# COX VISITS WILSON LOS ANGELES SHAKEN BY QUAKE

HE AND RUNNING MATE CONFER WITH PRESIDENT.

## IN FULL ACCORD ON LEAGUE

Meeting Perhaps Most Important From Political Standpoint of Any During Entire Campaign.

Washington, D. C.-Governor James M. Cox announced that if elected president he "would endeavor with all my strength to give what President Wilson promised to those who sacrificed in the great war." His statement followed a conference with the president at the White house at which Franklin D. Roosevelt, the democratic vice presidential nominee, was present.

The president, in a formal statement after the conference, declared that he and the governor "were absolutely as one with regard to the great issue of the league of nations," and that the governor was ready to be the champion in every respect of the honor of the nation and the secure peace of the world."

"We are agreed as to the meaning and sufficiency of the democratic platform," declared Governor Cox, "and the duty of the party in the face of threatened bad faith to the world in

the name of America." Meeting for the first time since the San Francisco convention, the president, the governor and Franklin D. Roosevelt spent an hour in the execufive mansion discussing the league and other campaign issues. All three in formal statements voiced solidarity of purpose, thus all hopes of the republicans that the views of Governor Cox and President Wilson would clash over the league of nations went glimmering.

The conference was probably the most important to be held by the caudidates at any stage of the campaign because it meant so much for the country to know whether the president and the candidate for his chair in the White House were to work hand in hand or at odds during the campaign. It took place in the south portico of the White House.

### PACT BRINGS WAR.

### Turk Treaty Carrying Out Predictions Made By Statesmen.

Constantinople.-The prediction of disinterested statesmen, that the proposed peace treaty with Turkey apportioning the choicest parts of the Turkish empire among the various European powers would Balkanize the entire Levant seemingly has been realized. War exists from the Black sea to the Dead sea, the Turks and Arabs being engaged in fighting with the British, French and Greeks in almost countless places.

Palestine, Syria, Sylicia, Anatolia and Thrace are in religious ferment. The Mohammedans are massacreing or deporting Greeks and Armenians. The Christians are retaliating wherever they are strong enough to do so, and the Russian bolsheviki are taking a hand through their contact in the Caucasus with the Tartars.

Hatreds of centuries are being dis played in their most hideous form Religious and race prejudices and internal battles for commercial advantages in territory and for fuel oil, appear in the swirl of which Constantinople is the center.

In high official quarters here it is said that Great Britain and Greece stand alone with regard to the Turkish treaty. The Italians openly disavow the treaty, while the French acquiesce in it grumblingly.

## British and Greeks Plan Drive.

Constantinople.—The British and Greeks are preparing to clear the Ccutari peninsula of all natic alists and establish a line from Ismid to Chileh on the Black sea, which will control the bandit raids against Boshphorus towns and check communications between Angora and Constantinople through the Scuttari peninsula mountains. The British forces' headquarters will be Ismid.

The Greek patriarch reports that Fouladjik, the Greek village with a population of 2,000 was virtually wiped out by Turkish nationalists July 15. The Greeks were shut up inside the church, which was set on fire. The rust. patriarch reports that there are only 150 Greeks alive in the village,

Calls for Democratic Stand Marion, O .- A bill of particulars detailing the foreign policy now proposed by the democratic party, was called for by Warren G. Harding, the republican nominee for president,

In a broadside of pointed interrogatories, the candidate challenged his democratic opponent, Governor Cox, to say categorically where he stood or article ten, the Armenian mandate and the other problems wrapped up in American participation in the league of nations.

Girl Would Shoot Falls.

Niagara Falls, N. Y .- There is another person-this time a young ladywho would "shoot" the falls of Niagara in a barrel, according to a letter received by Mayor Thompson. The young jady gave her name and address as Miss Vernia Morrison, Detroit. She said in the letter she was "just crazy" to try the stunt and asked where she could get a permit to make the trip. Mayor Thompson said he would do all in his power to prevent anyone strempting the foolbardy trip in the future.

City Rocked at Four Different Intervals-Some Damage Done-People Become Hysterical.

Los Angeles, Cal.-Four severe earthquakes were recorded here last Friday, throwing the city and its suburbs into excitement, indirectly caused a number of injuries to men, women and children and slightly damaged several buildings, chiefly old ones, but none to a great extent.

