

Were I so tall to reach the pole
Or grasp the ocean with my span,
I would be measured by my soul,
The mind's the standard of the man.
—Watts.

THE OMAHA MORNING BEE

OWNERS OFFER TO QUIT

President's Son in Battle Condition Could Be No Worse, Say Physicians; Youth Growing Weaker

Calvin Coolidge, Jr., Stricken by Septic Poisoning From Blister Suffered in Tennis Game, Rallies From Anaesthetic Administered for Operation, but Doctors Hold Grave Fears for Life.

Parents, Keeping Vigil at Bedside, Still Hopeful

Washington, July 6.—Battling bravely against the ravages of the septic poison which has swept through his slight body, Calvin Coolidge, jr., son of the president, was admitted, after a consultation of physicians at Walter Reed army hospital late today, to have made no gain, and if anything to have slipped back.

Close friends of the family were advised that the boy could get no worse and that his life depended upon the strength of his constitution after the day's fight against the disease.

Another consultation of physicians has been called for tonight. The sole sign of encouragement has been a slight check in the high fever and the ability of the 16-year-old youth to keep the poison away from his vital organs.

Suffering from blood poisoning, he recovered from the effects of anaesthetic administered last night when an operation was performed in an effort to check the disease, but his general condition, instead of showing an improvement, was slightly worse.

Tonight the only word from the White House was that President Coolidge and Mrs. Coolidge were not more discouraged than they had been early in the day. The doctors had in no way given up hope of saving the 16-year-old boy's life.

The operation performed last night was on the left leg, below the knee. Strangely enough to the lay mind, the infection—from a blister formed during a tennis match last Monday—began on the right foot. The efforts of the surgeons was pronounced as having accomplished all that could be expected, but the gravity of the situation was not alleviated.

President and Mrs. Coolidge spent the night at the bedside of their son. Mrs. Coolidge accompanied him to the hospital, while the president followed soon thereafter. The president visited the White House for a short time early today, but returned later to the hospital. Mrs. Coolidge, except for a short ride, remained there throughout the day, and both were there again tonight.

The mother and father are taking the illness of their son much in the fashion that the average American parents would act under similar circumstances. President Coolidge has endeavored for the last several days to carry on his work as far as possible, but ever with an eye on the sick-room. Mrs. Coolidge has been at the bedside constantly.

Messages of Hope.
No official bulletins have been issued from the White House. Information as to the condition of the boy has come always informally, as would be the case in most American homes.

A constant stream of messages of hope for young Calvin's recovery came today to the executive mansion. More than 40 years ago Kerrigan, then a small boy, was sent out for adoption from a foundling's home in New York. Tom Sullivan, bachelor farmer near Columbus, took the boy into his home and on Sullivan's death he was adopted by Mr. Gates.

Said never to have been strong, Kerrigan grieved continually after Sullivan's death, was finally taken to Norfolk, where he died. The boy is being brought back from Norfolk today. Funeral arrangements will be made Monday.

Mr. John Fehrs Dies.
Columbus, Neb., July 7.—Mrs. John Fehrs, 67, for many years a bedfast invalid and pioneer resident of this section, died yesterday at her home near Belgrade, Neb. She is survived by her husband, two sons and one daughter.

Columbus, Neb., July 6.—William Henry Little, 67, Genoa, Neb., died of Bright's disease in the Columbus hospital late yesterday. He has been a resident near Genoa for seven years and is survived by a sister and two brothers, his wife having died seven years ago in Illinois just before Little came to Columbus.

Fullerton Man Drowns.
Columbus, Neb., July 7.—Lloyd Black, 21, Fullerton, Neb., was seized with cramps while fishing in the Cedar river there and rolling into the water was drowned. Although his body was recovered in a few minutes by several others all efforts to revive the man were futile.

We Have With Us Today
L. S. Gates, Sales Manager, Chicago, Ill.

