

# COMMON WILL ASK CONVENTION TO INCORPORATE LABOR BOARD

## BRYAN CHIDES CUMMINGS FOR DRY OMISSION

Keynote Ignored Greatest Achievement of Party, Commoner Says.

### CITES TREATY PRINCIPLE

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.  
Copyright, 1920, by W. J. Bryan.  
SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The convention opened in regular style, with incidents calculated to unloose any lurking spirit of enthusiasm.

The flag was unfurled when the "Star-Spangled Banner" was sung. When a large sized picture of the president was unveiled, the convention had its first opportunity to give vent to its feelings.

The demonstration lasted for some twenty minutes, during which the delegates marched through the aisles carrying the standards of the states and cheering lustily.

The applause was renewed when Temporary Chairman Cummings referred to the president and the treaty.

Mr. Cummings' speech was well received and it embodied, as such a speech should, a review of democratic achievements—not a complete review, for singularly, it omitted reference to prohibition—the greatest achievement to which our party can lay claim.

It would seem impossible, were it not true, that any democrat large enough to be considered for a keynote speech could be so completely silent on the subject of the saloon, even after the liquor traffic has been barred by the constitutional amendment and that an amendment, enforced by criminal laws, sustained by the supreme court of the land, should be avoided on the theory that it is dead.

When did a corpse ever before possess such a power to frighten? If the avoidance of the subject is due to political expediency, what an indictment against the defenders of the home that their zeal should so little impress politicians.

### WOMEN POSSIBLE TO EXCISE CUMMINGS

But Chairman Cummings' halls from one of the three states that failed to ratify and a recent convention in his state declared for wine and beer.

He may have thoughtlessly mistaken this for a state convention.

The delegates to the remaining forty-five states may repair the harm he has done by adopting a dry plank congratulating the party on its honorable success in this regard.

Believing that compulsory arbitration is not compatible with American ideas, but that the public has a right to know the facts in any dispute that affects the general welfare, I shall submit for consideration of the committee a very simple plan which is identical in its general outline with the principle embodied in thirty treaties with three-quarters of the world and afterward made the cornerstone of a league of nations.

Even before I suggested it for international disputes, I endeavored to have it applied to industrial disputes.

It contemplates a permanent board of three members, one chosen from the workers, one assumed to be in sympathy with the employer, and the third selected with a view to finding a person as nearly impartial as possible.

The commission should have authority to investigate an industrial dispute at the request of either side or upon its own initiative.

In each dispute two members would be added to the commission, one chosen by each side in order that each side might be sure to have a representative on the commission.

A little time would be allowed for investigation, the report of the commission would not be binding on either side, but would be a guide of public opinion.

Such a commission would not make strikes impossible, but the fact that such an investigation could be made would go far toward compelling conciliation and the establishment of such a means of adjusting disputes would reduce to a minimum the influx of prejudice, just as a peaceful means of settling international disputes is calculated to lessen the partisan propaganda that, in itself, increases the probability of a conflict in connection.

LABOR ASSURED OF FAIR ACTION.

Mr. Gompers is here and will doubtless be heard by the resolutions committee.

He is not likely to have any difficulty in securing a recognition for all the rights of labor, for this is quite a different convention from that which assembled in Chicago three weeks ago.

The commission would not include in the platform a provision for a permanent investigating commission with a view to settling industrial disputes before they reach the strike line.

At present the third party, the public, seems to be ignored, and yet it is the public that furnishes the money for both employer and employee.

The need for some such plan was forcibly emphasized last fall when a strike threatened to close the coal mines just before the beginning of winter.

The mine workers numbered between 500,000 and 600,000 and the number of stockholders in the mines could not have amounted to many hundred thousand.

The most extravagant estimate would not put the number of indirectly interested in both sides at more than 1,000,000.

Counting five persons to a family, not more than 5,000,000 men, women and children could have been directly interested in the controversy, and yet it looked for a while as if the remaining 95,000,000 of the people would have to freeze while the dispute was being adjusted.

