

DEMOCRATS WILL BATTLE AT POLLS FOR NOMINATIONS

Three State Offices Included in Second Primary Over State

GUBERNATORIAL FIGHT LEADS IN STATE INTEREST

Morrison and Gardner Will Carry Their Fight To Polls Along With Stacy and Long For Supreme Court Judgeship, and Durham and Cook For Auditor

FAIR WEATHER FORECAST The forecast for the day of the second primary today in North Carolina is 'Fair weather Saturday, preceded by showers on the coast...'

Democrats of North Carolina will go into the second primary today for the selection of nominees for Governor, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court and State Auditor, contests undetermined by the June 5 balloting.

Since the last contest from which Cameron Morrison emerged with a lead of eighty-seven votes over O. Max Gardner, the fight has been waged fiercely around the gubernatorial nomination. In the clash of charges and counter charges, and the desperate drive of the two candidates to capture the bulk of the 30,000 P. vote, the two other races have taken the background, but there has been no cessation of activities.

State Ticket

The ticket to be voted on in the State today follows: For Governor: Cameron Morrison, of Charlotte; and O. Max Gardner, of Shelby.

For Associate Justice of the Supreme Court: Judge W. P. Stacy, of Wilmington and Judge R. F. Long, of Statesville.

For State Auditor: Baxter Durham, of Raleigh, and J. P. Cook, of Concord. By virtue of withdrawal of candidates in several districts entitled to call for a second primary, only one Congressional fight will claim attention. In the Sixth District, Congressman Emanuel Godwin is fighting to maintain his seat in Congress against Homer Lyon.

WAKE COUNTY HOSTS

In a number of counties, including Wake, there are county fights of more or less interest. In Wake county, the Senatorial race in the second primary is between Leon Brassfield and Charles U. Harris.

TAR HEELS APPLAUD PART OF BRYAN STAND TOOK NO SHARE IN MAIN DEMONSTRATION BUT ENDORSED TREATY DECLARATION

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE, (Staff Correspondent.)

San Francisco, July 2.—The North Carolina delegates did not participate in the Bryan demonstration but were among the first to join Bryan and the District of Columbia in an ovation for Col. Bryan's declaration that he favored the treaty without reservations if he thought it could be ratified. His unswerving denunciation of Tammany also struck a responsive chord. The crowd was quick to respond to his eloquent speech which was filled with Biblical allusions. Secretary Colby accepted the gauntlet thrown down by Bryan and made a short address in reply to the North Carolinians. The orchestra which had boosted various demonstrations, remained silent during the Bryan demonstration but it was not necessary.

The debate on the platform overshadowed the presidential race for the time being. The McAdoo forces continue confident. All indications point to a deadlock and the nomination of a dark horse. Many names are mentioned, prominent among them being John W. Davis, ambassador to Great Britain.

WOMAN WIELDS GAVEL AT DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE, Staff Correspondent. San Francisco, Calif., July 1.—For the first time in American history a woman has presided at a national political convention.

Mrs. George Bass wielded the gavel with equal skill and more grace than did Senator Robinson at the Democratic convention today. Never before have women participated in the rough and tumble of national party politics as they have done in the convention here. The Democratic party has accorded them all rights and privileges of citizenship. In political history this will be an outstanding event of the Democratic convention of 1920.

OVERWHELMINGLY BEAT DRY PLANK BY BRYAN

Nebraskan's defeated at hands of convention comes after he had turned gathering upside down with his oft-time oratory in behalf of strict enforcement of the prohibition law. His speech so thrilled the convention that a great spontaneous demonstration for him occurred, only to be discounted when the roll call put his dry plank out of the running by a vote of 929 1-2 to 135 1-2.



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TAR HEEL BANNER IN DEMONSTRATION

By JOHN A. LIVINGSTONE, (Staff Correspondent.)

San Francisco, July 2.—North Carolina and Tennessee delegates vied with each other today for the honor of leading the big demonstration over the tariff amendment in the platform. B. O. Everett carried Tar Heel standard to speaker's rostrum, escorted by Capt. J. H. Pearson, of Morganton, who later carried the banner in the procession of States.

N. C. and Tenn. Delegates Vie For Leadership In Suffrage Procession

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Captain Pearson, Democratic voter for forty years, has been an enthusiastic booster for suffrage and got a big hand from the convention, as he marched around the hall with Mrs. John S. Crosby, of New York.