While the shocks seemed to center in Los Angeles, some of them were felt more than thirty miles away, but as in this city, no material damage was reported from any other southern California city or town,

The first temblor came at 10:10 in the morning. Excitement, in many cases hysterical, followed, and had bardly been calmed when at 1:27 in the afternoon came the second, followed two minutes later by the third. These two were shurper than that of the morning.

The fourth shock came at 6:13 in the evening, but no additional damage was reported.

Courts and other public places were scenes of near panic after the first tremors, some people running for open air, some fainting, some stopping to oray. Many gathered at street intersections waiting to see what would bappen. Others who felt they must be on their way, walked down the middle of the street with watchful eyes on the buildings. Many sought Pershing Square, in the heart of the downtown district, as a sanctuary and remained for hours. Pictures were jolted from books, mortar jarred from orick walls and plaster from ceilings; cracks appeared in some of the older structures, a water main was broken. a few copings and chimneys fell, part of an embankment collapsed, throw ing dirt and brick into the street, and plate glass windows in some of the downtown department stores were broken.

### SETTLE COAL QUESTION.

### Germans Sign Pact Yielding to Demands of Allies,

Spa, Belgium,-The German representatives here signed the coal protocol framed by the allied conference. thereby settling one of the most difficult questions which has come up in the present discussions.

There was a conflict over introduction in the protocol of the menace of occupation of additional German territory after October 15, next, if German coal deliveries were not up to the stipulated quantity-6,000,000 tons-by that date. The allies decided to drop this clause of the protocol below the signature line. As finally adopted, the reparations the allies will wring from Germany will be made on the following

France 52 per cent, Italy 10 per cent Belgium 8 per cent and Japan and Portugal each three-fourths of 1 per cent. The remaining 61/2 per cent will be divided between Serbia, Rumania and Poland.

Besides the 8 per cent Belguim is to receive, she will retain the priority right to 2,500,000,000 marks from which will be paid sums leaned Belgium by the allies.

## WHEAT PITS REOPEN.

### Trading in Futures Resumed After Lapse of Nearly Three Years.

Chicago, Ill.-After a stoppage of nearly three years, because of war conditions, future trading in wheat was resumed July 15 in grain pirs throughout the country. The opening attracted a crowd to the Chicago board

The big trading hall on exchange was exceptionally crowded to witness the fresh start of the business.

Turmoil in the wheat crowd proved brief, for most of the brokers soon trooped into the corn, oats and provisions pits. Heavy margins necessary to cover possible violent fluctuations had apparently checked any volume of trading. Price changes during the day were within ordinary limits, with December wheat the principal option opening at \$2.72 to \$2.75, somewhat lower than had been generally expected and closing weak at \$2.70%, influenced more or less by weather conditions likely to avert crop damage from black

## Germans Apologize to France.

Berlin,-Dr. Haniel von Haimbausen. under secretary of foreign affairs, paid Pennsylvania, failing to land its faa personal visit to the French embassy to express official regret over the removal of a French flag hoisted over the French embassy in honor of publican and Democratic parties, has bastile day. Herr Moll announced the arrest of the guilty person.

#### Rifle Burst, Killing Three. Camp Lewis, Wash.-Three Oregon militiamen were killed and four injured here when a six-inch rifle burst on the artillery target range near camp.

## No Fear of Third Party.

Marion, O .- Perfect confidence that the third party movement will make no serious inroads on republican strength | Labor party, charged with consulracy was expressed by Senator Harding, republican candidate for president. The candidate declared the republican platform was broad and progressive enough to make a winning appeal to defendants, after a series of spectacuthe farmer, the laborer and all others the new party is seeking to bring under its banners. He expressed gratification that Senator La Fellette had declined to be the candidate of the third party.



1-"Trail's End," the residence, near Dayton, O., of Gov. James M. Cox, Democratic nomince for president, 2-Delegates to the Conference of Boulogne which is being continued at Spa. Belgium. 3-Charles. Francis. Adams II, amateur skipper and wheelsman of the Resolute, defender against Shamrock IV, in races for Amer-

## **NEWS REVIEW OF CURRENT EVENTS**

Third Party Movement Comes to Grief in Bolts and Splits.

## PLATFORM PREVENTS FUSION

La Follette Declined to Lead the Radical Hosts-Labor and Single Taxers Nominate-Important Sedition Trial in Chicago-Vermont Will Not Aid Suffrage -Germans Yield at Spa.

