

WETS TOO WEAK TO CAUSE ANY CONCERN AT 'FRISCO

BRYAN MISSES FIREWORKS AT SECOND SESSION

No Volunteer, or Called Out Speeches, to Stir Visitors' Enthusiasm.

APPLAUDS SIDE MEETING

By WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN. Copyright, 1920, by W. J. Bryan.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A woman "got" Jim Reed!

Woman Is Continual Surprise at San Francisco Convention

By WILLIAM G. SHEPHERD.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—A woman "got" Jim Reed! When Mrs. William Woodrow Martin of Cape Girardeau, Mo., a little town in Missouri, got on to a street car in front of the convention hall at 2 o'clock yesterday morning and went to a little room in an inconspicuous hotel to retire for the night, she was due to awaken famous.

Between the hours of 1 and 2 she had "polished off" Senator James Reed, had dinner with the Missouri delegation, and practically out of the democratic party. Eight hours later the great convention itself was basking in the very name of the man she had overthrown.

The scene was dramatically simple. For many months the members of Missouri's delegation dithered and hesitated because of his stand against Wilson, both during the war and thereafter. The state convention of Missourians on April 22 chose delegates to the convention, but it DID NOT select Reed.

Two weeks after the convention, bidden Kansas City, bidden St. Louis and Little Rock county chose Reed as a delegate, though they had no right to do so.

Reed came to the San Francisco convention to claim a seat and all the Missouri folks outside of the boss-ridden routine, he was the same.

BIG SPEAKERS OPEN UP WITH MARY GUNS.

Then the credentials committee, made up of master democrats, one from each state, got around to hearing the Reed case in the committee room at the Auditorium. There are no higher and imposing gentlemen in the democratic party than the members of this committee.

Enter the United States district attorney of Kansas City, Frank Wilson, a distinguished person, spoke on behalf of the United States senator. He expressed surprise that any one should challenge the statesman's right to sit in the convention as a delegate from Missouri.

Next came an impressive judge, Emil P. Rosenberger, who, while Mrs. Martin is attending to her housework in Cape Girardeau, is sitting on a bench, dealing out justice. He thought Reed ought to be ousted. After Rosenberger came Joseph R. Shantz, lawyer, hard-headed democratic boss of Kansas City.

The committeemen were sleepy and tired; what's more they were all political acquaintances of the men who were speaking and they were taken aback. There is much to be granted when Edward G. Nease, national committeeman from Missouri, asked the committee if they would hear Mrs. Martin, an alternate delegate.

No one had heard of Mrs. Martin in politics, before, outside of Missouri. Mrs. Martin took the "witness chair" and began to express everything that Wilson did. He was against food measures in the war; he opposed conciliation; he blocked us in every way. We mothers of Missouri were giving our sons to the country and Reed was in our party.

The seat speeches being couched in language more or less cantious, the audience has to rely upon the extemporaneous speakers to wave the flag and pull the tail feathers out of the eagle with real abandon.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY GONE TO WASTE.

Too bad that such a splendid opportunity was wasted, for it must be remembered that those present have been fighting for tickets for weeks.

They have been writing to everybody they knew that had a push or a pull.

The convention gives the man with influence a great opportunity to demonstrate to his friends how near he is to the throne.

It isn't fair for a convention to have a short session on the second day with so many rhetorical flowers blooming in the prepared speeches that are ready delivered, especially when the convention is proceeding in the auditorium.

With the convention was proceeding in the auditorium the resolutions committee was affording quite a promiscuous group of petitioners an opportunity to lay before the committee in open session the subject on their hearts.

Samuel Gompers, the veteran president of the American Federation of Labor, represented the class of those for whom he has so long spoken.

He spoke earnestly, as he always does, and made a very favorable impression on the committee.

He will have more reason to rejoice than he had in Chicago.

PROHIBITION SECOND SUBJECT ON LIST.

Prohibition was the second subject taken up, and no one who was present will forget any longer by those who have been predicting that the subject will be ignored.

It was very apparent from the first moment that this is the question upon which there is most feeling.

It had the honor of appointing the time to those who spoke in favor of a dry plank, and was satisfied with the showing made.

Bishop Cannon of the Methodist Church South, a typical Virginia democrat, dwelt on the party's part in this great moral victory and appealed to the committee to gratify those who had made this long and arduous fight by an assurance that there would be no return to alcoholics drinks.

