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COX NOMINATED ON 44TH BALLOT

Ohio Governor Wins Fight for the Presidency

FIGHT NARROWS TO TWO

Delegates Voted Down Motion To Adjourn And Forced Continuance Of Balloting Until Well Into The Morning.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio, was nominated for President by the Democratic National Convention on the forty-fourth ballot.

The victory for Governor Cox came at 1.40 o'clock A. M., after the convention had been in session since 9.30 o'clock Monday morning, with the exception of three and a half hours, and had taken 22 ballots altogether.

Withdrawal from the race by Attorney-General Palmer after the thirty-eighth ballot, when ex-Secretary McAdoo was holding the lead, opened the way for the Cox victory. The organization, behind the Ohio Governor got busy at once and he soon jumped into the lead, crossing the 500 mark on the forty-second ballot and getting a clear majority of the delegates on the forty-third ballot.

The McAdoo people evidently saw what was coming, for they tried to force an adjournment just before the forty-second ballot, but the Cox people fought this proposition hard and voted it down. They renewed the motion after the forty-third ballot, but it was drowned out by a chorus of "Noes."

Cox Gains From The Start.

On the forty-fourth roll call Cox gained two in Alabama and then picked up three more when the Arkansas delegation went solid for him.

Then he picked up another one in California and two more in Colorado. Connecticut threw Cox another and Delaware chipped in one. Three more fell into the Cox column from Florida, making the delegation solid.

Illinois added four more to the Cox column. Indiana went solid for Cox, giving him 20.

Palmer Stepped Aside After 38th Ballot.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—Attorney-General Palmer at 9:45 o'clock P. M., at the close of the thirty-eighth ballot, released his delegates and left the Democratic National Convention free to move out of its deadlock and nominate a Presidential candidate.

The changes on the thirty-ninth ballot, the first taken after this break came, were:

Cox gained 85, McAdoo gained 34½, Davis gained 21½ and Palmer retained 74 of his 211.

The totals were McAdoo, 440; Cox, 468½; Davis, 71½.

Carlin Announces Withdrawal.

The Convention reassembled at 8 P. M. after a recess. Two ballots were taken and on the second Palmer's vote had touched 211. It was apparent that it could be driven no higher. Former Representative C. C. Carlin, of Virginia, Mr. Palmer's manager, thereupon took the platform and announced the withdrawal of the Attorney-General from the race.

Chairman Robinson, in presenting Mr. Carlin, 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.

There was a roar of "Hurrah for Palmer" as the lines broke and the convention went into a recess. The denouncement, 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.

Word From M'Adoo Asked.

During the recess there was circulated about the floor copies of a telegram from Judge Moore, Cox's manager, to Daniel C. 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 Mr. McAdoo, Moore's telegram charged that "the action of the payroll 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 the convention forbidding the use of his name.

Like Country Fair.

While the caucusing was going on the floor of the convention hall took on the aspect of a country fair ground with a lot of electioneering going on. Here and there was a speaker on a chair making a stump speech for his favorite candidate with an admiring crowd about him. One speaker would try to draw the other fellows forward after the manner of a ballyhoo man on a midway. Some of the delegates called for order and a start of the balloting.

Some of the McAdoo leaders admitted that Cox might get a majority, but argued that would not help him, as they would not weaken and would insist on his getting the necessary two-thirds by his own efforts and without their help.

At 10.12 o'clock 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 39th Ballot.

The shifts and changes of the ballot were important. Alabama, first crack out of the box, broke 16 to Davis, taking all of Palmer's and one of McAdoo's for it. Arizona threw her four for Cox back to McAdoo.

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

Georgia's 28 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 18 from McAdoo and threw them to Cox.

A vote for Colby appeared in Massachusetts and Cox got 33 there. 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.

DETAIL OF THE VOTE ON FORTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

ALABAMA (24 votes)—Davis, 3; McAdoo, 8; Cox, 13.

ARIZONA (6 votes)—Cox, 3; McAdoo, 3.

ARKANSAS (18 votes)—Cox, 18.

CALIFORNIA (26 votes)—McAdoo, 13; Cox, 13.

COLORADO (12 votes)—Cox, 9; McAdoo, 3.

CONNECTICUT (14 votes)—McAdoo, 2; Cox, 12.

DELAWARE (6 votes)—McAdoo, 3; Cox, 3.

FLORIDA (12 votes)—Cox, 12.

GEORGIA (28 votes)—Cox, 28.

IDAHO (8 votes)—McAdoo, 8.

ILLINOIS (58 votes)—Davis, 1; McAdoo, 13; Cox, 44.