BRITISH WATCH 'FRISCO MEETING

London Declines to Express Preference, but Likes Davis.

LONDON, June 29.—Newspapers and British officials here manifest considerable interest in the democratic national convention at San Francisco.

The Daily News said: "We on this side of the water would be accused of prejudice were we to express a preference among the aspirants for the democratic nomination for president."

"Therefore, it is unnecessary for us to say more regarding the claims made for American Ambassador John Davis than that he has shown good judgment and the power of inspiring respect for both himself and the great nation he represents."

"This will insure a high place even in the notable list of distinguished men who during the last 125 years have filled this office."

The same newspaper declared hostility of American labor would defeat A. Mitchell Palmer.

"The democrats have little hope of winning on a Wilson platform, but they probably can make a stiff fight if they are able to draft a platform which will conciliate labor and the Irish in the United States."

Harding to Reply to Cummings Talk

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Warren G. Harding intends to reply to the keynote speech of Homer S. Cummings to the democratic convention in his acceptance speech next month.

Harding read the democratic broadsheet carefully today, but declined to comment.

The republican nominee was back on the job today fresh from his vacation in New Jersey.

He leaves for Marion, O., probably Saturday.

## INTEREST RAPT AS CUMMINGS GIVES KEYNOTE

Unqualified Stand in League Defense and Prompt Pact Ratification Taken.

### TREATY ATTACK IS SEEN

By DAVID STARR JORDAN.  
Copyright, 1920, by International News Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The first day of the democratic convention was marked by the eloquent and masterly keynote address of the temporary chairman, Homer S. Cummings.

Spoken in a full, clear voice, it held the unflinching attention of the great audience and frequently moved it to genuine applause.

Its salient points were:

A review, deservedly scathing, of the obstructive attitude of the republican senatorial cabal.

A statement of the effective domestic legislation brought about by the democratic party.

An account of the great achievements of the war, admittedly the work of the whole American people under democratic leadership.

A brilliant eulogy of the president and his inspiring world vision of a league of nations, together with a moving appeal to the heart of America for the keeping of the faith.

The speaker thus took unqualified stand for the party, in defense of the league, as submitted by the president, admitting no validity in the criticisms so profusely directed against it.

LEAGUE PLANK PREPARED.

According to the press, the administration forces, now apparently in the lead, have prepared a platform plank, designating the present league of nations as "the sincerest if not the only practical method of maintaining the peace of the world and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments." Continuing, it pays a very high tribute to the president for his achievement in the war and peace.

Prompt ratification of the treaty is demanded and with "no reservations which would impair its essential integrity."

It is, however, commonly believed that the first serious contest in the convention may take the form of an attack on this position.

Its opponents demand reservations of a most radical character.

Senator Wash of Montana, in co-operation with Mr. Bryan, is fearful that the country may be entangled in an agreement which would deprive it of all we have gained through sacrifice.

The proposed amendments are listed under four heads which I may here briefly summarize.

The United States shall make no pledge to engage in foreign wars nor to arbitrate questions of vital interests.

The nation shall be its own judge as to its need of defensive armament.

The United States shall have as many votes in the league as any foreign state or states.

It shall accept no covenant that endangers or impairs the Monroe doctrine or which prevents withdrawal from the league on proper notice.

WHAT IS COVERED BY RESERVATIONS.

The first of these reservations covers the much discussed Article 10.

But it seems almost certain that no such clause is necessary, as under our constitution no citizen can not wage war without positive action by congress.

The phrase "vital interests" has never been explained, and can not be accepted without exact definition.

As to the second, the chief function of the league should be to bring about disarmament and in this movement the United States should naturally take the lead.

Regarding the third item, the proposed change as to representation in the assembly in which nothing of importance is decided by majority vote, involves an impossibility and can be urged only to destroy the league; Canada, Australia, New Zealand and South Africa are self-governing commonwealths, bound to Great Britain by ties of affection only.

