

# LIBERALISM ISSUE IN COX CAMPAIGN

### Democratic Nominee Grasps Leadership of Party at Columbus Meeting

### CUMMINGS PUT ON SHELF

By CLINTON W. GILBERT

Chief Correspondent of the Evening Public Ledger, 1920, by Public Ledger Co.

Columbus, O., July 21.—Governor Cox made himself the Democratic party yesterday. At the meeting of the Democratic National Committee here he did these things:

First. Indicated the issue on which he will seek the presidency—liberalism against reaction.

Second. Chose his own man, ex-Congressman George White, to be chairman of the Democratic national committee in place of Homer Cummings.

Third. Pushed the Wilson issue into the background by shelving Cummings, and by mentioning neither the League of Nations nor the President in his speech.

If one may judge from yesterday's developments, the visit to the White House was one of respect from the head of the Democratic party to its old head. The Democratic candidate will make his own campaign, with his own personal friends in charge, ignoring the League of Nations as an issue as unimportant as can be, and bringing forward an attack upon the Republican party as an instrument of reaction.

The day was a Cox day. It began with a conference in the morning at the Neil Hotel in which the governor talked over the national chairmanship with his campaign manager, Edmund Moore, and the state leaders who were instrumental in nominating him at San Francisco, the most active being Wilbur Marsh, of Iowa, and George Brennan, of Illinois. At this conference Moore declined definitely to serve as chairman of the national committee.

### White Chosen Chairman

Then came the all-afternoon conference of the governor with the subcommittee appointed to select officers for the national committee. At this conference Mr. White, who assisted Moore in managing Governor Cox's campaign and who served with Cox in Congress and is a close friend of Cox, was chosen chairman.

Following the election of Mr. White came Governor Cox's short speech to the committee, which was chiefly notable for its omission of all reference to the President and to the League of Nations and for the stress it laid upon liberalism and its appeal for the support of the progressive-minded voters.

The governor spoke of his progressive young Democratic associate on the ticket, Mr. Roosevelt, and told how the party had won by fighting for progress in 1912 and how his opponent at that time had been for reaction. He declared the side of progress always was the winning side and asserted his confidence in his own victory.

### Moore Virtual Campaign Manager

It was not a stirring speech in phrase or manner. It was brief and informal and evidently made without preparation, but it was the definite emergence of Cox, the candidate, taking control of his own party through Moore and White and marking out of the issues of the campaign if he has the force and

ability to catch the ear of the country and choose the issues to suit himself. The day left no question as to who is the master of the Democratic party when anything had to be done. Edmund Moore, for Cox, rose and told the party what to do. He continued to do this even after he had resigned from the national committee to make a place for White, a fact to which the governor alluded yesterday in the speech. And though Moore has no official position, nearly all rights on his side went to him throughout the campaign, for Moore will be, for campaign purposes, Governor Cox's Colonel House. He will be the unofficial manager of the party speaking for the governor. You have only to see Moore and White in action to see that the relation which made White Moore's assistant during the primary campaign was not accidental, and that it will continue though White is chairman. Moore has no official position. Moore, older than White, his mind always at work, forceful and resourceful, is easily the dominating figure in the national committee. White, less confident, of inferior physical standing, less experienced, with less mental readiness, acted like a man surprised at his sudden elevation to the chairmanship.

### Cox Takes Leadership

That elevation took up most of the day. White forces worked to bring it about. One was the determination of Governor Cox to be the master of his party. The theory that the national committee should pick its own chairman and that the candidate should abide by its choice of a campaign manager does not work. It hasn't worked in the case of the Republican National Committee, for the real power over this Republican campaign resides elsewhere than in the hands of Chairman Will H. Hays, where it nominally lies.

And it hasn't worked in the case of the Democratic National Committee, for Governor Cox has just done what most candidates of both parties have always done; he put his personal representative in charge of his own campaign.

The force working for the replacement of Mr. Cummings was the desire of the state leaders, who, by naming their candidate for President, had wrested the control of the Democratic party machinery from the hands of the administration to make their victory complete.