INDIANA (30 votes)—Cox, 30.

IOWA (26 votes)—Cox, 26.

KANSAS (20 votes)—McAdoo 20.

KENTUCKY (26 votes)—Cox, 26.

LOUISIANA (20 votes)—Cox, 20.

MAINE (12 votes)—Cox, 6; McAdoo, 5; absent, 2.

MARYLAND (16 votes)—Passed.

MASSACHUSETTS (36 votes)—Colby, 1; Cox, 35.

MARYLAND (16 votes)—Cox, 13½; Davis, 2½.

MICHIGAN (30 votes)—Passed.

MINNESOTA (24 votes)—McAdoo, 15; Cox, 8; absent, 1.

MISSISSIPPI (20 votes)—Cox, 20.

MISSOURI (36 votes)—Cox, 18; McAdoo, 17; absent, 1.

MONTANA (8 votes)—McAdoo, 2; Cox, 8.

NEVADA (6 votes)—Cox, 6.

NEW HAMPSHIRE (8 votes)—Cox, 2; McAdoo, 6.

NEW JERSEY (28 votes)—Cox, 28.

NEW MEXICO (6 votes)—McAdoo, 6.

NEW YORK (90 votes)—McAdoo, 20; Cox, 70.

NORTH CAROLINA (24 votes)—McAdoo, 24.

NORTH DAKOTA (10 votes)—Cox, 2; McAdoo, 4; Owen, 4.

OHIO (48 votes)—Cox, 48.

OKLAHOMA (20 votes)—Owen, 20.

OREGON (10 votes)—McAdoo, 10.

PENNSYLVANIA (76 votes)—Palmer, 1; Davis, 2; McAdoo, 4; Cox, 68; absent, 1.

RHODE ISLAND (10 votes)—Cox, 9; McAdoo, 1.

SOUTH CAROLINA (18 votes)—McAdoo, 18.

SOUTH DAKOTA (10 votes)—Owen, 1; McAdoo, 3; Cox, 5; absent, 1.

TENNESSEE (24 votes)—Davis, 24.

TEXAS (40 votes)—McAdoo, 40.

UTAH (8 votes)—Cox, 1; McAdoo, 7.

VERMONT (8 votes)—Cox, 8.

VIRGINIA (24 votes)—McAdoo, 2½; Davis, ½; Glass, 1½; Cox, 18½; absent, 1.

WASHINGTON (14 votes)—Davis, 1; Cox, 13.

WEST VIRGINIA (16 votes)—Davis, 16.

WASHINGTON (26 votes)—McAdoo, 3; Cox, 23.

WYOMING (6 votes)—McAdoo, 3; Cox, 3.

ALASKA (6 votes)—Cox, 6.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA (6 votes)—Cox, 6.

HAWAII (6 votes)—Cox, 6.

PHILIPPINES (6 votes)—McAdoo, 2; Cox, 4.

PORTO RICO (6 votes)—McAdoo, 1; Cox, 5.

CANAL ZONE (2 votes)—McAdoo, 2.

NOMINATED BY DEMOCRATS FOR PRESIDENT.

GOV. JAMES M. COX, OF OHIO.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, OF NEW YORK.

TOTALS OF ALL BALLOTS CAST.

Ballot.	Cox	McAdoo	Palmer	Davis	Cummings	Glass	Owens
First	134	266	256	32	25	26½	38
Second	159	289	264	31½	27	25½	29
Third	177	323½	251½	28½	26	25	25
Fourth	178	335	254	31	24	27	32
Fifth	181	357	244	29	21	27	36
Sixth	195	368½	265	29	20	27	36
Seventh	295½	384	267½	33	19	27	35
Eighth	315	380	262	32	18	27	35
Ninth	321½	386	257	32	18	25	37
Tenth	321	385	257	34	19	25	37
Eleventh	332	380	255	33	19	25	35
Twelfth	404	375½	201	21	8	25	34
Thirteenth	428½	363½	193½	29½	7	25	32
Fourteenth	443½	355½	182	33	7	25	34
Fifteenth	468½	334½	167	32	19	25	31
Sixteenth	454½	337	164½	52	20	25	34
Seventeenth	442	332	176	57	19	26	36
Eighteenth	458	330½	174½	43	19	26	36
Nineteenth	468	327½	179½	31	19	26	37
Twentieth	456½	340½	178	36	10	26	41
Twenty-first	426½	395½	144	54	7	26	36
Twenty-second	430	372½	166½	52	6	25	35
Twenty-third	425	364½	181½	50½	5	25	34
Twenty-fourth	429	346½	177	54½	5	25	34
Twenty-fifth	424	364½	169	58	4	25	34
Twenty-sixth	424½	371	167	55½	3	25	33
Twenty-seventh	423½	371½	166½	60½	3	25	34
Twenty-eighth	423	368½	165½	62½	4	24	35½
Twenty-ninth	404½	394½	166	63	4	24	33
Thirtieth	400½	403½	165	58	4	24	33
Thirty-first	391½	415½	174	57½	3	12½	34
Thirty-second	391	421	176	55½	3	9½	34
Thirty-third	380½	421	180	56	3	13	34
Thirty-fourth	379½	420½	184	54	3	7½	37
Thirty-fifth	376½	409	222	32	3	5	39½
Thirty-sixth	380	399	241	28	3	4	34
Thirty-seventh	386	405	202½	50½	3	1	33
Thirty-eighth	383½	405½	211	50	4	1	33
Thirty-ninth	468½	440	74	7½	2	..	32
Fortieth	490	467	19	76	2	..	35
Forty-first	417½	460	12	55½	2	24	35
Forty-second	540½	427	8	49½	3	24	34
Forty-third	567	412	0	57½	3	5½	34
Forty-fourth	732½	267	1	52	0	1½	34