Louisiana Democrats wanted a request embodied in the platform urging prompt ratification of Federal suffrage amendment by the State and the committee thought it best to include North Carolina and Tennessee, the other Democratic States that have not ratified, in conformity with action of State convention in April.

J. O. Carr, North Carolina member, voted for the plank adopted. South Carolina wanted a declaration favoring exemption of that State from the amendment, but was overwhelmingly defeated.

TWO PARTIES IN RACE TO GET VOTE OF WOMEN

Tennessee, Democratic, and Vermont, Republican, May Race For Honor

Washington, July 2.—A race between the Democratic and Republican parties for the honor of enfranchising the women of the nation in time for their participation in the November elections today appeared probable. The two parties, the indications were, would work through Legislatures in which each has a majority; the Democrats through the Tennessee Legislature and the Republicans through the Vermont law-making body.

Governor Roberts of Tennessee in response to an appeal from President Wilson announced several days ago that he would call the Legislature of his State in special session to act on the Federal suffrage amendment.

Governor Clement of Vermont after a conference here last night with Senator Harding, the Republican candidate for President, intimated that he would call the Vermont Legislature, known to be favorable toward the suffrage amendment, in session to act on a ratification resolution.

The Tennessee Legislature will be called to meet August 9, Governor Roberts informed the National Woman's party last night. Governor Clement did not state definitely when the Vermont Legislature would be called, but the impression prevailed among those informed as to his conference with Senator Harding that the session would be convened at an early date.

TWIN CITY RECTOR NOT TO ACCEPT VIRGINIA CALL

Winston-Salem, July 2.—Rev. Phillips E. Giltman, rector of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, who returned tonight from his vacation spent in Virginia, has declined the call extended him a few weeks ago by St. James' Church, at Warrenton, Virginia, and that he would continue as rector of the charge here.

OPPONENTS OF M'ADOO WITHOUT A CANDIDATE

San Francisco, July 2.—The combination against Wm. G. McAdoo found itself tonight, to use the language of one of the Administration leaders, without any candidate, on whom to coalesce. McAdoo supporters continued to predict a nomination for him somewhere near the fifth ballot.

MRS. DANIELS SAYS SHE IS CONFIDENT STATE WILL RATIFY

Returns From Trip To Geneva, Where She Attended Suffrage Congress

MET A NUMBER OF TAR HEELS WHILE IN EUROPE

Says Women of Other Countries Are At a Loss To Understand Why Women of America Have Not Been Given The Ballot; Thirty-six Nations Have Suffrage Now

The News and Observer Bureau, 603 District National Bank Bldg., By R. E. POWELL, (By Special Leased Wire.)

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Mrs. Joseph Daniels, upon her return to the Capital from Geneva, Switzerland, where she attended the International Suffrage Congress, expresses "full confidence that the men of North Carolina will see their way clear to give full suffrage not only to the women of North Carolina but to the women of America."

Mrs. Daniels is back in Washington today after a short rest at Atlantic City. One of the outstanding pleasures of the trip abroad, she said today, was meeting folks who had at one time or another been touched with Carolina Tar. In Switzerland she met the American minister, Hanson Gray, who was educated at Bingham School, near Asheville, and the wife of the American consul in Geneva, Mrs. Louis Haskell, is an alumnae of St. Mary's school in Raleigh.

Up To Native State.

"The thing that made me most happy all the time I was in Switzerland," Mrs. Daniels said, "was that I could say that it is now up to my native State to confer full suffrage upon all the women of America. Women from the smaller countries were at a loss to understand why all American women do not enjoy the franchise along with their other privileges."

Mrs. Daniels was the first national delegate to the International Congress to be appointed by a President of the United States, who had come out and urged Congress and State legislatures to grant women the ballot. The recent session in Geneva is the first held since the one before the war. That session met in London in 1915.

Suffrage Nations Total 36.

"Twenty-two of the thirty-six countries represented reported full suffrage, but America could not," she explained. "Sixteen of these thirty-six countries sent national representatives. England was represented by Lady Nancy Astor and France by a member of the Chamber of Deputies. Most interesting were the national representatives from India and Japan. Wearing gorgeous costumes of silk richly embroidered with gold, the Hindu women made speeches in almost perfect English and told of the recognition already accorded woman suffrage by their government. Although suffrage has made little headway in Japan, the Japanese women are hoping to have the Congress meet at Tokio before many years."

Favor League of Nations.