Although he has been with the convoyers Corporation of America for only a few months, Mr. Gates is already assistant sales manager. He was formerly the district engineer of the Iowa state highway commission at Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Mr. Gates was quite a hero in the World war. He received the French Legion of honor for commanding a company of engineers that put a bridge across the Meuse river under trying conditions.

The company with which Gates is connected is the largest concern in the world which manufactures and sells coal and ash handling equipment.

Omaha Doctors Discuss Case of Young Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, jr., 16-year-old son of President Coolidge, is in a most critical condition, according to Omaha surgeons, because of his low vitality. It is evident, in their judgment, that the resistance which nature puts up to fight off the ravages of germs is considerably below par. This is shown, first, in the speed with which the germs traveled through the boy's entire system.

In normal cases nature fights off blood poisoning germs, at the point of infection, for a period of six to 10 days. In the case of young Coolidge, who was infected from a burst blister on one of the toes of his right foot last Monday, infection seems to have manifested itself within four or five days.

Weak Fight by Nature.
Further, in normal cases, infection first manifests itself near the infection point. In this case the first pus gathering was in the left leg.

This indicates, according to Omaha surgeons, that nature put up a weak fight at the infection point, and that indicate a most serious condition, because it is possible for the germs to travel through the body with unusual rapidity.

According to Washington dispatches, this condition is due to the boy's rapid growth, for one of his age. His normal natural resources were taken up in his growth, so that when the attack of the invading germs came, there was little reserve strength present to combat them.

Dr. Bernard A. McDermott discussed the operation with a representative of The Omaha Bee.

Indicates Serious Condition.
"Dispatches are not clear as to the exact nature of the operation," he said. "First it was reported that an osteomyelitis had been discovered on the left leg. This, if true, would indicate a most serious condition, because it would indicate a breakdown of the periosteum, or covering of the bone, which usually has strong power of resistance."

"The later dispatches refer to the operation as having been for the purpose of removing a pus gathering under the left knee. This spot is known as the political space. It is filled with bloodvessels, nerves and adipose tissue. Its natural power of resistance is lower than the muscular tissues and is a natural lodgment place for pus gatherings. It is to be hoped that no other pus gatherings will show themselves. If they do not, the boy's chances of recovery are better."

Alarming Spread.
"The alarming thing is the manner in which these germs traveled through the system. It is to be hoped that the boy's clean athletic life will offset the effects upon his resistance powers, due to his recent rapid growth. It is to be hoped, too, that the staphylococcus germs will be the only ones to manifest themselves. The streptococcus germs, which often are present in blood poisoning, are much more virulent. They are slow in forming into pus centers than the staphylococcus germs. So that nearly because they have not yet been discovered does not mean that they are absent."

Dr. McDermott said that no better surgeon could have been called than Dr. John B. Dever of Philadelphia. "He has a wide, say local, and a world of surgical experience," he said.

Warning for Others.
Another feature of the case of young Coolidge is the constant danger to like infection to which all persons are subject. Blood poisoning germs, say Omaha surgeons, are always present. In the air, on the skin, on the clothing. The infection in this case is not due to impurities in the dye used on the hose worn by young Coolidge. The germs were doubtless on his skin, as they are on the skin of every person.

The president's young son is a victim of his low vitality, not to the peculiar presence of germs.

Any case where there is an abrasion of the skin should be treated immediately, say local surgeons, because blood poisoning germs are present everywhere, awaiting only an opportunity to break past the resistance of nature.

In this connection, surgeons point out that the great majority of blood poisoning cases have their origin in just such apparently insignificant wounds as the blister broken by young Coolidge in a game of tennis.

800 Million Income Tax Paid in 1922

Salaries and Receipts Upon Which Levies Paid \$21,337,530 Equals Gross Debt of Nation.

Washington, July 6.—A total net income of \$21,338,212,530—an amount equivalent to the gross debt of the nation—was reported subject to federal taxes by citizens of the United States for the calendar year 1922, it was disclosed in statistics of incomes for that year, made public by the treasury.