By E. F. CLIPSON.

The movement to amalgamate various organizations of Socialists, farmers, laborers, intellectuals, radicals single taxers, idealists and others sailing under different party designations. into a third party steered by the Committee of Forty-eight in convention at Chleago, failed. At one time prospects of fusion appeared rather favorable; when the 48-ers marched in a body to the convention of the Labor parts being held simultaneously, and amid a great love feast and every appearance of fraternity united the two conventions. Soon the Single Taxers, the Nonpartisan league, the American Party of Texas (former Governor Ferguson), the American Constitutional party (Hearst) and the World War Veterans, an independent organization

of ex-service men, were in the fusion. A platform carrying the principles, aims, demands and desires of all of them would have contributed materially to the paper shortage. It could not be framed, much less printed, and became an insurmountable obstacle, Cleavage was along pink and red lines. Labor which was red-at least red-blooded-bad the best working organization and pushed through the adoption of its planks, leaving tittle chance for the pink or parlor radicals led by Amos Pinchot, George L. Record and J. A. H. Hopkins. First the Single Taxers, who wanted only one plank and could not get that, bolted, Then Senator La Follette of Wisconsin, who was expected to be the mes siah of the movement, found the platform too radical and refused to run on It. Then the fusion dissolved in bolts and fadeaways. Governor Ferguson went back to Texas, representatives of the Nonpartisan league announced they would have nothing to do with the new third party, the more radical of the 48-ers were swallowed by the Labor party, the remainder withdrew, while the American Constitutional party was lost in the shuffle,

The Labor party and the Single Taxers serenely proceeded to carry out independent programs and each nominated a presidential ticket. The only victory was achieved by the Lahor party which captured Parley P. Christensen, an attorney of Salt Lake City, Utah, one of the original 48-ers, and made him its candidate. Max S. Hayes, labor leader of Cleveland, O., was nominated for vice president. vorite sons, Governor Sproul and Attorney General Palmer, as the standard bearers, respectively, of the Reachieved its ambition to have a presidential candidate, for the Single Tax party nominated Robert C. Macauley of Philadelphia, with R. C. Barnua of Cleveland, O., as a running mate.

After eight weeks of effort and the examination of several thousand veniremen, a jury was flually secured and the trial begun in Chicago of William Bross Lloyd and 19 other officials and members of the Communist to overthrow the government. Prose cution is by the state of Illinois and follows the action of a special grand Jury which last January indicted the lar raids on their headquarters and meeting places by State's Attorney Hoyne. Lloyd is a millionaire resident of Winnetka, Ill., who long has been identified with radical movements In the capacity of leader and financial assistant. Indicted with him were Cook county executive committees of the party, secretaries of local branches, members of the organization and propaganda committee, organizers and agitators.

The trial is being conducted before Judge Oscar Hebel of the superior court and presents an array of legal talent such as never assembled before in a case involving radicals and their actions, unless the famous McNamara trial at Los Angeles be excepted. Leading counsel for the defense is Clarence Darrow, who occupied the same position in the McNamara case, and his principal assistants are William S. Forrest, a famous criminal defense lawyer, and William A. Cunnea, promment Socialist attorney and former candidate of that party for state's attorney of Cook county. Associated with Prosecutor Hoyne are the full legal strength of his office and eminent counsel from the outside, including Attorney Frank Comerford as special prosecutor. The latter in the past has been identified with some of the biggest labor cases on the defense side, this being his first essay at the role of prosecutor in an important trial of any nature. He is regarded as an authority on mass and social problems, and returned a few months ago from a study in Europe of bolshe-

vism and its effects. The state scored in the preliminary sessions of the trial in securing the admission as evidence of acts and speeches of the defendants of a period prior to the passage of the state sedition law of a year ago. The prosecution is endeavoring to show that the defendants have declared themselves to be in full accord with the Moscow manifesto adopted in Moscow, Russia, by the third international congress in March, 1919; that the congress was composed of revolutionary socialists from Europe, Asia and America; that it was held for the purpose of forming a manifesto or program which would outline the means by which constitutional governments might be overthrown and dictatorships of the proletariat established, and all nations be governed from Moscow, Also that the Communist party is affiliated with the international body and is an integral part of the Russian organization; and that the defendants state in their platform that they are for the exerthrow of the government of the United States. The state further contends that they advocate mass action, in other words, proceedings from the shops and factories to capture and annihilate the apparatus of government and that they tell the workers that the Constitution cannot be amendable in their behalf, and there-

fore must be destroyed. The defense has not, at this writing, been outlined. Volumes of testimony are expected. It is the first case under the Illinois sedition law and if won will present that law as a model for other states as well as for congressional enactments. On account of the prominence of the defendants and the effect the decision will have on radical movements in general, it looms as one of the most important trials of recent

