pre-convention expenditures of Republican presidential candidates and advocates regulation of such expenditures by federal law.

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION.

Praises the administration of the commission and advocates amplification of its work.

LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Favors legislation for supervision of livestock markets by the federal government.

EMARGO IN CHICAGO TO BRING FUEL RELIEF

CHICAGO, July 1.—Shortage of switching crews and congestion growing from the series of railroad strikes has forced an intra-city embargo on freight movements, that city yards may be put in shape to handle coal needed to relieve the present shortage and to get a winter supply, terminal managers announced today.

Only essentials will be allowed to move between terminals and this city and to and from Gary, Ind., it was ordered. Incoming and outgoing freight will be more easily moved as a result, officials believe, and there will be an opportunity to clear yards of the thousands of cars held here by the general congestion.

UTAH MINING STOCK GOES TO CINCINNATAN

CINCINNATI, July 1.—Mining stock valued at $250,000 goes to Otto Leudecking, nephew of Otto Hanks, Salt Lake mining magnate, as the result of a settlement made out of court here yesterday of the will of the late financier.

The holdings are principally in the Daly West and Daly Judge mines. Real estate valued at $500,000 in Utah and in Ohio also goes to the nephew.

The suit against releasing the vast properties to Leudecking was started by Hanke's brother who is in business here

GIRL GETS HIS WEALTH; NOTHING TO LAUGH AT

HOUSTON, July 1.—"You needn't snicker," C. C. Roach retorted in court here, after he had testified that Lucile Ricker, 17, blue-eyed and baby-faced, had invited him to her house and then made away with his watch and chain and his purse and its money. "The guy just ahead of me lost a suit of clothes."

DEPRESSION IN BUSINESS NOT TO LAST LONG, VIEW

Federal Reserve Board Says Price of Luxuries and Non-Essentials Is Cut

WASHINGTON, July 1.—Business is passing through a period of readjustment and, in many instances, of depression, the federal reserve board declared in its June review of general business and financial conditions of the country.

"There is, however, every indication that this transition period will not last long—indeed, that the turn toward new conditions has already been taken," declared the board's summary of reports of its agents who, taken the country as a whole, found considerable variation in business conditions.

Reduction in retail prices, begun in May, became universal during June, it was said in explanation of the continued large volume of retail trade. The price cutting movement, the board said, had been aided by the refusal of the public to pay high prices, although the tendency of wholesale prices to maintain current levels was declared to have been a counteracting influence.

Cuts In Luxuries.

Except for clothing and shoes, all essential commodities, including foodstuffs, show little indication of reduction, but luxuries and non-essentials in many lines have been "distinctly cut."

"Quite generally there is a tendency to settle down to a readjustment basis and to proceed with business upon a new level of prices and demand," the board asserted. "Control of credit and discrimination between essential and speculative borrowing are producing some results, although these are reported as developing slowly. The present price situation is unsettled and is being closely watched. While some price reporting agencies show a reduction, others show increases."

Congestion Prevails.

Although some improvement in transportation was noted, "great congestion of goods" was reported still to exist. Frequent complaints of car shortage were reflected by the agents' reports, some indicating a menacing shortage of coal which, unless remedied, will "seriously interfere with manufacturing." The reports on manufacturing for the month ranged from extreme optimism to equally extreme pessimism.

Possibly the most encouraging factor for the month was the improvement of agricultural prospects, all crops except cotton showing improvement with the seasonable weather, good distribution of rainfall and replanting.

Distinct improvement in the money situation was noted, although it was said that conditions in the financial centers showed little change.

—oo—

SOVIETS TO RECOGNIZE NATION AS BUFFER

IRKUTSK, Siberia, June 22—The official attitude of the soviet government in Russia toward the far eastern republic in recognition of the new state as an independent government, separated entirely from bolshevik Russia, capable of carrying on negotiations with foreign powers, said Jacob David Janson, bolsheviki chief for foreign affairs in Siberia, today. Janson is a former political prisoner, having spent five years in shackles for participation in the 1905 revolutions.

—oo—

KANSAS WILL OUST BANK COMMISSIONER

TOPEKA, Kan., July 1.—Governor Allen today instructed Richard J. Hopkins, attorney general, to bring removal proceedings against Walter E. Wilson, state bank commissioner, following the filing of a report by an investigating committee of bankers appointed by the governor.