COX WAS BORN ON FARM.

James Middleton Cox was three times Governor of Ohio—an honor enjoyed by only one other Ohioan, Rutherford B. Hayes.

Born on a farm, educated in the public schools, a printer's devil, a school teacher, a newspaper reporter, a private secretary to a Congressman, owner, manager and proprietor of two newspapers, member of Congress for three years and three times Governor of his State is his record to date.

Business success paralleled his political achievements and through his own efforts Cox has amassed a fortune. Mr. Cox became the leader of the Democratic party in Ohio in 1912 when he was nominated for Governor. As one who had brought radical changes in the State Constitution, he took the field in its behalf. His first term as Governor was devoted chiefly to forwarding the enactment of laws to put the new State Constitution into effect.

But Ohio was evidently not prepared to assimilate all the new laws for Cox was defeated for re-election. But his party renominated him in 1916 and he was re-elected for a third term in 1911, being the only Democrat to win in Ohio.

Mr. Cox was born in Butler county, Ohio, in 1870. He attended district school and held his first position as a teacher of the school in which he took his first lesson. He spent evenings and holidays in a printing office. In a few years he received his first assignment on the reportorial staff of the Cincinnati Enquirer.

In 1898 Cox bought the Dayton News. In 1903 he bought the Springfield Press-Republican, forming later the Springfield News. These two papers now constitute the News League of Ohio, of which Cox is owner and editorial director.

Cox represented the Third Ohio district in Congress from 1909 to 1912. In the latter year he began his first term as Governor, his election as a Democrat having been hailed by Republicans as an "accident." In 1915 he was defeated for re-election by Frank B. Willis, Republican. In 1917, however, Cox came back strong and won the election over Willis. In 1919 he was again elected for a two-year term.

Cox had barely assumed the duties of Governor in 1913 when the great floods of that spring inundated Dayand Scioto.

During that series of disasters Cox was "chief magistrate, commander-in-chief, head of the life-saving service, provider of food and clothing, principal health officer, severest disciplinarian, hardest worker, most hopeful prophet, sanest counselor, kindest philanthropist and most accurate reporter," according to a contemporary editorial writer.

Indicative of Cox's management of affairs in Ohio was his action in removing the Mayor of Canton, a Democrat, and his substitution for him of a Republican Mayor.

There was a strike of mill workers at Canton. Operators attempted to resume work in the face of the strike and considerable disorder followed. The Governor issued a proclamation calling on local officials in all the cities and counties to do their full duty to preserve order and prevent outbreaks. He told them violations of the law on the part of either the strikers or mill owners would not be tolerated, and announced he would hold the local officials to strict accountability.

Disorder continued at Canton. City officials, citizens and mill owners asked the Governor to send in State troops. Cox replied by removing the Mayor and ordering the mobilization of the National Guard to support the new Mayor, but refusing to send the troopers to Canton. Peace was restored.

F. D. ROOSEVELT BY ACCLAMATION

Daniels' Assistant Has a Walkover for Vice President

HE WAS McADOO BACKER

Assistant Naval Secretary Was Put In Nomination By Cox Leader And Seconds Came From All Parts Of Hall.

San Francisco.—The Democratic National Convention completed its party ticket by nominating Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, for Vice-President. He thus becomes the running mate of Gov. James M. Cox, of Ohio.