Gov. Percival W. Clement of Vermont has at last clarified his position in regard to the woman suffrage amendment, by refusing to call a special session of the legislature to consider or ratify the act; in spite of reports that he had been urged to do se by Senator Harding, Republican presidential candidate. Inferentially, the governor takes a rap at the Supreme court of the United States and also charges that there is too much lobbying in connection with constitutional amendments and other importent legislation. As a reason for refusing to call a special session, the governor states that the present legislature was elected before the question of ratifying the suffrage amendment had arisen and the people of the state have had no opportunity to express themselves on the Issue. He proposes that the matter be taken up by the next legislature and that candidates for election be required to declare themselves on woman suffrage. He alludes to the recent decision on prohibition by saying that the Constitution "as it is interpreted by the Supreme court today threatens the foundation of free popular government." Governor Clement declares: "The sixteenth amendment to the Constitu-

members of the national, state and | lobbled through congress and the state legislatures by federal agents, and the eighteenth (prohibition) had been forced through by 'powerful and irresponsible organizations operating through paid agents' and it is now proposed to force through the pineteenth amendment, for woman suffrage, in the same manner and also without the sanction of the freemen."

Whether there will be a coal shortage next winter seems to depend upon the car supply and transportation situation. A national association of bituminous operators recently assembled at Washington, gave ont a statement that they were ready to load all cars offered but that the supply of cars at the mines had been only 35 to 40 per cent of the number needed. Accordingly, in spite of the pleas of building, road material and other interests, the Interstate commerce commission continued in effect until August 20 the order confining the use of open top cars to coal, with a modification excepting flat cars with sides less than 36 inches in height, cars equipped with racks or cars which on June 19 had been retired from coal transportation and assigned to other service. The modified order also gives preference to shipments of coal to public utilities.

Contrary to all expectations, Orangemen's day (July 12) passed off quietly in Ireland with parades, speech- largely to the brilliance of the impemaking and a celebration of some kind in every bamlet, village and town in Ulster. The most important utterance, defying the Sinn Fein, warning the government and presaging future trouble, was made by Sir Edward Carson, Ulster Unionist lender, It was practically a peace or fight declaration and served notice on the government that if it did not accept the help Ulster offered, the Ulster volunteers would reorganize and take matters into their own hands. A significant declaration was that the Sinn Fein must execute those guilty of murder before we will treat with them." Although not disorderly, it was a disappointment to those who hoped that a conciliatory note might be struck in the celebration. The most important thing that has recently occurred in Irish affairs and which is said to have made the government sit up and take notice as never before, is the threat of British trades unions, especially the miners and railway men, to take direct action for the purpose of compelling the government to call a truce, withdraw troops from Ireland and institute an Irish parliament. A resolution to the effect introduced in the Miners' federation is said to have been adopted on a card vote by 2.760,000 against 1,026,000 and to be backed by the railway men.

Germany's efforts to evade or se

cure mitigation of the terms of the peace treaty through the Spa conference have been characterized by the same tactics employed while the treaty was being prepared. Prior to the signing at Versailles came emphatic announcements that Germany could not or would not do certain things. Yet when the treaty was ready, the Germans signed. So it has been at Spa. The German delegates bluffed and then crawled. They showed sores and misery without evoking any pronounced sympathy from the other delegates. They pleaded poverty. They plended the inability of the government to combat internal opposition to the demands; yet up to this writing, they have yielded on all points. One provision of the treaty which the Germans have never fulfilled and seemed determined to evade, was that calling for the delivery of coal to the allies. The amount called for is about 2,000,000 tons a month. According to the German delegates, the country could not furnish this amount. They would suffer their territory to be occupied or even a renewal of the war in Beu of compliance. For nearly 24 hours there was a deadlock while the allied millitary chiefs were being summoned and preparations made for marching into Germany,

This action seemed to have the desired effect and there was every evidence that the Germans would try to supply the coal, with the allies lending them generous assistance in the matter of more and better food for the miners and an arrangement of prices tion (on federal income tax) had been to conform with international markets.