### Wilson Element in Background

You had only to enter the parlor in the Desher Hotel, where the national committee gathered, to realize that something had happened to the party. The Wilson element, so conspicuous for eight years, was strangely inconspicuous. The odor of sanctity had departed. The lean-faced and bright-eyed idealists stayed at home. Mr. Cummings alone spoke a language that might not have sounded out of place at a university faculty meeting.

Busy heads together in conference, rising to make all the motions, listened to with profound respect, wore the fat heavy-jowled gentlemen whom no one could mistake for other than the professionals of whom Washington has been contemptuous for eight years, the Brennans, the Marshes, the Taggarts, and the chief of these by virtue of his personal relation to the candidate and the quality of his political intelligence, Edmund Moore.

Mr. Cummings is not fat or heavy-

jowled. He is lean, distinguished and refined. His chin is not the most prominent feature of his face. He speaks a language almost as much out of place in the Democratic National Committee as that of the wealthy "Party" element in the Labor party convention. If you must have it in the words of his critics, Mr. Cummings is not a good mixer. Not to be a good mixer in politics is only to be tolerated in moments of party idealism. When the heavy-jowled control, those who are not good mixers go to the rear.

### Successor Hard to Find

It was hard to find his successor when Mr. Moore declined to serve. But the choice finally fell upon Mr. White, who is a graduate of Princeton, and was not spoiled for political uses in the educational process. The new chairman studied history under Professor Wilson and is a Klondike hero, winning a fortune barbed in the Arctic. He has a slender physique, a quick face, wrinkled beyond its years, a worn eye. He smiles readily and is promptly intimate in personal relations. He is a good mixer. In spite of Princeton, and perhaps because of the Klondike and later of his well shooting, he talks a language which the heavy-jowled can understand. He is more human than Cummings, though not his equal intellectually. He took up his new job gracefully like a Presbyterian elder assuming the superintendency of a Sunday school. These young Democrats, always have a greater sense of responsibility. But his responsibility is limited.

### WOMEN FIGHT FATAL DUEL

### One Kills the Other in Exchange of Shots

Detroit, July 21.—(By A. P.)—Eleanor Greer, thirty-three, is dead, and Birdie Bradford, eighteen-year-old girl, is held by police following a pistol duel which the officers said resulted from a quarrel over a man at a rooming house here early today.

Several shots are said to have been exchanged. Miss Greer was wounded in the temple and died in a hospital soon after the shooting.

### Princess Arrives at New York

New York, July 21.—Princess Alfred Zu Hohenlohe-Schillingfuerst, who was Miss Catherine Britton, of Washington before her marriage to an attaché of the Austro-Hungarian embassy in 1916, arrived here today from Cherbourg aboard the steamship St. Paul.

# DRY JUBILEE HELD AT CONVENTION

### Bryan Presidential Boom Foremost Question for Delegates to Decide

### WATKINS SOUNDS KEYNOTE

By the Associated Press

Lincoln, Neb., July 21.—The Prohibition party opened its thirteenth annual convention here today prepared to give over much of the three days of day and night sessions to jubilation over the downfall of John Barleycorn.

To this end several celebrations have been arranged and a dozen or more orators have prepared speeches felicitating the party on its fight against liquor and condemning the Republican and Democratic conventions for lack of definite action on the question.

Indications were that such matters as nominees and platform planks will give way for at least two days to the jubilee.

### Convention Is Divided

The opening session, however, found the delegates apparently facing the peculiar situation of being almost unanimously in favor of William Jennings Bryan as their presidential nominee, and yet being divided as to whether the convention should name the Nebraskan as its leader in the fall election.

The Bryan boom, which has had innumerable ups and downs in the last forty-eight hours as various information was received concerning Mr. Bryan's attitude on the nomination, today had become the foremost question before the delegates and one which many say may result in a floor fight.

### Bryan May Not Run

Mr. Bryan's friends here, who claim to be speaking for him, firmly reiterate previous statements that he will not accept the nomination, will not run on any ticket and feels that the party should not name any candidates, confining its activities instead to local campaigns.