Cries of "Cox and Roosevelt" rang through the hall and were mingled with the chorus of votes that gave the Assistant Naval Secretary the nomination by acclamation.

The friends of Governor Cox decided to make their stand behind Roosevelt, but they stumbled immediately upon vigorous opposition on the part of Tammany itself. Charles F. Murphy, at first, would not listen to the suggestion. He wanted Bainbridge Colby, Secretary of State, as did William Randolph Hearst. The latter let it be known that he would support the ticket unreservedly if Colby should be nominated, but the Cox people stood pat.

Finally Murphy was won over and after former Congressman Timothy Ansberry, of Ohio, a Cox leader in the District of Columbia delegation, placed Roosevelt in nomination. Governor Smith, of New York, in a ringing speech, seconded it. Within five minutes the whole hall was filled with clamor for Roosevelt. One after another the candidates who had been nominated against him withdrew or were withdrawn. Whether Hearst became reconciled to Roosevelt as the Vice-Presidential nominee nobody was able to say.

In accepting Roosevelt for second place on the ticket the leaders also yielded to the influence of those party counselors who declared the Administration at Washington should be represented in the interest of party harmony. Furthermore, Roosevelt was one of the leaders of the movement to nominate W. G. McAdoo as head of the ticket.

When Mr. Roosevelt was placed in nomination by former Representative Ansberry, seconds sprang from all parts of the convention hall, and although Roosevelt was not formally nominated until well after the business of nomination was taken up, there was never any doubt about it and never at any time was there any opposition. The seconding of his nomination by Governor Smith clinched it.

Senator Robinson, of Arkansas, permanent chairman of the convention, was appointed chairman of the committee to notify Governor Cox of his nomination and Chairman Homer S. Cummings, of the Democratic National Committee, was appointed chairman of the committee to notify Mr. Roosevelt.

After its tumultuous session of 44 ballots, the convention reassembled at noon to finish its work. There was at first a delay utilized by the Cox managers to hear from the Governor about his wishes on the Vice-Presidential nomination. E. H. Moore, of Youngstown, Ohio, who managed the Governor's fight, let it be known that Cox was willing to leave the selection of his running mate to the convention. With that the forces easily and quickly coalesced and after Roosevelt's nomination applauded an appreciation of him by his chief, Secretary Josephus Daniels.

Cummings Is Satisfied.

Chairman Homer S. Cummings, of the Democratic National Committee, said:

"The convention reached its result in a truly democratic manner. The forces, purposes and opinions represented by the delegations had full play and reached an uncontrolled result. It was a long, hard contest, but it leaves no scars and the candidates will have the united support of the party.

"San Francisco redeemed every promise that was made in her behalf and, in many respects, far exceeded our expectations. There were some who doubted the wisdom of holding a national convention on the Pacific Coast. Actual experience, however, has removed all doubt."

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The little village of Hyde Park, birthplace and summer residence of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy and Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, received quietly but with elation the news that its favorite political son had been named as running mate to Gov. James M. Cox.

Mr. Roosevelt first sprang into political prominence in 1910 when he was drafted by the Democrats of the Twenty-eighth New York State senatorial district, consisting of the counties of Dutchess, Putnam and Columbia, in an effort to defeat Senator John F. Schlosser, of Beacon, who was a candidate for re-election. Roosevelt was successful, rolling up a majority of 356 in the Democratic landslide which carried John A. Dix into the Governor's chair.

Mr. Roosevelt was born in Hyde Park, January 30, 1882, the son of James and Sara Delano Roosevelt. He is a distant relative of Col. Theodore Roosevelt on his father's side, and of the Astor family through his mother. He attended the Groton School and was graduated from Harvard in 1904 and the Columbia Law School in 1907, being admitted to the New York bar during the same year. He practiced at first with Carter, Ledyard & Milburn, of New York, and then became a member of the firm of Marvin, Hooker & Roosevelt.

SIDELIGHTS OF CONVENTION.

Auditorium, San Francisco.—Among the male delegates are sprinkled those who are fast asleep. One man snored in the Pennsylvania pew, indicating a clear conscience and no fear of a change of heart. There isn't a woman in the convention who will admit the slightest drowsiness.

Mrs. Frank Ducas, of Oklahoma, sits on the platform. No one knows why. "She has no right there," said the sergeant-at-arms, "but she smiled at me so sweetly, and every day she has such a pretty hat on."

Every time Cox loses a vote the McAdoo faction insists upon yelling: "Good night." Texas manuvering brings women to their feet at each announcement calling: "Oh you Texas."

"Stay with it, Lone Star," and they stay.