Mr. Hall spoke for the Presbyterians and other church boards.

Mr. Glass presented an appeal from the bone dry organization and Mr. Needham presented the proposed passage of petition from the prohibition party.

Mrs. Yost, the national legislative representative of the Women's Christian Temperance Union, spoke earnestly for nearly 1,000,000 women in that organization.

Other Congressmen Hesron (Hiram) and Pearson made an eloquent argument of alcohol and begged the democratic party to do its duty to the nation and give hope to the world by a strong declaration in favor of the enforcement of the amendment.

Hon. Wayne Bell, representing twenty-two national prohibition organizations concluded the arguments for our side.

WHEELER MAKES MAINTAINABLE TALK.

As general counsel for the Anti-Saloon league he has defended prohibition legislation in all of the higher courts and, if a lawyer's reputation stands upon his success, he has no superior as a constitutional lawyer.

He presented a terrific arraignment of the liquor traffic and marshaled such an array of facts to prove the success of prohibition as to overwhelm the opposition.

The liquor side was in charge of Con-gressman Sabath of Chicago.

He introduced as the first speaker on their side Hon. Theodore Bell, who made the usual argument in favor of personal liberty. As his speech was directed against all prohibitory laws it weakened the stand of the anti-saloon side.

Those who had been trying to make it appear that the wet side accepted the saloon issue as closed and urged any modification of the law for the benefit of home drinkers.

The press dispatches probably will carry the colloquy between him and myself, need not dwell upon it further than to say that his arraignment of the liquor traffic to answer publicly a misrepresentation that has been circulated privately.

GOMPERS DENIES MONTREAL RUMORS.

Mr. Gompers was called upon to deny a published report to the effect that the labor meeting at Montreal had turned into a political meeting in opposition.

The committee was assured that the subject was not mentioned at Montreal.

New York's great orator, Bourke Cockran, closed the debate for the wets by enlightening with his customary vehemence against any attempt to promote a temperance law. As did Mr. Bell, he made his assault against the amendment as well as against its enforcement, and thus confirmed the opinion of those who insisted that a question can not be dismissed as settled so long as the opponents of the law are so vigorously.

Taken, all in all, the hearing very

much encouraged the drys and increased the probability of a dry plank in the platform.

There are probably 200 delegates in the convention who would traffic their views on every other question for a wet plank and go home happy in the belief that the democratic party can carry the election by an appeal to the drys.

The league of women voters presented a battery of speakers that would be hard to match.

The real contest is between the drys and the doggers.

MANY OTHER SUBJECTS TOUCHED AT HEARING.

A number of other subjects were presented, among them agriculture, education and the Irish question. And I might add in this connection that here, as at Chicago, the women have surely justified their claim to equal consideration.

The league of women voters presented a battery of speakers that would be hard to match.

Senator Phelan and Mr. McCleatty of Sacramento appeared before the committee in behalf of more rigid Japanese exclusion, the latter with statistics and the former with a masterful digest of the Japanese situation.

Those who have heard the senator before say this is the most powerful address he has made on the subject. It showed him to be an effective speaker, as well as acquainted with the subject.

An agricultural college instructor was enlightening a rural audience as to scientific farming in the course of his report. He advised that corn, beans and beans before being fed, could be digested by the hog in half the time it took to digest raw corn.

When this important fact had been made clear the professor was somewhat disconcerted by a question put to him by a farmer in the front row, "What's a hog's time worth, anyhow?"

Mrs. Bass Retains Leadership of Women

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—Mrs. George J. M. Bass remains today the leading democratic woman.

Women delegates and alternates, in caucus, gave Mrs. Bass what amounted to a vote of confidence.

Speaking with grace, using the best language and without a trace of embarrassment, he presented the claim of the Filipinos to independence.

For several days the word had been passed about that with the admission of women to the democratic national committee, Mrs. Bass would pass out as the leader of democratic women.

The audience was astonished at the

JORDAN HINTS AT COMBINE TO FIGHT M'ADOO

Says Fading Booms of Others May Give Birth to Powerful Opposition.

WILSON STILL AT WHEEL

By DAVID STANLEY JORDAN, International News Service.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 30.—As I write the presidential will controls the democratic convention, though facing the certainty of some degree of revolt.

Mr. Robinson's impassioned address recalled early idealism and foresightedness.

