

ROOSEVELT'S CHOICE TO GET INDIANA VOTES

Hoosiers Will Back Garner, If He's the Man, With Fingers Crossed.

PLAY SMART POLITICS

State Delegation Is Aibly Handled by Big Four in Chicago.

BY BEN STERN
CHICAGO, July 2.—Indiana's thirty votes will be cast for the vice-presidential selection of Franklin D. Roosevelt, announced Frank McHale, chairman of the delegation, shortly before the Democratic national convention was called to order at noon today.

Now that Roosevelt has been nominated, the Indiana delegation will go down the line for him as a unit, the leaders declared.

If the presidential nominee wants John Nance Garner, Speaker of the house of representatives, as a running mate, the thirty will be cast that way, although there is not a sign of enthusiasm for him among the Hoosiers.

In fact, they privately assert that Garner will be a drag on the ticket in Indiana because of his background, but in spite of this they will do what the presidential nominee desires.

Joins With Illinois

Indiana was on the Roosevelt bandwagon when it rolled around Friday night and it climbed on, arm in arm, with Illinois' 58 votes.

The leadership of the McHale-McNitt-Van Nuys-Taggart group asserted itself even at the last minute and the delegation vote would have been divided just as it was on the third ballot in the early morning, if the tide had not swung to Roosevelt because of California's shift from Garner.

As soon as this took place a program arranged two days ago with Mayor Tony Cermak of Chicago, head of the Illinois delegation, went into execution.

It was reminiscent of the days when the elder Thomas D. Taggart had a close knit alliance with George Brennan, Illinois boss, to hear Cermak announce that "Illinois and her sister state, Indiana, cast their total of 88 votes for Roosevelt."

Indiana on Bandwagon

Cheers swept the crowded stadium when Cermak spoke, because the Roosevelt men knew that it now was all over but the shouting. These two states held the balance of power in the convention.

When Indiana was reached on the roll, McHale announced "Indiana came to this convention united, instructed and without a favorite son. She takes great pleasure and pride in joining with her sister state, Illinois, in casting her thirty votes for Governor Roosevelt."

Indiana was on the bandwagon in plenty of time and yet had fulfilled its pledge to the stop-Roosevelt group in three ballots during the long, weary grind of Thursday night and Friday morning.

The agreement with Illinois provided that when one of the two states saw the break coming for its candidate, the other would be notified and the combined vote cast as a powerful unit.

Original plans called for the shift to be to Newton D. Baker, war secretary, but when California broke to Roosevelt, the trend easily was perceived.

Employ Clever Tactics

Credit for the tactics employed during the convention by the Indiana group, which kept every one guessing, must go to Paul V. McNutt, the Governor nominee; Frederick Van Nuys, senatorial nominee; Thomas D. Taggart, national committee man, and McHale.

But after breaking a tradition of many years—that Indiana was a consistent bandwagon state in politics—the Hoosier delegation leaves here rich in powerful alliances which, it is expected, will prove beneficial four or eight years from now when a breaking son is offered for the presidential nomination.

The strategy of the leaders of the delegation proved puzzling to the rabid Roosevelt fans such as R. Earl Peters, state chairman; Robert E. Proctor, Roosevelt's Indiana manager of Elkhart; and William H. O'Brien of Lawrenceburg, who wanted to toss in all thirty votes to the first ballot. The fact that Indiana crawled on the wagon only when political horse sense demanded, this step showed real courage.

When Indiana did go Roosevelt, it knew that he was to be the nominee. At no time did the big four lose control of the members and boasts of Peters and Proctor that they could give Roosevelt twenty-five votes were proved to be of naught.

The lines held and Indiana by playing smart politics, remained in a key position until the end.

ASK LINDY BABY STAMP

Proposa. Says It Would Remind Public of War on Crime.

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Homer J. Freese, in making the proposal, said it would remind the people of their duty to avenge the crime by abolishing gangsters. He suggested that the stamp bear a picture of the child and the motto: "A Little Child Shall Lead Them."

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Booze at Root of Most Divorces, Aserts Judge.

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"Before prohibition," Judge Graham said, "men and women were mentioned as co-defendants in divorce actions. Now in 33 per cent of all divorces, liquor is to blame."

Franklin D. Roosevelt's Life in Words and Pictures



HIS ANCESTORS CAME OVER FROM HOLLAND IN 1644



As a boy of 6, on his father's 500-acre Hudson river estate.