They are already members of the league, and can not be expelled; neither is it possible to form a new world league more acceptable to financial states.

These doubts are surely as well settled to separate voice as our own proteges, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, Nicaragua and Panama.

Lastly, as to the fourth, if by the Monroe doctrine we mean the actual pronouncement of Monroe to the effect that we would not look with favor on further conquest or colonization in America by European powers, that doctrine is fully safeguarded in the league.

WOULD PREVENT JOINING LEAGUE.

These reservations, for the most part individually innocuous or needless, would as a whole virtually prevent our entrance into the league.

The question of war or dry is a very real one and may lead to an open contest.

The delegates from the Atlantic seaboard seem to be pledged to a modification of the Volstead act.

But the courage of the thirst has already been shown since they crossed the desert and they are satisfied with a very slight degree of moistness.

The present alternatives are the bone dry proposition, or, if they are to be taken, the sign and go where he pleases with it, because nobody cares a whoop about it anyway and furthermore everybody forgets by this time that the sign is the cause of the battle.

I am going back to the hotel with my friend, Chelsea McBride, and this Goofy Bears, the nut, and I am saying to them that after all New York is as good a state as you will find anywhere, and that the committee on resolutions is entitled to thank the New York guys for what they do for this convention, when Chelsea McBride says to me like this: "Yes," he says, "they certainly do grand work today, and," he says, "I am certainly glad I am there to see it come off."

"For several years," Chelsea says, "I am wondering about certain guys around New York, and especially about how they can sock."

"I get a chance to see some of them this morning, and," Chelsea says, "I now know who I am going to match myself against them right away."

Harding to Reply to Cummings Talk

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senator Warren G. Harding intends to reply to the keynote speech of Homer S. Cummings to the democratic convention in his acceptance speech next month.

Harding read the democratic broadsheet carefully today, but declined to comment.

The republican nominee was back on the job today fresh from his vacation in New Jersey.

He leaves for Marion, O., probably Saturday.

## McAdoo's Running Mate?



SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE E. T. MEREDITH.

Secretary of Agriculture E. T. Meredith of Iowa is being talked of as the democratic nominee for the vice presidency to run with William Gibbs McAdoo if the latter is nominated for the presidency, as now seems probable.

The secretary of agriculture squelched a Meredith-for-president boom that had been started by his supporters at San Francisco.

## DEMOCRACY'S FAIR SEX BEST

(Continued From Page One.)

coast who had been fooling him in politics until he had grown gray as a fox, put up a near-miss game by which he intended to get all the best seats in the convention hall for the men and keep the women in the background.

He put down his wits with skill and confidence and when he had everything set pulled away and found a local woman had been before him and copped off every choice seat for a woman.

But I know better instances than that. I have seen some of the most accomplished artists in political flimflam talk to a bunch of women for half an hour and apparently make the right impression, but they certainly have heard the women talk about him and I wouldn't bet big money he is in that fakers' place.

They tore all his tricks to pieces and hung them on the fence and they did it with a merciless sarcasm that told you the truth made me shudder.

I don't want any of them turning that kind of scorn on me, believe me.

There are thirty-eight women delegates and two or three hundred women alternates in this convention, and I don't know why or how, being unskilled in these mysteries, but they certainly have the women in the republican convention beaten several ways for Sunday.

There's no comparison.

At Chicago the women always seemed to be scared about something. I don't know what, being in a strange place, or too many millionaires, maybe, or all that society lug; you never can tell.

But you can bet the women here aren't scared; here it's the other way about. They've got the men rattled and guessing what's going to happen next, and no wonder.

THEY GET WHAT THEY GET AFTER.

Here the women settled down right on the start for certain things they wanted in the platform.

Wise business.

They wanted to get the party nailed hard and fast to a program of social reform laws to protect children, to furnish education, to reduce the cost of living, to protect working women, to improve the public health and that sort of thing.

So they went after these reforms and never let up until they got them.