"The sentiment of all delegates was practically unanimous in favoring the League of Nations," she continued. "The most constructive work of the Congress was the adoption of a comprehensive program for the amelioration of the social and political status of woman-kind throughout the world. The program embodies the inculcation of the single standard of morals, equal labor rights, government aid in child birth and legislation beneficial to widows and children."

"One was struck with the international spirit which pervaded the entire body and the harmony which governed the deliberations. Buddhists, Mohammedans and Christians met for a single end, the betterment of the human race."

Mrs. Daniels added: "Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, who has served many years as President of the alliance, was unanimously re-elected despite her declaration that she felt compelled to retire. In her address, she called for the political, moral and economic aid of all the delegates during the years of hard work ahead."

The United States sent twelve delegates and twelve alternates to the Geneva Congress. It was voted to hold the next Congress in Paris in acceptance of the invitation of the women of France, but upon the condition that they should have obtained the franchise at least a year before the meeting of the Congress.

To Visit Mrs. Daniels.

Washington, July 2.—Mrs. Mary C. Daniels, of Goldsboro, and Mrs. Sally J. Barnes, of High Point, reached Washington today and will spend several days with Mrs. Joseph Daniels.

RETURNS FROM THE PRIMARY.

Returns from the second Democratic primary will be thrown on Wright's Hotel building in front of The News and Observer office tonight.

The outlook now is that the National Democratic Convention will have nominated a candidate for President before tonight, but if not, the news from the convention will also be thrown on the screen.

As on the preceding primary it will be necessary in order to preserve quiet and order in the News and Observer offices while the returns are being compiled that only telegraph messengers and employees of the paper be admitted. It is earnestly hoped that everyone else will co-operate in enforcing this rule.

WITH McADOO LEADING BY SMALL MARGIN FRISCO CONVENTION TAKES TWO BALLOTS AND THEN RECESSES UNTIL 9:30 TODAY

ADOPT PLATFORM WITHOUT CHANGE

William Jennings Bryan Leads Fight For Adoption of His Dry Plank

PLATFORM UNSCATHED AFTER FURIOUS FIGHT

Platform As Adopted Declares For League of Nations, Sympathy For Ireland and Says Nothing About Prohibition; All Efforts To Amend Platform Snowed Under

San Francisco, July 2.—The Democratic platform as framed in the resolutions committee, declaring for the peace treaty, expressing sympathy for Ireland and saying nothing at all about prohibition, came unscathed through a furious floor fight today and was adopted without amendment in a great avalanche of applause.

Then Chairman Glass moved the adoption of the platform and it went through as framed with a roar. With a cheer the convention turned to the first ballot for President.

A rider, wine and beer plank championed in an emotional speech by W. Bourke Cockran, of New York, also was buried after a dramatic dry of debate. Irish republic backed by several organizations of Irish sympathizers.

In the battle for the platform as framed, the administration forces were led by Secretary Colby and Senator Glass, of Virginia, during a debate in which both sides stirred delegates and spectators to repeated bursts of emotional enthusiasm.

Mr. Bryan got a howling demonstration of twenty minutes after he concluded his speech for the bone dry plank, but when the balloting began it became apparent that much of the enthusiasm was a personal tribute to his past service to the party and not an expression of sympathy with his present views. With the platform adopted, the convention was up with its schedule and the voting on presidential candidates began.

W. J. Bryan led the fight for adoption of his bone dry plank, but it was defeated after a dramatic dry of debate by a majority so overwhelming that he did not even ask for roll calls on the four other minority reports which he had prepared.

The Bryan prohibition plank, rejected by the convention, was as follows: "We heartily congratulate the Democratic party on its splendid leadership in the submission and ratification of the prohibition amendment to the Federal Constitution and we pledge the party to the strict enforcement of the present enforcement law, honestly and in good faith, without any increase in the alcoholic content of permitted beverages and without any weakening of any other of its provisions."