## THIRD PARTY BORN

FARMER-LABOR GROUP PERFECTS. ORGANIZATION.

## SELECT PRESIDENTIAL TICKET

P. P. Christensen of Salt Lake City Standard Bearer-48ers and Others Bolt Meeting.

Chicago, Ill .- A new party, the farmer-labor party, has entered the political field with Parley P. Christensen. Sait Lake City attorney, and Max S. Hayes, editor of a Cleveland labor newspaper, as its nominees for president and vice president, respectively.

The new party, resulting from fusion of various minority groups, chiefly the national labor party and the committee of 48, was completed after much wrangling last Wednesday.

Not all of the 48'rs remained with the fusion party, however, and 100 or more dissatisfied delegates met to consider continuing that organization, but after discussing the question for several hours, adjourned with no arrangements made to put a separate presidential ticket in the field.

Adjournment was accomplished only when the committee leaders turned out

the lights and ordered the hall cleared. The leaders presented a report providing for the continuation of thecampaign in each state. The report was adopted. It makes no provision for a national ticket, but does providethat another national convention becalled at some future date.

Of all the groups which Joined the new party convention, which opened July 13, only one well organized faction resulted therefrom, and that is the farmer labor party.

Parley P. Peterson, the new party's presidential nominee, is a native of the west. He was born at Weston, Idaho, 49 years ago. From early life on a farm, Christensen, the eldest of five children, plugged away at an education until he graduated in law at Cornell university. He since has spent most of his time in Salt Lake City.

### NAPOLEON'S WIDOW DEAD.

### Former Empress Eugenie of France Succumbs at Age of 94.

London,-The former Empress Engenie, widow of Napoleon III of France, died July 11 in Spain.

Eugenie was married to Napoleon III, emperor of France, amid great pomp at the Cathedral of Notre Dame. on January 30, 1853. She contributed rial regime and was one of the few who showed calmness and courage in face of the rising tide of revolution against her consort.

At the collapse of the empire, she fled to England and settled with the emperor and their son at Chislehurst. After the emperor's death she removed to Farmsborough, where she built a mausoleum to his memory,

Empress Eugenie continued to live in retirement, following closely the course of political events, but abstaining from any interference in Frencis politics. The empress celebrated her ninety-fourth birthday last May.

## Shamrock Wins First Race.

Sandy Hook, N. J.-Great Britain gained her first toe hold in 49 years on the America's cup when Sir Thomas Lipton's Shamrock IV won the first race of the 1920 regatta after the defender, Resolute, had been forced out of the running by an accident to her rigging. Shamrock IV's victory was won in the face of what seemed certain defeat. Resolute had taken the lead at the start and held it until as she swooped within half a mile of the turning mark, 18 miles from the start her great area of canvas shivered and fluttered down her mast, A sudden gust had snapped her throat halyare and a second later the jaws of her gan shattered beyong repair.

## Charge Roads Resell Coal.

Indianapolis, Ind .- Charges that the railroads of the country were obtaining control of all bituminous coal possible and reselling it to dealers because of the opportunity to make big profits due to present high prices, were made in a statement issued by Ellis Searies, editor of the mine workers" journal, from the headquarters of the United Mine Workers of America here. Big Four and Pennsylvania rallroad officials here denied the charges.

### Abandon Two Army Camps. Washington, D. C .- Orders for the

abandonment of Camps Kearney, Cal., and Dodge, Ia., were issued at the War department. The 22nd infantry, now at Camp-

Kearney, has been ordered to Fort Douglas, Utab, and upon its departure, the camp will be salvaged and the property turned back to its owners. The fourth division now at Camp-Dodge, was ordered to Camp Lewis,

## 3,600 . cres Wheat Burn,

Oberlin, Kas. Fire destroyed 3,000 acres of barvested wheat between Oherlin and Norton causing a loss estimated at \$150,000.

## Five Autoists Killed.

Lancaster, Pa.-Five autoists were killed when an expres train struck their muchine near here. The five were buried under the debris of a suburban station which collapsed when the engine had hurled the auto from the truck.