"It's very much," said Mrs. Frank Graham of Chicago, "like a man giving his wife money. She coaxes and coaxes and then gets a little, but not enough to do her any good."

"Most of them lose their heads around here," said Senator James Hamilton Lewis, at the close of the day's session, smilingly looking under the seats and through the press section. "I've lost my hat" and he patted the arm of a lovely lady from Kentucky, who said after he passed: "He's a dear, but, you know, nobody with whiskers could be elected to anything these days. I wonder why he does not take them off."

"He can't, they grow on him," said another woman. "It would be like painting the lily taking Jim Ham's whiskers away. He'd die. He's lived with them so long," said a delegate from Illinois, and the Kentucky lady hurried away in the crowd.

It was quite a while before J. Ham found his fedora.

Mrs. Lula May Berry, delegate from Trenton, Mo., to the Democratic Convention, Monday cast the one and only vote thus far tendered General Pershing.

"This being a Fourth of July holiday," Mrs. Berry explained, "I thought it was fitting that this little tribute be paid to the man who led our forces to victory in France."

Davis Cables Congratulations.

London. — Ambassador John W. Davis, when informed of the nomination of James M. Cox, of Ohio, by the Democratic National Convention at San Francisco, sent the following message to Governor Cox:

"My hearty congratulations upon your nomination. You can and will head the party to a well-deserved victory."

Wilson Sends Congratulations.

Columbus, Ohio.—Congratulations from President Wilson were received by Governor Cox upon his nomination. The message from the White House received at the Governor's office in Columbus this morning and transmitted to his home at Dayton read:

"Please accept my hearty congratulations and cordial best wishes."

"WOODROW WILSON."

AN ODD MISFORTUNE.

Lightning Hits Miner Half-Mile Under Ground.

Clearfield, Pa.—A miner half a mile under ground was badly injured by a bolt of lightning recently. Ahmar Whitsell, the miner, was leaning on his shovel, which was resting on an iron rail. A bolt of lightning followed the rail into the mine, shattered the shovel, and threw the miner to the ground. Rendered unconscious, Whitsell was badly cut.

KING CONDOLES MRS. GORGAS.

George V. Lauds Public Services Of Former U. S. Surgeon-General.

London.—Mrs. Gorgas, widow of Maj.-Gen. William C. Gorgas, former Surgeon-General of the United States Army, received condolences from King George. The King lauded General Gorgas' public services. Newton D. Baker, United States Secretary of War, on behalf of the American Government, the Cuban, Peruvian and Ecuadorian Governments and many persons prominent in the official and professional world, sent expressions of sympathy to Mrs. Gorgas.

DEMOCRATS MAKE DECLARATION OF PARTY POLICIES

Platform Adopted by the National Convention at San Francisco

Document as Presented by the Resolutions Committee to the Full Gathering Is Indorsed—No "Wet" or "Dry" Planks Incorporated in the Declaration of the Party's Policies.

San Francisco, July 2.—The following is the text of the platform as finally adopted by the Democratic national convention today:

The preamble sends greeting to President Wilson, commending his achievements in the interest of the country and of the whole world. Condemns in general terms the Republican congress.

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

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

Criticizes the Republican congress for failing to revise war-time tax schedules and demands a survey of 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.

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.

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

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

Reaffirms Democratic tariff doctrines and declares for a research on the subject by a nonpartisan commission.

Declares for free speech and a free press, except in so far as it may attack the life of the nation.

Declares for [illegible] and [illegible] farm loans, banks and other farm legislation. Indorses collective bargaining and researches into production costs.

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

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.

Favors continuance of federal aid in road building.

Calls Republican plank inadequate and advocates further development of adequate transportation on rivers and further improvement of inland waterways. Recognizes the importance of connecting the Great Lakes with the Mississipi, as well as with the St. Lawrence.

Favors extension of foreign trade.

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

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

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

The great principle of national self-determination has received constant reiteration as one of the chief objects for which this country entered the war, and victory established this principle. Within the limitations of international comity and usage, this convention repeats the several previous expressions of the sympathy of the Democratic party of the United States for the aspirations of Ireland for self-government.

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

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

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

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

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

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.

Indorses separate citizenship for married women.

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

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

New Anaesthetic Ether.

Dr. James Cotton of Toronto, Can., has hit upon a new ether of analgesic properties; according to the Dupont Magazine, it eliminates pain without making the patient unconscious or sick at the stomach. The discovery is especially adapted to such painful operations as sewing wounds, opening and treating abscesses and changing packings and dressings in post-operative work. Tests that have been conducted at various hospitals have shown that its use is followed by no undesirable effects.