Alabama, yeas 8, nays 16; Arizona, yeas 7, nays 18; Arkansas, yeas 18; California, yeas 7, nays 18, one absent; Colorado, yeas 12; Connecticut, yeas 14; Delaware, yeas 8; Florida, yeas 12; Georgia, yeas 23; Idaho, yeas 8; Illinois, yeas 5, nays 53; Kansas, yeas 20; Kentucky, yeas 2, nays 24; Louisiana, yeas 20; Minnesota, one absent, yeas 5, nays 18; Mississippi, yeas 20; Montana, yeas 3, nays 5; Nebraska, yeas 10, nays 6; Indiana, yeas 30; Maine, yeas 12; Maryland, yeas 16; Massachusetts, yeas 23; Nevada, yeas 6; New Hampshire, yeas 1, nays 7; New Jersey, yeas 28; New Mexico, yeas 6; New York, yeas 3, nays 87; North Carolina, yeas 24; Ohio, yeas 2, nays 46; North Dakota, yeas 5, nays 53; Oklahoma, yeas 20; Oregon, yeas 2, nays 8; Pennsylvania, yeas 7, nays 67, one not voting; Rhode Island, yeas 10; South Carolina, yeas 18; Tennessee, yeas 24; Texas, yeas 40; Utah, yeas 2, nays 6; Vermont, yeas 8; Virginia, yeas 1-2, nays 23 1-2.

Washington, yeas 8 1-2, nays 5 1-2; West Virginia, yeas 2, nays 14; Wisconsin, yeas 4, nays 22; Wyoming, yeas 6; Alaska, yeas 2, nays 4; District of Columbia, yeas 6; Hawaii, yeas 6; Philippines, yeas 6; Porto Rico, yeas 6; Canal Zone, yeas 2; Iowa, yeas 5, nays 20, one not voting; Missouri, yeas 0 1-2, nays 25 1-2.

The official result was 135 1-2 yeas, 929 1-2 nays, that finished Bryan's bone dry plank and the convention turned to the next amendment to the platform, which was the plank offered by Representative...

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TEXT OF PLATFORM ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION

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

The Democratic party, in its national convention now assembled, sends greetings to the President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and hails with patriotic pride the great achievements for country and the world wrought by a democratic administration under his leadership.

It salutes the mighty people of this great republic, emerging with imperishable honor, from the severe tests and grievous strains of the most tragic war in history, having earned the plaudits and the gratitude of all free nations.

It declares its adherence to the fundamental progressive principles of social, economic and industrial justice and advance, and purposes to resume the great work of translating these principles into effective laws, begun and carried far by the democratic administration and interrupted only when the war claimed all the national energies for the single task of victory.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS. The Democratic party favors the League of Nations as the surest if not the only, practicable means of maintaining the permanent peace of the world, and terminating the insufferable burden of great military and naval establishments. It was for this that America broke away from traditional isolation and spent her blood and treasure to crush a colossal scheme of conquest. It was upon this basis that the President of the United States, in pre-management with our allies, consented to a suspension of hostilities against the imperial German government; the armistice was granted and a treaty of peace negotiated upon the definite assurance to Germany, as well as to the powers pitted against Germany, that "a general association of nations must be formed, under specific covenants for the purpose of affording mutual guarantees of political independence and territorial integrity to great and small states alike."

Hence, we not only congratulate the President on the vision manifested and the vigor exhibited in the prosecution of the war; but we felicitate him and his associates on the exceptional achievements at Paris involved in the adoption of a league and treaty so near akin to previously expressed American ideals and so intimately related to the aspirations of civilized people everywhere.

We commend the President for his courage and his high conception of good faith in steadfastly standing for the covenant agreed to by all the associated and allied nations at war with Germany and we condemn the Republican Senate for its refusal to ratify the treaty merely because it was the product of democratic statesmanship, thus interposing partisan envy and personal hatred in the way of the peace and renewed prosperity of the world. By every accepted standard of international morality the President is justified in asserting that the honor of the country is involved in this business; and we point to the convincing fact that before the war was over the American people determined to initiate political antagonism to the treaty, the new Republican chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee himself publicly proclaimed that any proposition for a separate peace with Germany, such as he and his party associates thereafter reported to the Senate, would make us "guilty of the blackest crime."

On May 15, last, the Knox substitute for the Versailles treaty was passed by the Republican Senate, and this convention can contrive no more fitting characterization of its obliquity that had made in the Forum Magazine of December, 1918, by Henry Cabot Lodge, when he said:

"If we send our armies and young men abroad to be killed and wounded in Northern France and Flanders with no result but this, our entrance into war with such an intention was a crime which nothing can justify."

The intent of Congress and the intent of the President was that there would be no peace until we could create a situation where no such war as this could recur. We cannot make peace except in company with our allies. It would brand us with everlasting dishonor and bring ruin to us also if we undertook to make a separate peace.

Thus to that which Mr. Lodge, in saner moments, considered "the blackest crime" he and his party in madness sought to give the sanction of law; that which eighteen months ago was of "everlasting dishonor," the Republican party and its candidates today accept as the essence of faith.

