

COOLIDGE, DAWES STANDARD BEARERS

Choosing Running Mate Only Snag Hit by Republican Convention.

LOWDEN STANDS FIRM

Chosen on Second Ballot He Sends Convention Flat Refusal—Coolidge Was Whole Thing From Start to Finish.

THE REPUBLICAN TICKET For President, CALVIN COOLIDGE OF MASSACHUSETTS.

For Vice President, CHARLES G. DAWES OF ILLINOIS.

By WRIGHT A. PATTERSON. Cleveland, Ohio. It is over. The national Republican convention of 1924 has passed into history. The delegates gathered from every section of the nation, including those from Alaska, Porto Rico, the Canal Zone and the far-away Philippines, to perform a task they had been told to perform have completed their labors and scattered to the four winds. At Cleveland they ratified the nomination, made by the rank and file of the Republican voters, of Calvin Coolidge as their candidate for the presidency of the United States.

conventions for some years past were not to be found at Cleveland at all. Others of the old-time leaders were present, but they were there more as spectators than as active participants. Senator Lodge, both the temporary and permanent chairman of the last Republican convention, was present as a delegate, but he had been displaced as national committeeman from Massachusetts and Governor Cox had been chosen to succeed him. There was evidence everywhere of a new controlling force in the party and that new force for a time, at least, is Calvin Coolidge.

Many Names Mentioned. After the arrival of the first delegates two days previous to the opening of the convention and during the first two days of its sessions there were but two subjects of conversation. The first, and considered the most important by the Coolidge delegates, was that of a running mate for the President. Many names were mentioned, and several of those named had definitely expressed a wish, and in some cases practically a demand, that they not be nominated. For several days on the ticket. Members of the delegations wanted to hear from Coolidge. They wanted to know his choice, and they were more than willing to ratify his selection. As one of the new leaders expressed it, "The delegates, representing, as they do, the rank and file of the party, realize that President Coolidge is the greatest asset of the party and they wish to follow the lead of the man who has commanded the respect of the rank and file."



CALVIN COOLIDGE

He insisted that he did not wish to appear in the light of a party defector. In the end the question was solved by the selection on Thursday of Charles G. Dawes of Illinois as the nominee of the party for vice president.

The La Follette Platform. The second subject was that of the attitude of the LaFollette wing of the party on the question of platform plank. Early in the first session on Tuesday there was distributed to the delegates copies of the platform proposed by the Wisconsin senator and his followers and offered to the resolutions committee by Henry Allen Cooper, the Wisconsin member of the committee. This proposed platform carried a drastic condemnation of the legislation enacted by both parties during several past administrations. It declared for the public ownership of water power, the public control of natural resources; repeal of the Esch-Cummings law; public ownership of railroads; drastic curtailment of war and navy expenditures; a tax on excess profits; the making public of tax returns; election of federal judges without party designation; a reduction in freight rates for farm products; abolition of injunctions in labor disputes; protection for farmers' organizations and collective bargaining; granting of a cash bonus to soldiers; deep waterways from the lakes to the coast; amendments to the constitution to provide for the direct election of President, a federal initiative and referendum, and a referendum on war. There were some other less important planks.

Touches Popular Chord. Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, the temporary chairman, in his keynote address at the opening session on Tuesday noon touched a popular chord when he said: "With some disappointment, as one whose public service has been in a legislative position, I am compelled to say that by far the greater share of our attention has been given to the platform rather than to the address for the day."

Political history was made by the adoption of the report of the committee on credentials on Wednesday morning. The party now stands definitely committed to a limitation of representation from the southern states. This was done by providing for representation in the convention of the party based on the percentage of Republican electors elected from each state. It is considered as rather an increase in representation in both the number of delegates and the members of the national committee in Republican states instead of materially decreasing either the number of delegates or national committeemen from those states that are recognized as distinctly Democratic.