At 16, while a student at Groton in 1898.



At his desk as assistant secretary of the navy during World War.



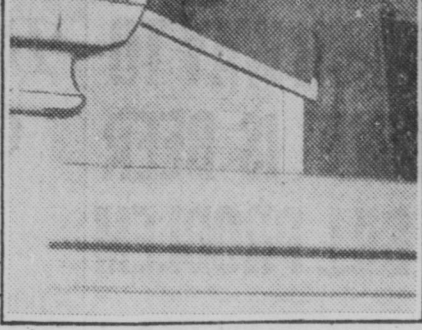
Campaigning for vice president in 1920.



"Swimming back to health" at Warm Springs, Ga.



Governor of New York state—addressing the legislature.



As a boy of 6, on his father's 500-acre Hudson river estate.

At 16, while a student at Groton in 1898.

At his desk as assistant secretary of the navy during World War.

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Governor of New York state—addressing the legislature.

By NEA Service

HERE, in brief form, is the life story of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt of New York, fifth cousin of the late President Theodore Roosevelt, and descendant of a line of Roosevelts who immigrated from Holland and settled in New York state in 1644:

1882—Born (Jan. 30) on the 500-acre Dutchess county estate of his father, a vice-president of the Delaware & Hudson railroad.

1906—Graduated from Groton, a fashionable school for boys, where he was manager of the baseball team and played on the football team.

1904—Graduated from Harvard.

1907—Graduated from Columbia

where he was editor of The Crim.

1905—Married his sixth cousin, Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, a niece of President Theodore Roosevelt, who attended the fashionable wedding at the Roosevelt town home in New York and gave the bride in marriage.

1913—Appointed assistant secretary of the navy by President Wilson and held that position during

the World war, handling most of the navy's huge purchase of supplies.

1920—Nominated for Vice-President, made the campaign with James M. Cox and went down to defeat in the Harding landslide.

1921—Suddenly stricken with infantile paralysis after becoming chilled while bathing at his summer home near Campobello, Me.; after

a long period as an invalid he gradually recovered partial use of his lower limbs by swimming in mineral waters at Warm Springs, Ga.

1924—On crutches, made speech placing Al Smith's name before delegates at Madison Square Garden convention as a candidate for the presidential nomination.

1928—Placed Smith's name before

Houston convention as a candidate for presidential nomination.

1928—Persuaded by Smith to run for Governor of New York despite his reluctance because of his crippled condition; made active campaign and was elected.

1930—Re-elected Governor of New York.

1932—Named Democratic presidential candidate.

HUNT FOR COP'S KILLERS TURNS TO OHIO TOWN

Man Believed to Be One of Indianapolis Gunmen Held at Xenia.

Police search for two Indianapolis gunmen who shot and killed one policeman and wounded another seriously in a gun battle Wednesday night at Springfield, O., turned today to Xenia, O., where a gangster suspect is held for questioning.

In a telegram to a local police Friday night, Xenia authorities stated they had arrested John Marlowe, who was to be taken today to Springfield for possible identification by the wounded policeman.

Marlowe, according to Xenia police, confessed and almost immediately repudiated statements that he was implicated in the Springfield shooting.

Search is being conducted for Russell Campbell, formerly of 1641 North Capitol avenue, and 3314 Northwestern avenue, whose name was found on a driver's license seized from the bandit's coat by the policeman, who later died.

Campbell's wife Jane, Ernest Clemons, 1138 South Richmond avenue, and William Garrison, 1641 North Capitol avenue, were arrested early Thursday at the Richmond avenue address after police said Mrs. Campbell was left there when Campbell and a friend left for Springfield.

Information that Campbell was seen carrying part of a sawed-off shotgun two nights before the shooting, was given police Friday. Residents in vicinity of the Northwestern avenue dwelling told of seeing Campbell place a section of shotgun barrel in a box in rear of the house Monday night.

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GARNER IS SLATED FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

Nomination by One Ballot to Reward Texan for Deadlock End.

(Continued from Page One)

stadium some time after 3 p. m. The convention is scheduled to convene at 1 p. m. Its first business is to nominate the vice-presidential candidate. One ballot is expected to suffice.

Roosevelt won only after a hard battle Friday night.

Fighting was bitter. His name was booted from the galleries. His friends were booted even by some of the delegates.

The breach between him and his friends and political teammate of four years ago has been widened. Alfred E. Smith fought the battle of a determined man. He held every one of his delegates to the end. The few who slipped away did so without his consent.