We endorse the President's view of our international obligations and his firm stand against reservations designed to cut to pieces the vital provisions of the Versailles treaty and we commend the Democrats in Congress for voting against resolutions for separate peace which would disgrace the nation. We advocate the immediate ratification of the treaty without reservations which would impair its essential integrity; but we do not oppose the acceptance of any reservations making clearer or more specific the obligations of the United States to the league associates.

Only by doing this may we retrieve the reputation of this nation among the powers of the earth and recover the moral leadership which President Wilson won and which Republican politicians at Washington sacrificed. Only by doing this may we hope to aid effectively in the restoration of order throughout the world and to take the place which we should assume in the front rank of spiritual, commercial and industrial advancement.

We reject as utterly vain, if not vicious, the Republican assumption that ratification of the treaty and membership in the League of Nations would in any way impair the integrity or the dependance of our country. The fact that the covenant has been entered into by twenty-nine nations all as jealous of their independence as we are of ours, is a sufficient refutation of such charges. The President repeatedly has declared, and this convention reaffirms, that all our duties and obligations as a member of the league must be fulfilled in strict conformity with the constitution of the United States, embodied in which is the fundamental requirement of a declaration of war by the Congress before this nation may become a participant in any war.

CONDUCT OF WAR. During the war President Wilson exhibited the very broadest conception of liberal Americanism. In his administration of the war, as in the general administration of his high office, there was no semblance of partisan bias. He invited to Washington as his counselors and co-adjutors hundreds of the most prominent and pronounced Republicans in the country. To these he committed responsibilities of the gravest import and most confidential nature. Many of them had charge of vital activities of the government.

And yet, with the war successfully prosecuted and gloriously ended, the Republicans party in Congress, far from applauding the masterly leadership of the President and felicitating the country on the amazing achievements of the American government, has meanly rejected the considerate course of the chief magistrate by savagely defaming the commander-in-chief of the army and navy and by assailing nearly every public officer of every branch of the service intimately concerned in winning the war abroad and preserving the security of the government at home. Indeed, one vital danger against which the American people should keep constantly on guard is the commitment of this system to partisan enemies who struggled against its adoption and vainly speculated to retain in the hands of speculative bankers at monopoly of the currency and credits of the nation. Already there are well defined indications of an assault upon the vital principles of the system in the event of Republican success in the elections in November.

Under Democratic leadership the American people successfully financed their stupendous part in the greatest war of all time. The Treasury wisely insisted upon the meeting of an adequate portion of the war expenditure from current taxes and the bulk of the balance from popular loans, and during the first full fiscal year after fighting stopped, upon meeting current expenditures from current receipts notwithstanding the new and unnecessary burdens thrown upon the Treasury by the delay, obstruction and extravagance of a Republican Congress.

The non-partisan Federal Reserve authorities have been wholly free of political interference or motive; and, in their own time and their own way, have used courageously, though cautiously, the instruments at their disposal to prevent undue expansion of credit in the country. As a result of these sound Treasury and Federal Reserve policies, the inevitable war inflation has been held down to a minimum, and the cost of living has been prevented from increasing here in proportion to the increase in other belligerent countries and in neutral countries which are in close contact with the world's commerce and exchange.

After a year and a half of fighting in Europe and despite another year and a half of Republican obstruction, at home, the credit of the government of the United States stands unimpaired, the Federal Reserve notes are the unit of value throughout all the world and the United States is the one great country in the world which maintains a free gold market.

We condemn the attempt of the Republican party to deprive the American people of their legitimate pride in the financing of the war—an achievement without parallel in the financial history

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"BIG THREE" LEAD ON BOTH BALLOTS

No Candidate Mustered Anything Like Enough Votes To Get Nomination

RECESS WAS OPPOSED BY SUPPORTERS OF M'ADOO

Rep. Fitzgerald, of New York, Moved For Adjournment After Second Ballot and Convention Adopted Suggestion; North Carolinians Cast All Votes For Simmons

Auditorium, San Francisco, July 2.—Two ballots on candidates were taken tonight by the Democratic National convention and with McAdoo, Palmer and Cox remaining at the head of the list in the order named, but all a long way from the nomination, a recess was taken until tomorrow at 9:30 o'clock.

The McAdoo people, claiming that they were certain to put their candidate over on the fourth ballot, opposed the adjournment, which was taken on motion of former Representative Fitzgerald, of New York.