On this income the federal government received \$61,057,308 from the 6,787,481 persons who admitted tax liability. This shows an increase over 1921 of \$141,670,202, or 19.69 per cent in tax paid; of 125,305 in the number of returns filed, and of \$1,759,000,000 in total income subject to taxation.

The average net income per return for 1922 was \$3,143.26 per taxpayer, while each theoretically paid \$126.86 toward the upkeep of the government, and their taxes were at the rate of 4.04 per cent of their net incomes.

Average Income of \$194.72.
Based on the 1920 census, 6.3 per cent of the total population paid taxes and by the basis of calculation, each American citizen, whether man, woman or child, had a net income for 1922 of \$194.72, just \$10 higher than in 1921. The per capita tax by the federal government amounted to \$7.76, almost \$1 more than in the previous year, in which, however, a different schedule of tax levies was in effect.

The year 1922 produced returns for 67 net incomes of \$1,000,000 and over, the highest for this class since 1918, when a similar number was reported. There were 21 such incomes reported in 1921. In the class between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000 incomes there were 151 returns, as compared with 63 for 1921.

There were fewer returns showing net income between \$400,000 and \$500,000 than between \$500,000 and \$1,000,000. One hundred and four returns in that class were reported, or 4 more than in the preceding year.

12,000 in \$50,000-\$100,000 Class.
There were 12,000 persons reporting net incomes between \$50,000 and \$100,000, a gain of 4,000 over 1921; 2,171 with incomes between \$100,000 and \$150,000, and 763 with incomes between \$150,000 and \$200,000.

In the lower brackets the statistics show that 2,471,151 persons paid taxes on net incomes between \$1,000 and \$2,000, and 2,129,838 filed returns of incomes between \$2,000 and \$3,000. There were 785,267 returns in the class from \$3,000 to \$4,000; 404,808 between \$4,000 and \$5,000; 391,373 between \$5,000 and \$10,000, and 99,273 between \$10,000 and \$15,000.

In the classes between \$1,000 and \$10,000, the number filing tax returns was substantially the same as for previous years. In each case, however, the number was slightly larger in 1922 than in 1921. From this conclusion was drawn that the income of some 5,000,000 taxpayers remained relatively constant, but change in the average number under a period of four years being less than 6 per cent.

New York Leads.
New York, July 6.—A net income reported of \$4,110,558,989, and a total tax of \$213,960,079, ranked all states in contributing to expenses of the federal government. That state, in 1922, paid 31.72 per cent of the total.

Next in order were Pennsylvania, with net income of \$2,965,570,020, and tax of \$95,775,553; Illinois, with taxes of \$77,198,407 on a net income of \$1,927,637,451, and Massachusetts with a net income of \$1,237,893,477, on which taxes of \$57,781,194 were paid.

COLUMBUS "Y" IN NEED OF DIRECTOR
Columbus, Neb., July 6.—It may be necessary, C. A. Wise, secretary of the Y. M. C. A., said here today, to look for a new physical director for the Y. M. C. A. Victor Meyers, Chadron, Neb., left Chadron three weeks ago to come to Columbus to take the position for which he had applied and to which he had been elected. After two weeks, Mr. Wise, says he has been unsuccessful in dispatching Chadron, Meyers, who is employed as an engine inspector by the Northwestern there returned to Chadron and since has refused to reply to letters or state why he was not coming to Columbus.

Monroe News Sold.
Columbus, Neb., July 7.—For the fourth time in one year the Monroe Weekly News has changed hands. This time it was purchased by Lee B. Johnson, Holstein, Ia., who purchased the sheet from Edward Ryder, Arcadia, Neb., who has been running the paper for three months.

Socialists May Back La Follette

Committee to Report to Convention Today, Will Recommend Endorsement of Senator's Candidacy.

Cleveland, O., July 6.—The attitude to be taken by the socialist party of America toward the presidential candidacy of United States Senator Robert M. La Follette and the relations of this party to the conference for progressive political action, came sharply to the front at the start here today of the party's national convention.