There was a continuous connection in the press stand at the Cleveland show. The gray heads of the newspaper world who have been reporting political conventions for years found it

difficult to get a story out of this one. Not because there was not a story to be had, but because the story must have the names of people who were doing things and the men of the press did not know by sight the men, and the women too, if you please, who were the moving and guiding spirits of this Republican gathering.

The old timers, the men who have made Republican history for the last quarter of a century and more, have either disappeared entirely, or were with but few exceptions in the background. It was new and, in many cases, strange faces one saw upon the platform.

"Who is the man in the gray suit sitting beside the railing?" asked a veteran New York newspaper writer, a man who has covered every convention since the late eighties.

"Search me," said the man next to him, another veteran. "One of the numerous interlopers who have butted into the game to make it hard for us. Ask Jim Frost."

President, the superintendent of the senate press gallery at Washington, the one man who knew all of them, the old and the new, was appealed to and informed the perturbed newspaper men that the gentleman in question was William M. Butler of Massachusetts, the incoming chairman of the party.

And so it went throughout each session. The men and the women who, to a large extent are doing things were unknown by sight to the newspaper men and they were kept busy trying to catch the names of those who were making motions, reporting to the convention as chairman of important committees, the names of those who were running the show, whether it be at the state performances or about the committee rooms or the ball lobbies.

Old Faces Absent. The faces of such men as Senators Lodge, Smoot, Watson and others of the senatorial coterie, of Will Hays, of Henry M. Daugherty, of Mrs. Corinne Roosevelt Robinson, of T. Coleman Dupont, of Charles D. Hillis and a long list of others who filled the speakers' platform at Chicago in 1920, were not seen on the platform at Cleveland. To be sure many of them—the majority, in fact—were present, but they were merely among those present. They were not on the platform sitting in the big, easy, leather-upholstered chairs provided for the ultra-distinguished. Several of them occupied the hard-bottomed seats arranged in long rows on the floor of the convention hall provided for delegates and alternates. Others had seats in the guest sections far up in the balconies, and others wandered about the rotunda of the big building with a look of bewilderment on their faces.

Prominent among those on the platform, and the few who were generally known, were those members of the President's cabinet who were attending the convention. These included Secretary Mellon, Secretary Weeks, Secretary Work, Attorney General Stone, Postmaster General New. Aside from Attorney General Stone, a new comer in the cabinet, those men were generally known by sight at least, but neither would Borah of Idaho, a lost of prominent Republicans, was considered—Hoover, Dawes, Barkley, Curtis of Kansas, Kenyon of Iowa, Hadley of Missouri, Beveridge and Watson of Indiana, among others. None of them came to the convention.

Finally, in spite of his reiterated declaration that he would not accept the nomination, Thursday afternoon nominated Lowden. Hard upon the nomination came another refusal, from Lowden. Thereupon the convention took a recess to enable a committee to get in touch with him. He again declined.

It was All Coolidge. It was a strictly a Coolidge convention. Quite as much so as was the Progressive convention of 1908 at Chicago, a Roosevelt convention. They did what the President would wish them to do, they did nothing he would wish them not to do. It was a convention that was satisfactory to



CHARLES G. DAWES

the great majority of the delegates. They had assembled to do a certain job they had been told to do by the rank and file of the party at home, and they did it. It was all accomplished without any great amount of noise, with but little oratory by aside from the keynote speech of the temporary chairman and the nominating speech delivered by Dr. M. L. Burton, president of the University of Michigan, in naming Calvin Coolidge as the standard bearer of the party at the session of Thursday morning. The usual hurrah, the din, the verbal fireworks of a political convention were distinctly absent.

As for the city of Cleveland it handled a big job in a big way. It put itself on the map as one of the foremost convention cities of the nation.



1—Mrs. John D. Sherman of Estes Park, Colo., elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Los Angeles convention. 2—Alexandre Millerand, who has resigned as President of France, forced out by the new majority of the left in parliament as not in sympathy with its views. 3—A general view of the Republican national convention in session in the big and impressive Cleveland Municipal Auditorium.

NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS

G. O. P. Convention Names Calvin Coolidge and Charles G. Dawes.

By JOHN DICKINSON SHERMAN. PRESIDENT CALVIN COOLIDGE was nominated for President Thursday by the Republican national convention at Cleveland. Charles G. Dawes of Illinois was nominated for vice president Thursday night.

President Coolidge was nominated on the first ballot by a vote "practically unanimous." Before the first and only roll call was half completed the story was told. The result was Coolidge 1,062; La Follette, 6 from North Dakota and 28 from Wisconsin; 34; Johnson, 10 from South Dakota. After announcement of the vote Thomas Scott, the one lone Coolidge delegate in the Wisconsin delegation, rose and moved to make the nomination unanimous. But amid the shouts of approval of Wisconsin delegates "no."

"With the exception of a very few voices the nomination of Calvin Coolidge was unanimous," declared Permanent Chairman Frank W. Mondell of Washington.

The one unexpected thing in the convention was the long search for a running mate for President Coolidge. Lowden of Illinois would not take it. Neither would Borah of Idaho. A list of prominent Republicans was considered—Hoover, Dawes, Barkley, Curtis of Kansas, Kenyon of Iowa, Hadley of Missouri, Beveridge and Watson of Indiana, among others. None of them came to the convention.

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Thereupon the convention reconvened and resumed balloting. Dawes and Hoover were voted for and finally the nomination of Dawes was made unanimous.

Charles G. (Chick) and Maria) Dawes is a national figure—a well-known figure. He is a college man, a lawyer and banker. He also knows his own country well in several capacities. He was commander of the currency in 1912. In the World War he was made lieutenant colonel and general and achieved fame as the purchasing agent of the A. E. F. He got his education in the law and in 1917 was appointed director of the federal budget system. There was no party platform, but Dawes quickly established one in a single working order. It was what he was having done the day he was elected to executive office. As the head of the Dawes commission on German reparations he made the world sit up and take notice.

CALVIN COOLIDGE stands for a clean party and regularity and his personal character. Events in the convention make that clear and emphatic. Representative Theodore E. Burton of Ohio, a G. O. P. stalwart of the old school, sounded the party regularly note in his keynote address Tuesday. The LaFollette platform was rejected Wednesday with an emphasis and enthusiasm that gave convincing evidence of the temper of the convention. The Coolidge platform was another proof. Then came the address of Chairman Mondell repeating the party regularity-loyalty-responsibility note of Burton and sounding a new note of the personal worth of the standard-bearer of the party and the country's confidence in his character. Said Mondell, who has served his party as floor leader of the house "Never before in our history has the need and the necessity of dependable party majorities and of definite party responsibility been so clearly demonstrated as in the very recent

"Confidence in Coolidge is the most important and outstanding fact in the political situation today, and this confidence is as fine a compliment to the American people as it is to the President."

It was President Marion Leroy Burton of the University of Michigan who said the final word on the personal worth of Coolidge in his nominating speech. Tall and scholarly and eloquent Doctor Burton said he came not as one engaged in political activity but as a personal friend to tell the convention why the President should succeed himself. Then followed a masterly analysis of a striking and many-sided character and a tribute such as only a loving and understanding friend could pay. He pronounced his friend "in the most thrilling sense of the term an American, who has been thinking American, by being American and living American."

And he nominated "the virile man, the staunch American—the real but not the nominal American."

THE outstanding plank in the Coolidge platform, so far as the public is generally concerned, is probably the tariff-revision plank. Here is its exact text: "The Republican party reaffirms its stand for agreement among the nations to prevent war and preserve peace. As an important step in this direction we endorse the permanent court of international justice and favor the adherence of the United States to this tribunal, as recommended by President Coolidge. This government has definitely refused membership in the League of Nations and to assume any obligations under the covenant of the league, on this we stand."