Now, you see, that's the kind of a platform they wanted, and if it isn't a million times better than the old punk stuff we have been feeding to superior male voters these forty years, I'm a claim.

So here's one thing about having women in this game. Cut out the guff and get something that has a meaning.

And now, here's another.

A good many folks thought or said they thought that when women got into politics they would be just another lot of reactionaries and God knows we don't need any more than we've got.

Well, come to now and get hold of the facts.

Everyway the women have shown themselves a heap sight more radical than the men; more radical, more practical, more direct and landing what they wanted every clip.

So far they have shown so much more of natural good sense and wit and pep and the art of getting things done that if this democratic platform bears out its promise and comes anywhere near hitting the democratic opportunity it will be partly due to the new spirit the women have brought along.

There is so much of morality about all this that the old stagers are beginning to wonder what a national convention will be like four years hence, when probably 50 per cent of the delegates will be women.

Order of Convention Fixed by Committee

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—The order of business for the convention recommended by the rules commission is as follows:

Report of credentials committee.

Report of committee on permanent organization.

Report of rules committee.

Nominating speeches to begin at 1 p. m. Wednesday.

Adoption of report of resolutions committee.

Balloting for nominees for president.

Balloting for vice president.

Presentation of resolutions.

## READ REED AND GEORGIA GANG OUT OF PARTY

(Continued From Page One.)

ville, Tenn., and Mrs. T. T. Cohnam of Little Rock, Ark.

Although fired from the excitement of the first day's session and heavy early in the long night, they fairly stuck it out in the tobacco-smoked atmosphere of the stuffy room and listened attentively to the presentation of evidence.

In both cases they voted with the administration supporters.

WOMAN STICKS TO HAND BLOW.

One other woman sat through most of the long session.

She was Mrs. W. W. Martin, an alternate from Cape Girardeau, Mo., and she stuck it out in order to make a speech against Senator Reed.

She got her chance long after midnight and it was due to a great extent to her convincing argument that the vote against seating Reed was so large.

"Kansas City and the Fifth district, from which Senator Reed comes, is so boss-ridden that it needs a good cleaning," she told the committee.

"It is not only boss-ridden, but it has two kinds of bosses—'rabbit bosses' and 'goat bosses'."

"The Fifth district needs to be taken in hand by Missouri and attended to."

"You have all seen a spoiled child get stubborn and say, 'I want that or nothing at all.'"

"Well, in this case Ma Missouri said to the Fifth district, 'you will have to take something else besides Senator Reed or go hungry.'"

"Now the bad child is trying to steal down to the pantry and take what has been forbidden."

"If no one sits in Senator Reed's seat the Fifth district and Missouri herself is better off, because they are better represented by nobody at all than by Jim Reed."

Senator Reed's side of the argument was presented by Francis P. Wilson, district attorney of Kansas City; Joseph B. Shannon, a political associate, and Ed Earl P. Rosenberger of the Ninth district.

He was opposed by E. F. Galt, Missouri national committeeman and by Col. John Gosgrove, an 82-year-old veteran of Booneville, Mo.

Shannon declared Senator Reed was being denied a seat solely because of his opposition to Mr. Wilson's policies, particularly the league of nations.

"Since when," Shannon demanded, "has the democratic party held a convention and read out of the party every man who does not endorse the league of nations?"

"Remember, gentlemen, that at Chicago two men holding as widely different views as Murray Crane and Bill Borah got together on the same platform on this question."

"Why can't we apply the same principle here?"

Shannon's pleas, however, fell on deaf ears.

The members of the committee, 75 per cent of whom were advocates of the league, were determined that the senior United States senator from Missouri should get out and get him out they did, with considerable gusto.

HECKLED BY GALLAGHER.

Cosgrove declared he believed in "sticking with the organization," which he charged Senator Reed with failing to do.

Cosgrove also was an ardent supporter of Wilson.

"You believe in going along with the organization," said Gallagher. "Then, tell me, do you ever know of Woodrow Wilson sticking with the organization in all his life?"