All three of the leaders made gains on the second ballot, McAdoo picking up 23 and making his total 289; Palmer receiving ten additional, making 256, while Cox gained 25, giving him a total of 215.

When it was put for a vote, there was a loud chorus on each side of the question and Chairman Robinson declared it adopted, while some of the McAdoo supporters were clamoring for a roll call on it.

The three leading candidates all gained on the second ballot at the expense of the big field of favorite sons, a score of whom received some support. Bidding on the Presidency started late in the evening after the convention had adopted the platform as framed by its platform committee, rejecting the bone dry proposal of W. J. Bryan, the beer and wine plank of the New York delegation, backed by several organizations of Irish sympathizers, and several other planks which were brought up on the floor after they had been rejected in the committee.

The result of the prohibition battle was to leave the platform without any reference at all to that subject.

First Ballot. Alabama—Owen, 1; Al Smith, 2; Cox, 3; Davis, 3; Palmer, 8; McAdoo, 9; Arizona—Cummings, 1; Cox, 1; McAdoo, 4.

Arkansas—Owen, 4; Cummings, 2; Cox, 7; McAdoo, 3; Palmer, 2. California—Cox, 4; Cummings, 2; Davis, 2; Edwards, 1; Glass, 1; Gerard, 1; McAdoo, 10; Colby, 1; Palmer, 3; Smith, 1.

Colorado—Cummings, 1; McAdoo, 3; Palmer, 5. Connecticut—Cummings, 14. Delaware—Marshall, 2; McAdoo, 4. Florida—Edwards, 1; Marshall, 1; Josephus Daniels, 1; McAdoo, 1; Palmer, 8.

Georgia—Palmer, 28. Idaho—McAdoo, 8. Illinois—Palmer, 3; Smith, 5; Cox, 9; McAdoo, 9.

Indiana—Marshall, 30. Iowa—Meredith, 26. Kansas—McAdoo, 20. Kentucky—Cox, 23; McAdoo, 3. Louisiana—Champ Clark, 9; Palmer, 2; McAdoo, 5; Davis, 2; Cox, 2. Maine—McAdoo, 5; Palmer, 5; Owen, 1; Edwards, 1.

Maryland—Passed. Massachusetts—Wood (General), 1; Hearst, 1; Owen, 2; McAdoo, 4; Cox, 4; Gov. Smith, 7; Palmer, 37.

Michigan—McAdoo, 15; Palmer, 12; Bryan, 1; Marshall, 1. Minnesota—Cox, 2; Edwards, 4; Palmer, 7; McAdoo, 10; one not voting. Mississippi—John Sharp Williams, 20. Missouri—Cox, 2 1-2; Edwards, 5; Gerard, 1; McAdoo, 15 1-2; Owen, 14; Palmer, 10.

Montana—Gerard, 7; McAdoo, 1. Nebraska—Hitecock, 16. Nevada—Cox, 6. New Hampshire—McAdoo, 4; Wood, 3; Palmer, 1.

New Jersey—Edwards, 28. New Mexico—McAdoo, 2; Owen, 2; Cummings, 1; Palmer, 1. New York—Smith, 80. North Carolina—Simmons, 24. North Dakota—Cox, 1; Edwards, 1; Palmer, 2; McAdoo, 6. Ohio—Cox, 48.

Oklahoma—Owen, 20. Oregon—McAdoo, 10. Pennsylvania—Palmer, 73; Marshall, 1; McAdoo, 2. Rhode Island—Davis, 1; Smith, 2; McAdoo, 2; Palmer, 5. South Carolina—McAdoo, 18. South Dakota—Owen, 10. Tennessee—Gerard, 1; Cummings, 1; Davis, 2; McAdoo, 2; Cox, 8; Palmer, 9; one absent. Texas—McAdoo, 40. Utah—McAdoo, 8. Vermont—McAdoo, 4; Cox, 2; Smith, 1; Palmer, 1.

Virginia—Carter Glass, 24. Washington—Owen, 1; Davis, 1; Cummings, 1; Gerard, 1; McAdoo, 10. West Virginia—Davis, 16. Wisconsin—Cummings, 1; Davis, 1; Gerard, 1; Meredith, 1; Smith, 1; Hitecock, 2; Palmer, 3; Cox, 5; McAdoo, 11. Wyoming—McAdoo, 6. Alaska—Palmer, 3; McAdoo, 2; Cox, 1.

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