MRS. JOHN D. SHERMAN of Estes Park, Colo., was elected president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs Wednesday at the Los Angeles convention, succeeding Mrs. Thomas A. Winter of Minneapolis. The General Federation, with headquarters in Washington, has a national membership of 250,000 which is probably the most influential body of women in the United States. Its activities are manifold. Its political opinions are shown by the fact that it was a large factor in the passage at the last session of congress of the child labor constitutional amendment resolution, the McClellan-Hawes act providing for wildlife reservations along the Upper Mississippi and the forestry law.

Mrs. Sherman has long been a leader in the Federation and has made notable contributions.

FIVE thousand doctors descended upon Chicago early in the week for the convention of the American Medical association and gave the public the most scientific information with regard to gland transpiration, the gland the surgeon was no good at all the glands in the body. It is not the gland but the glandular system that is the key to the body's health. In simple, unassuming, and does not remove the necessity for dieting, but it does bring back the body's strength and normal life. Warning was sounded against the powder puff, the hair dye, and the franklin than as becoming healthy. The cosmetics which American women use yearly to the extent of over \$200,000,000 contain mercury, arsenic and even paraffin.

It was said right out in meeting that if no effort is made at birth control nature will take charge of the situation by eliminating those least able to resist and the human plans for socialistic altruism will be wrecked in the struggle for mere existence. Resolutions denounced those sections of the national prohibition acts which limit the amount of alcohol a physician may legally prescribe.

JAPANESE are still showing their irritation against the United States because of the exclusion clause in the American immigration law. Following the raid by refugees on the foreign colony's dance at the Imperial hotel, Tokyo put in a Sunday of home-love at the graves of the "Unknown Martyr" who committed hara kari in protest against the act. A dockworker was arrested in an attempt to assassinate the American consul general. A circular is being sent through the mails by Japanese Christians urging the churches of Japan to separate from the missionary organizations. It also urges President Coolidge to puntus Plate. The proposed boycott against American goods is progressing in Japan, but is a failure in China. It is not likely to amount to much in Japan, and reason being that they buy more from the Japanese than they sell to us.

The identification of the "presumably" entirely by way of Coolidge. Washington, D. C., has been the scene of all of America's rival fighting forces will be concentrated in the Pacific next spring and summer for several months of maneuvers. The plans provide for a month of joint maneuvers in Hawaii, waters of almost the entire fleet and also for a cruise of the battle fleet, accompanied by the new fleet carriers to Australia and New Zealand.

MISS ELIZABETH MARGARET GREEN of New York was married Tuesday in New York to Prince Vago Christian Alphonse George de la Roche, prince of Seckowitz-Horsitz in Bohemia, duke of Demargio, prince of Valmoring, holder of Prince's orders, who was born in 1874. He is the son of King Christian and a member of the British royal family. His father is a member of the British royal family.

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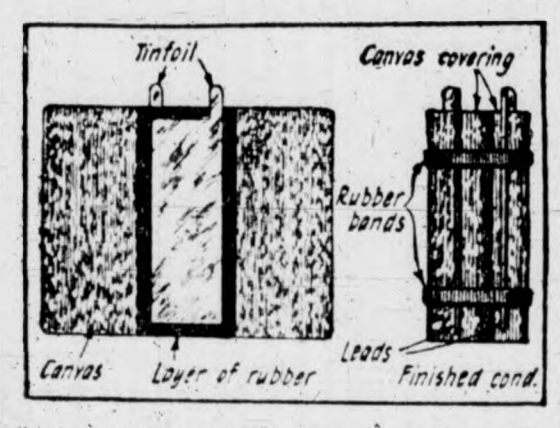
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And Dr. William Allen Pusey of Chicago, newly installed president, said that medicine, like the whole social organization, is grossly wrong. It is ingrown and where government does for the individual what it thinks the individual should do for himself. "The day will come," he said, "when there will not be enough of the population left for production to care for the administrators."