A committee consisting of 15 of the leading socialists of the party, was appointed and instructed to report by 9 tomorrow morning, in order that the question could be made a special order of business and cleared away before other activities of the convention are taken up. Upon the decision of this question will depend whether the socialists will have a national ticket of their own in the field for the November election.

The committee tonight decided by a vote of 13 to 2, to recommend to the convention that it endorse the candidacy of La Follette. Close cooperation with the progressive conference in the national campaign was recommended.

The action of the convention on this problem overshadowed the other doings of the opening session. Mayor Daniel Hoan of Milwaukee, who was elected chairman, had hardly time to wield the gavel before a motion was made by Cameron H. King, California, that a committee of nine be appointed to formulate a proposal on the relations between the party and the conference. This committee was afterwards increased to 15, and following the nomination of 23 delegates, these were elected:

Personnel of Committee.
Congressman Victor Berger, New York; Morris Hiquitt, New York; Judge Jacob Panken, New York; Cameron H. King, California; Joseph W. Sharts, Ohio; G. A. Hoehn, Missouri; Lena M. Lewis, California; Emma Henry, Indiana; Joseph E. Cohen, Pennsylvania; G. Duncan, Wisconsin; James O'Neal, New York; George E. Roser, Jr., Massachusetts; John Collins, Illinois; George H. Goebel, New Jersey; W. R. Snow, Illinois.

The speed with which the convention started to work was emphasized by the absence of any keynote speech or other traditional national convention ceremony. Mrs. Bertha Hale White, executive secretary of the party, rapped for order and called the roll of delegates. The convention orsanized with 210 accredited delegates from 29 states and elected Mayor Hoan as chairman and Leo Harkins, New Jersey, as secretary. Committees on resolutions, organization, finance and party constitution were chosen and their reports will come before the convention after the committee of 15 reports.

The opening session was more like a family reunion than a political gathering. The place was a flag-bedecked banquet room in the Hotel Winton. The delegations seated around linen covered tables in conversation. The state placards were displayed in bill-of-fare standards.

OWEN D. YOUNG OFF FOR EUROPE
New York, July 6.—Owen D. Young of New York, who served with General Chas. G. Dawes as a reparations expert was a passenger on the Leviathan which sailed Saturday. He declined to say what his mission was.

Edward N. Hurley, member of the World War Foreign Debt commission also was a passenger. He said he was going abroad for pleasure.

WARSAW-PARIS SERVICE STARTS
Paris, July 6.—A Warsaw to Paris on-day air service has been inaugurated, and the early riser in the Polish capital, according to the new line's schedule, may leave his home city at 4 in the morning and arrive in Paris at 6:15 in the afternoon. The schedule calls for an average of 130 kilometers an hour.

"Ain't Nature Wonderful"
By UNCLE PETE.

O'Neill, Neb., July 6.—There will be no more racing of horses with transplanted glands at the O'Neill race track. The racing committee has announced that in the future horses entered in the speed events will have to wear their own glands, to avoid accidents and complaints from other horse owners. Owners caught switching glands will be penalized the same as those discovered "hopping," or "juicing," their horses.

The racing committee's new rule was promulgated because of the scandalous action of Sapello, belonging to the Jack McKenna stables, in the Beaver Flats derby the afternoon of July 4. The race was a mile and a furlong and some of the best horses at the meet were entered.

Sapello is the horse which Doc Wilkison nearly ruined last fall by giving him some bucking-horse glands by mistake in attempting to improve his spirit. He attempted to rectify the error this spring by grafting on to the horse some jackrabbit glands from a racing rabbit belonging to Charley Harding.

Before moving to Beaver Flats Mr. Harding had used the rabbit in coursing events at Oakland, Cal., where it was trained to beat it across the racing field when the dogs got after it and to escape through a hole in the fence at the further side.

Sapello in several private trials seemed to have been improved wonderfully by the rabbit glands and accordingly was entered in the Beaver Flats Derby. He got away fine with the other entries when the barrier went up and made the first round of the half-mile track without any trouble arising. But half way around the second time the yipping of the jockeys excited the lay dog belonging to Mrs. Charlie Laughing Horse, who was watching the race from the tent of her husband's Indian show and the dog ran barking after the racing horses.