At the end, he remained the only other candidate who had not withdrawn. One by one the field of favorite sons dropped out as the balloting progressed.

Governor Murray of Oklahoma retired after the first ballot, when delegates switched to Will Rogers, the humorist.

Garner Withdraws Next

Speaker Garner withdrew during the afternoon recess, starting the stampede. Then followed on the fourth ballot the withdrawals of Melvin Trawler of Illinois, Governor White of Ohio, former Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, former Governor Byrd of Virginia, and Governor Ritchie of Maryland.

But Smith remained in his hotel suite.

Four years ago Roosevelt mounted the platform at the Houston convention and for the third time appealed to a Democratic national convention to give the presidential nomination to the man he named "The Happy Warrior." Smith in turn urged Roosevelt to run for Governor of New York on his ticket.

One of Roosevelt's rivals, Reed, took the platform after the nomination of Roosevelt, and urged that all Democrats unite against their common enemy.

Smith refused to say whether he will support the ticket. His friends assume that he will support it as a loyal party man. Smith's Tammany Hall friends held out for him to the last. John F. Curry, Tammany leader, despite a factional antagonism to Smith—they are rivals in the hall—chose to stand by him rather than swing to Roosevelt.

Stick to Finish

They went down on the last ballot still voting Tammany's 63 votes for Smith, thus confirming the United Press dispatch of several days ago in which it was stated that Curry had decided to throw Roosevelt overboard. Since then it has been erroneously reported that Tammany was going to swing to Roosevelt.

Such a report was circulated an hour before Tammany made its final gesture of hostility to Roosevelt by casting its 63 votes for Smith on the last ballot.

James A. Freley, Roosevelt's manager, sat on the stage and watched with a thoughtful eye Tammany's last-ditch warfare against Roosevelt. It was the opening act of another political drama.

Next to the Tammany chieftain sat the jaunty mayor of New York, Jimmy Walker, who has before him a request from Roosevelt to announce

Boiled Down

More Time--Shorter Platform, So Democrats Toiled for Weeks.

BY MAX STERN
Times Staff Writer

CHICAGO, July 2.—On the principle explained by Mark Twain, who wrote a friend that if he had more time his letter would be shorter, the framers of democracy's famous 1,400-word platform labored for weeks to make it a compact document.

Its two chief draughtsmen were A. Mitchell Palmer (Pa.) and Senator Cordell Hull (Tenn.).

The majority or Smith prohibition plank was the work of Senator David Walsh (Mass.), the rejected minority or Roosevelt plank, that of William Gibbs McAdoo.

The tariff proposals, written by Senator Hull, were fashioned after the Wilson-Underhill formula. The 25 per cent economy reduction mandate was the work of Hull, as were other economic suggestions.

The proposal against cancellation of war debts was made by McAdoo.

The planks relating to reform of banking practices were framed by Senator Carter Glass (Va.).

Proposals pleading the party to compel corporations to give publicity to bonuses, foreign securities sales and otherwise protect investors were largely the work of Huston Thompson, former federal trade commissioner.

The unemployment relief planks were suggested by Senator Robert Wagner (N. Y.).

The farm relief proposals were chiefly the work of Senator Burton K. Wheeler (Mont.).

swer certain questions regarding his official conduct.

The last two Democratic Presidents—Cleveland and Wilson—had to fight Tammany. The opening skirmishes of another feud appear to have begun.

Assailed by Hague

Roosevelt takes up Democracy's sword bearing some wounds from the recent fight within the party ranks.

Less than a week ago Smith's manager, Frank Hague, assailed Roosevelt as the weakest candidate in the field, a man who could not win if elected. Roosevelt's name and his friends were repeatedly booed by the Chicago galleries during the convention.

The hostility to him here—which was partly a reflex of the passionate devotion of Chicagoans to Smith—caused some of his friends to wonder how he would fare at the hands of the galleries in his personal appearance in the stadium today.

OPPOSED TO DEACONS

Having Been Divorced, They Are Not Fit to Mate, Says Wife.

BY UNITED PRESS
KANSAS CITY, Mo., July 2.—The deacons of the Community Church are "not fit associates for her husband, because six of them have been divorced," Mrs. W. Kurt Miller charged while seeking a divorce.

Colonel Ruby D. Garrett, her husband's attorney, entered a prompt objection. "I am one of the deacons," he said.