Groups of delegates yesterday seemed to have Bryan nominated unanimously, regardless of his own views. A series of night conferences by other delegates resulted and today there is a definite movement to prevent Mr. Bryan's nomination on the ground that he should not be placed in an embarrassing position, although the delegates working against his nomination declare they personally favor it if he will accept. Nominations are not scheduled until Friday.

The convention was called to order by Virgil G. Hinshaw, national committee chairman, and the usual prayers and singing followed. Anron S. Watkins, of Germantown, O., was made temporary

# CHRISTENSEN FAVORS RELEASE OF DEBS

### Asks Harding and Cox to Join Him in Demand Upon President Wilson

Denver, Colo., July 21.—(By A. P.)—Parley P. Christensen, Farmer-Labor party candidate for President, today telegraphed to Senator Harding, Republican nominee, and Governor Cox, Democratic candidate, suggesting that all join in a demand upon President Wilson to release Eugene V. Debs from prison immediately.

Declaring his unwillingness to enter upon his campaign "in behalf of the ideals of political and industrial democracy," while one of his opponents is in prison, Mr. Christensen says:

"My conception of liberty includes the right to think wrong. I say to Mr. Debs and to others with whom I disagree, including the candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, 'I loathe your ideas like death but I will defend with my life your right to express them.'"

"It shall not be said that I have been

# WATKINS SOUNDS KEYNOTE

chairman and delivered the keynote address. Committees on credentials, organization, rules and resolutions were appointed and at the afternoon session it was planned to hear their reports.

### Watkins's Keynote Speech

"We are still on the map and our mission is not ended," Mr. Watkins said in his keynote speech. "We must place in the field a ticket of real presidential size and make a campaign that will win the respect of all thinking men and women."

Mr. Watkins said that the prohibition question was not settled and would not be "until the machinery of government is attached and the lawbreakers surrender unconditionally."

The experience of even partially enforced prohibition," he said, "has been so eminently satisfactory and the demonstrations of moral and industrial improvement so convincing that millions of halts between two opinions have been convinced beyond a shadow of a doubt."

The keynote speaker emphasized the interest of the prohibition party in other questions confronting the country. He declared that "the whole country desires the League of Nations," and that it would finally be adopted, but he characterized President Wilson's course in handling it as having "too much the flavor of autocracy" and said his plan would not be adopted "without radical revision."

### Burying "John Barleycorn"

Mr. Hinshaw, in his opening address, told the delegates they had come together to "select a burial lot for John Barleycorn." The other political parties, he said, "out of respect to John's relatives have voted that he shall lie in state for another four years" to be viewed by the American people.

"The Democratic platform is silent. The prohibition national chairman continued, 'Harding owns brewery stocks. He is not a prohibitionist at heart. Cox is wet. The future is before us, the campaign is upon us.'

"We want to do the wisest thing, the best thing for the prohibition movement and for the country. It was our fervent wish that every political party would this year fall in line with the constitution of the United States, with the Congress of the United States, with the Supreme Court of the United States, and recognize openly and avowedly the settlement of this question. The other parties have failed."

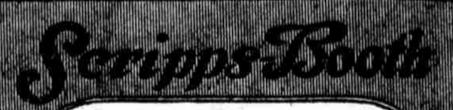
### FREED FOR MURDER TRIAL

### Sentences Commuted So Pair Can Be Arraigned for Homicide

Albany, N. Y., July 21.—(By A. P.)—The prison sentence imposed on Harold V. Lambie, of New York, for grand larceny, and on Charles Perchand, also of New York, for carrying firearms after being convicted of crime, were commuted by Governor Smith today in order that the men might be taken to New Jersey to be tried for the murder of Edward Kupfer and Edith L. Janney.

Lambie is confined in Auburn prison and Perchand at Sing Sing. They have been indicted for murder by a Union County, N. J., grand jury. Perchand is alleged to have confessed that he and Lambie killed Mr. Kupfer and Miss Janney.