The report of the committee, the governor stated, indicated that Mr. Wilson had knowledge of alleged illegal acts.

DARK MUSTANG WILSON-BACKED IS MENTIONED

No Chance for Balloting on Candidates Late Today as Planned

McADOO ADMITTED TO HAVE INSIDE TRACK

Cox and Palmer Managers Still Contend Their Men Have Good Chance

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—Prospects for balloting late today for a presidential candidate went glimmering as the delegates to the Democratic national convention assembled for the fourth day's session. A long bitter fight over the league of nations declaration, in which the supporters of President Wilson were forced to accept an amendment to the administration's plank before it could be adopted, so delayed the work of the platform committee that there is little likelihood the delegates will get down to balloting before tomorrow.

Davis to Be Named

Voting for president will not begin until the platform has been adopted.

The convention proceedings today called for the final nominating speeches. The one set speech on the program was that of Governor Cornwell of West Virginia, placing in nomination John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain.

Cox, McAdoo, Palmer, Gerard, Hitchcock, Cummings, Edwards, Smith, Meredith and Owen had been formally placed before the convention before it recessed last evening.

McAdoo Is Leading

Frankly admitting that McAdoo seems to have the inside track on the race for the nomination, the inner circle of old line Democratic leaders worked through the night devising means to stop his nomination.

Champ Clark was being discussed as a possibility.

The answer of the McAdoo forces to the challenge to battle was mostly that if an inner circle combination forestalled them there would be disclosed another coalition which would produce a Wilson-backed dark horse. The name of Homer S. Cummings cropped out whenever the administration dark horses were being discussed. The name of Vice President Marshall was generally linked with that of Champ Clark when combination candidates to break the McAdoo wave were being discussed.

Palmer Men Confident

Former Representative Carlin, Palmer's chief of staff, refused to concede that the attorney general could not be nominated, and E. H. Moore of Youngstown, Ohio, the Cox field marshal, said:

"This may be a grasshopper convention, but I haven't been informed as yet that any of the Cox delegates are going to jump."

Nevertheless the report persisted that there was some kind of an understanding between the Cox and Palmer men and that the managers of these candidate favored the nomination of anyone rather than McAdoo.

Claims of strength for the leaders ranged about this way when the convention got ready for business today.

Irreconcilable opponents of McAdoo claimed a block of at least four hundred bitter-enders who would stand to the last and prevent his nomination.

McAdoo Chiefs Hopeful.

McAdoo leaders claimed to have within fifty votes of the necessary two-thirds and declared they were sure of accessions attracted by their showing of strength.

In contrast to this the opposition to McAdoo claimed his vote never would exceed 450. They conceded to Palmer 203 votes, which they predicted would stick with the Pennsylvanian. New York was being counted on to cast 75 votes of her 90 against McAdoo from beginning to end, and with votes from New Jersey, Indiana, the New England states and some others the McAdoo opposition counts up about 475 votes against the former secretary, exclusive of the votes in the Cox block. It requires 728 to nominate. Bryan's help is being counted on in the movement against McAdoo.

One of the leaders in the opposition to McAdoo epitomized the situation by saying there was an effort under way to Hardingize the convention, but up to the present movement no Harding could be found.

Win Before the Tenth Ballot.

Despite the growing organization opposed to McAdoo, his supporters expressed confidence that he would win before the tenth ballot.

Champ Clark talk was particularly discounted by the McAdoo forces because they thought that under no circumstances could Bryan be attracted to him. Rather than oppose McAdoo, the former secretary's friends say they think eventually Bryan will come to his support if necessary.

A break to McAdoo, his supporters say, will begin to come after the second or third ballot. McAdoo's friends want to force continuous balloting once it starts, but they expect the Cox adherents will oppose it.

Talk on the presidential nominee was mixed with a current of discussion as to the vice presidency. The name of Joseph E. Davies, former representative in congress from Wisconsin and first chairman of the federal trade commission, was suggested for a McAdoo ticket as was that of Secretary Meredith. The name of Victor Murdock of Kansas, also bobbed up.

The discussion of second place with McAdoo continues to emphasize the name of Governor Cox. At Cox headquarters whispers that the Ohio governor was prepared to accept a second place nomination were resented. In fact, it was said among Ohio delegates that Cox adherents were more likely to be found allied with Palmer delegates to block a McAdoo drift in the voting.