But Mrs. Miller's attorney, Judge John I. Williamson, was equally quick to take exception. He, too, is one of the deacons.

fort to Wall Street and the money power, but much to bring hope and courage to the hearts of the common people.

There is a vast amount of difference between a contract to submit the question of repeal of the eighteenth amendment to a vote of the people and pledging its repeal as a canon of partisan party principle.

Only time will tell whether this action meets with the endorsement of the American people.

On the whole I am pleased with the platform, for it marks the return for the first time in a generation to the traditional Jeffersonian doctrine.

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FATHER READY TO PAY RANSOM FOR RICH YOUTH

Early Release for \$5,000 Is Predicted by Uncle of Kidnaped Heir.

BY UNITED PRESS
ST. PAUL, July 2.—Early release of Haskell Bohn, 20-year-old heir of the multi-millionaire Bohn refrigerator family, held by abductors since Thursday, was expected today.

Contact with the kidnapers was reported established by telephone by W. B. Bohn, the youth's uncle. He said the kidnap gang promised release of the youth on payment of \$5,000 ransom.

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4 Ballots to Nominate

CHICAGO, July 2.—The vote in the Democratic presidential convention through the four ballots was as follows:

Candidate	1st Ballot	2nd Ballot	3d Ballot	4th Ballot
Roosevelt	666 1/2	677 1/2	682 7/8	945
Smith	201 1/2	194 1/2	190 1/2	190 1/2
Garner	90 1/2	90 1/2	101 1/2	0
White	50	50 1/2	52 1/2	0
Trawler	42	40 1/2	40 1/2	0
Byrd	25	24	24 1/2	0
Ritchie	21	23 1/2	23 1/2	3 1/2
Murray	23	0	0	0
Rogers	0	22	0	0
Reed	24	18	18	0
Baker	8 1/2	8	8 1/2	5 1/2
Cox	0	0	0	1

The two-thirds majority of those voting on the last ballot and the necessary figure for nomination was 766.

STAMPEDE BRINGS ROAR OF PROTEST

Exhausted Delegates Rush Pell-Mell to Join in Roosevelt Drive.

(Continued from Page One)

for any old kind of riding space that could be had on the Roosevelt band wagon.

Cermak announced the allegiance of Illinois. Governor Albert C. Ritchie had his brief say through a microphone from the floor.

The proxy of Governor William (Alfalfa Bill) Murray almost missed the Roosevelt special. The big cop never had heard of John A. Simpson or the National Farmers' union.

"Get me Senator Wheeler," screamed Simpson.

"Outside," said the cop.

But Simpson, an Oklahoman with Murray's votes for Roosevelt on the tip of his tongue, was not being put off by the police.

Eager But Exhausted

He shouted some more, finally attracted the attention of persons on the platform, and soon was up there and addressing the crowd, to the considerable surprise and uneasiness of the cop.

"Who in the hell is that guy?" inquired the officer.

"John A. Simpson," he was told.

"Well, I never heard of that guy, but I guess it was all right," the officer said and hoped the matter would drop there. It did.

Delegates, meantime, were eager but exhausted. There was no whooping descent on the platform when all but half a dozen or so of the state banners were clustered there. Farley grinned.

A bevy of Roosevelt-for-President United States senators slapped each other on the back. Others of the Roosevelt leadership signaled to the crowd to put on a show.

Some Stick With Al

But that crowd was tired. Perhaps it was just as well. There were about 500 spots among the cheering hundreds.

Alfred E. Smith was not one of those who surrendered his battle to stop Roosevelt. He lost, but he didn't quit.

On the final roll call eight states gave him votes, Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Wisconsin, Rhode Island and Pennsylvania.

And Massachusetts particularly was unhappy. All its thirty-six votes went for Smith. Word passed that some one might try to take the Massachusetts standard into the Roosevelt melee.

John D. O'Connor, Boston, and former Holy Cross football star, Ed Tryn, Stockbridge; Edward F. O'Hearn, Brookline, and Miles G. Neff, Fall River.

Together, these four, scaling 190 or so pounds each, took the standard into the center of the Massachusetts delegation and grasped it firmly, and they looked an invitation to all comers to try and get it. None did.

They're Sore at Curley

Massachusetts contributed liberally and loud to the boos that billowed around McAdoo.

And as a final mark of displeasure with this Democratic national convention, they had their say about Mayor James Curley, Boston, who was a Massachusetts Roosevelt man