The effect on Sapello was electrical. Changing his stride from the easy swing of the gallopers to the stiff-legged spring of the former owner of his glands, he drew away in frightened flight from the closely grouped contenders and distanced the others when he passed under the wire the winner. This was not enough, however, and he tore on around the track again until he discovered a hole in the back of the fence, through which he promptly sought refuge, badly skinning up his rider and losing his saddle in the attempt.

The racing committee awarded the event to Sapello but refused to accede to the demand of the doctor and Mr. McKenna for the entire purse because the other horses had been distanced. As a compromise it was decided to give second and third money to charity, and the new rule was formulated at the insistence of other horsemen.

Rebels Capture Brazilian City After Battle

Buenos Aires, July 6.—A revolution broke out in Sao Paulo, Brazil, Friday, and the revolutionists took possession of the city.

The coup de etat is reported to have begun about 10 Friday night; it reached its climax at 8 Saturday morning and was completed by noon. The revolutionists gained control of all the federal buildings after considerable fighting. The federal government at Rio Janeiro is reported to have dispatched war vessels to Santos, which is the port for Sao Paulo, together with troops to suppress the movement.

A Rio Janeiro dispatch to La Nacon says the Brazilian congress enacted a government bill putting under a state of siege the states of Rio Janeiro and Sao Paulo for 60 days. This period the government will extend if necessary.

Owing to censorship at Rio, and the seizure of the telegraph offices by the revolutionists in Sao Paulo, few details are coming through.

A veiled private message from Rio Janeiro received by the Associated Press indicated an effort to communicate that there had been occurrences comparable in seriousness with the revolutionary outbreak in Rio Janeiro in 1922.

FLIERS BATTLE BLOWING SANDS
Washington, D. C., July 6.—Severe sandstorms and serious engine trouble were overcome by the round-the-world fliers of the United States army in their trip across the deserts of India to Karachi, according to cablegrams from Lieutenant Smith, flight commander, received by Major General Patrick, chief of air service.

All motors are being changed in preparation for the flight from Karachi to Chahbar, Persia, a distance of 350 miles, Lieutenant Smith reported. "The storms and intense heat made flying very difficult" between Amabala and Multan, according to one message.

Lieutenant Smith stated that, after changing all engines, the fliers would leave for Chahbar on Monday.

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McAdoo Also to Free Delegates If Unit and Two-Thirds Rules Out

Californian, in Accepting Proposal of 15 Other Aspirants, Further Stipulates That Weakest Contender Be Dropped on Each Succeeding Ballot When Voting Resumed.

Chiefs Continue Compromise Candidate Search

New York, July 6.—William G. McAdoo tonight accepted the proposal of the 15 other presidential candidates that all release their delegates, but with the proviso that the unit rule and the two-thirds rule both be abrogated.

Mr. McAdoo further stipulated that with the resumption of voting, the low man be dropped on each succeeding ballot until a nomination is made. He further stipulated that "each of the delegates present from each state shall be entitled to cast his pro rata vote of the delegates from such states as are absent from the convention."

New York July 6.—Only a small beginning toward a possible compromise to break the democratic deadlock had been attained tonight after a Sunday of consultation and reflection.

Taking the initiative toward an agreement, the favorite son elements in the national convention agreed to release their delegates from all further obligation, and called on the Smith and McAdoo managers to do likewise.

The Smith men replied that those who had supported their candidate never had been under an obligation, and could go elsewhere if they chose.

In the face of that situation, the party officials and candidates' managers delegated by the convention to seek a solution from the deadlock, resumed their conferences with some of the conferees hopeful and some plainly discouraged.