"I don't know," replied Cosgrove. "I think Mr. Wilson is too broad, too big, too much of a humanitarian to be bound by a machine."

"He is a friend of humanity."

Senator Reed himself did not attend the hearing, leaving on his friends the task of looking after his interests.

The Smith-Watson-Palmer case was more easily disposed of than was the Reed contest.

The insurgents were represented by ex-Senator Thomas H. Hardwick of Georgia and by Col. H. H. Perry of Gainesville.

They presented the facts of the three-cornered Georgia primary to the committee, stressing the fact that the Palmer delegation represented but one-third of the democratic voters of Georgia, while the Smith-Watson combination had received the votes of two-thirds.

The Palmer delegation was represented by Albert Howell of Atlanta and by H. H. Dean of Gainesville.

They declared the Georgia law gave Mr. Palmer the right to send a delegation to the convention.

By all the laws of Hoxie, he declared, Palmer was the winner, but after the showdown Smith and Watson had combined their hands, making two pairs and claiming the pot.

CORD TIRE

State Agency to Let

High-grade cord tire made by well advertised rubber company. Competitive list prices. Liberal jobbers proposition.

Will select state agency this week

Write for further information. Address A NO. 894 INDIANA DAILY TIMES

High-grade wholesale house traveling men throughout Indiana preferred.

Woman Facing Two Charges After Raid

Sergt. Deeter and a squad of police raided a residence at 939 Shelby street early today arresting one man and a woman.

The couple are held on statutory charges.

James Crawford, 35, of 1005 Sanders street, is the man given by the man, and the woman was Myrtle Hudson.

An additional charge of contributing to the neglect of a child was placed against the Hudson woman.

Price of Passport to Advance July 1

Noble G. Butler, clerk of the federal court, announced today that instructions have been received from Washington to advance the price of passports from \$2 to \$10, beginning July 1.

The increase, he said, was ordered by an act of congress.



Attorney General A. Mitchell Palmer, candidate for the democratic nomination, and his personal bodyguard, Jimmie Gallagher, as they looked when the credentials committee seated the Palmer delegation from Georgia.

WOMEN ENTHUSE OVER OPENING OF CONVENTION

Approve Recognition Given Them by Democrats at San Francisco.

By MRS. GEORGE BASS.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 29.—If "well begun is half done" were really the truth, the delegates to this greatest of all conventions would be starting homeward to night instead of enjoying themselves in this wonderful city for the rest of the week, for never was a better beginning.

"Why can't we apply the same principle here?"

Shannon's pleas, however, fell on deaf ears.

The members of the committee, 75 per cent of whom were advocates of the league, were determined that the senior United States senator from Missouri should get out and get him out they did, with considerable gusto.

HECKLED BY GALLAGHER.

Cosgrove declared he believed in "sticking with the organization," which he charged Senator Reed with failing to do.

Cosgrove also was an ardent supporter of Wilson.

"You believe in going along with the organization," said Gallagher. "Then, tell me, do you ever know of Woodrow Wilson sticking with the organization in all his life?"

"I don't know," replied Cosgrove. "I think Mr. Wilson is too broad, too big, too much of a humanitarian to be bound by a machine."

"He is a friend of humanity."

Senator Reed himself did not attend the hearing, leaving on his friends the task of looking after his interests.

The Smith-Watson-Palmer case was more easily disposed of than was the Reed contest.

The insurgents were represented by ex-Senator Thomas H. Hardwick of Georgia and by Col. H. H. Perry of Gainesville.

They presented the facts of the three-cornered Georgia primary to the committee, stressing the fact that the Palmer delegation represented but one-third of the democratic voters of Georgia, while the Smith-Watson combination had received the votes of two-thirds.

The Palmer delegation was represented by Albert Howell of Atlanta and by H. H. Dean of Gainesville.

They declared the Georgia law gave Mr. Palmer the right to send a delegation to the convention.

By all the laws of Hoxie, he declared, Palmer was the winner, but