4. Thomas Ely Marshall of Indiana is somewhat stirred by the rising tide of popular talk about his presidential candidacy, but it is not likely that he will have much more than a native son vote on the first ballot. Maybe it will grow to sizeable proportions.

LONG LIST OF FAVORITES.

Then will come the long list of favorites with an aggregate of some 300 pledged votes among them.

Gov. Edwards of New Jersey appears not to have gone beyond New Jersey's twenty-eight votes in strength.

The signs still point toward the nomination of McAdoo.

There is a question whether Gov. Smith of New York can lay claim to New York's ninety votes, as the unit rule may be broken even on the first ballot.

John Davis of West Virginia may have a few more than the sixteen votes of his state delegation.

Others with pledged home state delegations are Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, sixteen votes; former Ambassador to Germany Gerard, with South Dakota's ten votes; Senator Simmons of South Carolina with eighteen votes.

That Palmer, if nominated, could not be elected, appears evident.

Indeed, to defend his activities in one of the hardest tasks which confronts the Wilson forces.

FEW VOTES.

ARMED.

To the nomination of McAdoo I hear but few direct objections.

Naturally the epithet "crown prince" is hurled at him by the press, but he appears to have taken no advantage of his relationship to Mr. Wilson.

It is conceded generally, however, that he lacks the "glamour" ordinarily thought to distinguish a statesman.

Some of his rivals complain that he ought to have made his position clear, one way or the other.

But the very fact that McAdoo is taking the lead may cause the others to combine against him and the powerful opposition of Bryan must be faced by any administration candidate.

Mr. Bryan is in fact, likely to be in the lead of the second night.

He is the most popular man in the convention atmosphere.

Nobody appears much excited over the outcome.

The steamroller is well oiled and works with precision, yet its operations are scant indignation.

An unpleasant senator from Missouri is thrown out, a bit arbitrarily perhaps, but protests hardly reach the public ears.

It is part of the game.

A few warm-hearted Georgians, stung by an unfairness, then vote to vote out of the convention.

Harding, but when they think over the matter will they not inflict on themselves such cruel punishment.

The absence of personal bitterness in American contests is a most hopeful feature.

People are good losers.

If we are to get what we want we may cry again next time.

The defeated faction raises no physical banner of revolt.

The struggle over each one goes back to his business confident that though world popularity may be lost, he will come back again and no world calamity meanwhile impedes.

CONTRAST TO EUROPE DRAWN.

This mood contrasts happily with the fierce animosities which so often pervade the left, right and even the center in the parliaments of the continental states.

At these antedgments there is more at stake than in America with less certainty of either tolerance or justice.

The majority in each party whatever the party's name will go on voting the regular ticket whatever the party's name.

The thick-and-thin vote is bromide and the thick-and-thin is bromide.

Therein lies the opportunity of the party-boss—the leader of the unthinking.

Those who discriminate are independent largely of political parties, regarding such organizations as useful mainly as a means to attain idealistic ends.

But a solid partisan vote also has its advantages. It is a safeguard against ill-advised action.

If it checks reform it also blocks regression.

Were the whole body of the people quickly responsive, even to each plausible proposition, the upshot might be not progress but anarchy.

The fact that the important difference separates the two historic parties need not be a reproach.

Both stand, in the main, for the stability of society.

The distinction largely concerns the rewards of office.

Clarify and condense the republican platform and let the perfunctory denunciation or turn it about and it would serve fairly well for the democratic ends.

Plaques are as a rule—and by necessity—not very distinctive, though they rarely divide the party line.

Their use is to keep the atmosphere.

That their differences arouse little excitement indicates that they are not dangerous.

Our practical unanimity when great matters are at stake is a sign of the vitality of democracy.

Vestal of Anderson Abroad on Mission

ANDERSON, Ind., June 30.—Congressman A. H. Vestal and wife will leave tomorrow for New York, and on July 7 will sail for England, where the congressman, as head of the committee on weights and measures, will sit with other members in making investigations.

He is the son of a wealthy farmer in Johnson county and Mrs. Vestal is the daughter of Albert Hitchcock, a rural mail carrier of Hope.

Plaques are as a rule—and by necessity—not very distinctive, though they rarely divide the party line.

Their use is to keep the atmosphere.

That their differences arouse little excitement indicates that they are not dangerous.

Our practical unanimity when great matters are at stake is a sign of the vitality of democracy.

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

High-grade wholesale house traveling men throughout Indiana preferred.

Will select state agency this week

</