As Much Enigma as Ever.
If any one definite trend characterized the day's activities, it was toward a closer union of the anti-McAdoo elements of the convention—not in the interest of any one candidate, but to work out their theory that if McAdoo could be eliminated, the convention would be able to find a nominee. There appeared to be every expectation among the favorite son leaders that Smith also would be willing to step aside, but beyond that point, their predictions did not go. The question of selecting a compromise candidate appeared to be as much an enigma as ever.

Whether the conference of officials and campaign managers would have a report ready to lay before the convention when it reconvenes tomorrow morning, also remained uncertain. Some suggested that a further delay might be asked, and some privately expressed the view that a disagreement might have to be reported, leaving the delegates to seek some new recourse to free them from the grip of their 77-ballot deadlock.

Hopeful for Unity.
The meeting of the favorite son managers, which preceded the resuming of the conference, was a meeting of conferees, acted unanimously in proposing the release of the delegates as a first step toward a solution. A resolution was drafted under which it would be declared the sense of the convention that all instructions to vote for a particular candidate be disregarded without, however, changing the edicts of those states which have directed their delegations to vote as a unit.

Those who sponsored the resolution and later laid it before the full conference, hoped it would go before the convention with the signature of some one authorized to speak for each of the candidates, including the two leaders. Should it fall of unanimous acceptance beforehand, however, the proposal was to demand a roll call on its adoption so that every delegation would have to go on record.

Spokesman of 14 Candidates.
Sitting in the favorite son conference were spokesmen for 14 candidates, presided over by Senator Swanston of Virginia, who spoke for Senator Glass. The others represented were Senator Underwood of Alabama, Senator Robinson of Arkansas, former Senator Satebury of Delaware, David F. Houston, Senator Ralston of Indiana, Governor Davis of Kansas, Governor Ritchie of Maryland, Senator Ferris of Michigan, James M. Cox, Governor Bryan of Nebraska, Governor Brown of New Hampshire, Governor Silver of New Jersey, and John W. Davis.

The combined strength of these 14 candidates on the 77th ballot—the last taken before the over-Sunday adjournment—was 208 out of the convention's total voting strength of 1,088. But it was pointed out on every hand that this figure did not tell the whole story of the importance of the favorite sons' groups in a solution of the problem which has held the convention powerless for a week.

Detract From Leaders.
On earlier ballots, the favorite son candidates have momentarily attracted attention away from the two leaders at a time when their help was needed badly to bear up a strategic drive, and the Smith and McAdoo managers declare the same situation is bound to continue as long as the names of the favorite sons remain before the convention.

It is further argued that with more than a third of the convention strength tied to the banner of Gov.

Original Draft.
The original resolution presented to the conference "of minority candidates" was drafted by Howard Bruce, representing Governor Albert C. Ritchie of Maryland. From it the drafting committee created the resolution which was signed by the representatives of the candidates.

The resolution as originally drafted, was as follows: "Resolved, that it is the sense of this conference that all candidates now before the convention be urged to declare publicly and at once to their supporters amongst the delegates and alternates that each and all of said supporters are released from all personal pledges or promises whatsoever to support said candidates—whether such pledge or promise has been given directly to said candidate or his manager or other representative and that each of said candidates do now urge his supporters to vote in such manner as the said supporter now believes to be the best interests of the democratic party and the country."

Joan Whitney Weds.
Manhasset, L. I., July 6.—Miss Joan Whitney, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Payne Whitney, was married to Charles Shipman Payson of Portland, Me., by the Rev. Charles H. Ricker, pastor of Christ Episcopal church, here. About 400 guests witnessed the ceremony.

The Weather

For 24 hours ending 7 p. m. July 6: Precipitation, inches and hundredths: 1.45; total since January 1, 14.67; deficiency, 64.
Hourly Temperatures:
5 a. m. 62 1 p. m. 80
6 a. m. 62 2 p. m. 81
7 a. m. 63 3 p. m. 82
8 a. m. 64 4 p. m. 82
9 a. m. 65 5 p. m. 81
10 a. m. 65 6 p. m. 80
11 a. m. 65 7 p. m. 79
12 noon 65 8 p. m. 79