A party to the persecution of any man for the opinions he holds, and I should so regard myself if I failed to publicly announce my condemnation of the imprisonment of Debs since I have entered a race in which he is a competitor. You sense of sportsmanship must have led you, since your nomination, to consider the position of Debs. I beseech an answer from you to this proposal."



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We want you to consider whether or not it will be to your advantage to have a reserve spot in the nation's coal industry, where a supply will be forthcoming despite the strike and shut-down orders of the United Mine Workers of America.

There are four important coal fields in West Virginia operating nonunion. They are the Williamson or Thacker field, the Pocahontas field, the Tug River field and the Logan field. A portion of the New River field is operated open shop. These four and a fraction nonunion fields of West Virginia gave to the country its almost sole supply of coal during the November-December strike of 1919.

These four fields yield an annual production of 40,000,000 tons, or approximately 40 per cent of the total output of West Virginia.

Five million tons of this total is produced in this, the Williamson field, where the United Mine Workers are endeavoring to enforce an organization.

The Logan field production amounts to 10,000,000 tons, Pocahontas and Tug River 20,000,000 tons, while the production in the open-shop mines of Raleigh and Fayette counties will add 5,000,000 tons.

This represents approximately 8 per cent of the total annual coal production and exceeds the average consumption of three states.

The anticipated requirements for the present year are estimated at about 500,000,000 tons of bituminous coal.

By far the largest percentage of this amount comes from fields organized by the United Mine Workers.

The United Mine Workers hold and frequently exercise the power to close all the mines under its control. As an organization it accepts no responsibility for contracts with operators, but closes mines regardless.

It has an extensive political program, including the nationalization of mines, five-day week, six-hour day, the right to bargain with and enforce its demands on the government, and so forth, which it proposes to negotiate through Congressional action as soon as it shall complete the organization of all the coal fields.

We throw out these hints as to the purposes of the United Mine Workers that you may realize your prospects for a fuel supply in the event the U. M. W. organization gains the ascendancy over production in all the fields.

Except for two or three states where the coal delivery must be accomplished before the lakes become frozen, there is no such thing as the storage of bituminous coal. The production and delivery of coal is a hand-to-mouth proceeding. No time is lost for coal between the mine mouth and the furnace that waits for it.

It is quite as much your necessity to have coal in your bin as it is ours to mine it. The interest and the advantages are mutual.

Just a few days' stoppage of all the mines would find the railroads, which consume one-third of the product, unable to move. It would find the industries of the country at a standstill. It would, if in the winter season, result in the discomfort of all the homes and all the people.

The four coal fields named have, heretofore, stood between the country and such a disaster, and will stand ready to afford future relief, if permitted to retain their present attitude of independence of the United Mine Workers' organization.

The Williamson Coal Operators' Association has not the means to carry on an extensive advertising campaign, even if it appeared advisable to do so.

We have, however, thought it proper to issue a warning to the public of the evil consequences of a probable mid-winter coal shortage, to the end that the blame may be lodged where it belongs.

There has never been any labor trouble in the twenty-five years' experience of this field. There is no trouble now between the operators and the workmen. Wages are higher here than in the surrounding union fields. The majority of the workmen in this and adjoining nonunion fields do not want to be brought into the Mine Workers' union. Work is suspended because of the criminal menaces and threats and intimidations by the organizers and pickets. Many of the workmen have petitioned the law authorities for assurances of protection that they might resume work.

This, in short, is the tale of the present disturbance in the coal fields of southern West Virginia.

We are not soliciting sympathy. But we want the coal-using public to know the cause and the spirit of our fight. We wish it understood that our stand against the invasion of the United Mine Workers, while made at great financial loss, is done in the interest of the permanent good of the public at large, as well as of this coal field. Our success in maintaining the independence of our mines affords the only reliance the people have against long and disastrous stoppage of coal production at times in the future.

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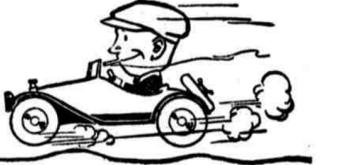
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