Making Condenser of High Capacity

Device Is for Preventing Sparking of Vibrators in Rectifiers.

By B. KELLAM. The following is a method for making a condenser of considerable capacity for use in preventing sparking of vibrators in rectifiers, where not too high a voltage is employed. Get some scrap soft rubber such as rubber corks, tubing, or elastic bands and dissolve them in benzine (highly inflammable). The solution should have a consistency of thin mud. Take a piece of canvas slightly more than twice as large as the condenser in length, and in the center paint a thin layer of rubber. In a few minutes this will be dry. Then place a sheet of thin tinfoil on the layer, the size of the tinfoil being such as to leave a quarter-inch margin of rubber around, and a one-inch lead projecting. Paint another thin layer of rubber on the tinfoil and, when dry, repeat the whole process, alternating the rubber and foil. When the height has reached about one-half inch apply



How a Condenser of Any Capacity Can Be Easily Made.

pressure to the condenser. A small screw press will prove very handy for this. Then proceed again with the rubber and tinfoil. When you think you have enough layers, the thickness of the condenser being optional with the maker, fold the condenser up in the projecting ends of the canvas and place two rubber bands over the canvas to keep it in place. The connecting studs are then carefully soldered each to a lead and the wire brought under the elastic bands so as to reduce pull on the foil projecting, as shown in the diagram. If the solution is made thicker, and also the layers of rubber, the condenser can be made to withstand higher voltages.

Things to Be Remembered When Buying New Tubes

What is the difference between a hard and soft vacuum tube? A soft tube is a bulb that has a small amount of gas contained in it and will usually become hard when a voltage in excess of 225 volts is applied to the plate when the tube is lighted. The soft vacuum tubes make wonderful detectors. The hard tube is a bulb that has almost a perfect vacuum and will consequently stand a higher voltage on the plate than the detector tube. Hard tubes make the best amplifiers.

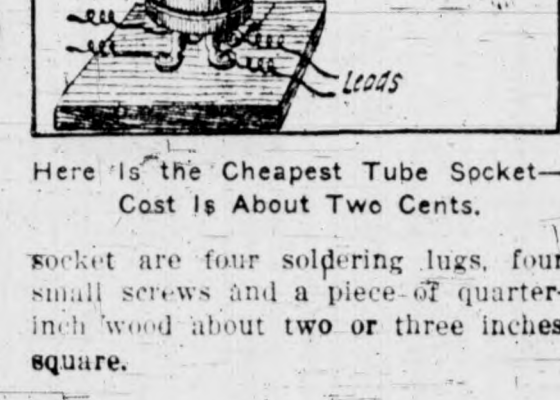
The following caution should be remembered when purchasing vacuum tubes. Never buy a soft tube to replace a hard one in an amplifier tube, because when the high voltage of the amplifier circuit is applied to the plate of the soft tube it will become hard and will paralyze the electron emission. However, an amplifier tube can be used as a detector but it will not give as good results as a soft tube.

Give Tube Opportunity to Produce Results

Burning out of tubes through turning the rheostat on too far is of rare occurrence, unless one happens to connect a six volt battery to a WD tube. If the rheostat and the battery fit the tube and the tube suddenly dies, don't jump at once to the conclusion that the tube has "gone West." Push down on it and try tipping it slightly. In the socket, to make sure it is not lost contact with the terminal springs. Look over your battery wires from the plus post on the battery along the wire, through the lead and back to the minus-side of the battery.

Have Cheap Tube Socket—Cost About Two Cents

Many filaments of tube sockets have been shown from time to time, but for cheapness and simplicity of construction the socket described here cannot be beaten. The parts required for this



Here is the Cheapest Tube Socket—Cost Is About Two Cents. Socket is four soldering lugs, four small screws and a piece of quarter-inch wood about two or three inches square.

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