Harding Is Nominated

THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEES

Senator Warren G. Harding, of Ohio (at left) and Gov. Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, who were nominated for President and Vice-President Saturday evening by the Republican National Convention at Chicago, the Ohio senator being nominated on the tenth ballot and the Massachusetts governor winning on the first ballot.

G.O.P. CONVENTION PICKS HARDING AND COOLIDGE

SENATOR FROM OHIO NOMINATED FOR PRESIDENCY ON TENTH BALLOT AFTER A DEADLOCK

POLLED TOTAL OF 692 VOTES

Running Mate, Massachusetts Governor, Wins On First Ballot—Upsets Plans of Harding Backers to Nominate Sen. Lenroot.

Chicago.—Warren G. Harding, United States senator from Ohio, was nominated for the presidency on the tenth ballot last Saturday by the Republican national convention after a deadlock, which lasted for nine ballots, and which finally forced out of the running all the original favorites. He received 692 votes.

As his running mate, the convention named Governor Calvin Coolidge, of Massachusetts, on the first ballot, upsetting a plan of a combination of the Harding backers to nominate for the place Senator Irvine L. Lenroot, of Wisconsin. Coolidge got 674 votes.

The collapse of the forces of Governor Frank O. Lowden and their transfer in large part to Senator Harding put the Ohio candidate over.

General Wood lost heavily, however, when the Harding drift began and Senator Johnson, the third of the trio of leaders on the early balloting Friday, also went steadily down hill.

There was no official total of the final ballot. Near the close of the ballot there was a wholesale switching of votes to the Harding camp, and then a motion to make it unanimous. This motion failed because of the opposition of the Wisconsin delegation.

Night Parleys Decided Candidate.

Entering the convention as a candidate distinctly of the "dark horse" class, Senator Harding got only 61 votes on the first ballot and the second he dropped to 56. When the convention adjourned Friday night, at the end of the fourth ballot he had 61.

In all night conferences among the party chiefs, however, he was mentioned many times as the most likely to break the nomination deadlock should neither Wood, Lowden nor Johnson take a commanding lead. They all failed to do so. Wood and Lowden running a neck-and-neck race for leadership on four more ballots while the strength of the California candidate dwindled steadily.

After the eighth ballot a recess was called when the various candidates managers attempted to arrange new combinations.

Almost as soon as the alphabetical call of states began after the recess the ground swell for Harding demonstrated that it could not be forestalled.

Connecticut, when her name was called, took 13 of her 14 votes from Lowden and gave them to Harding. In Florida he got seven from Wood, and then Kentucky, almost from the first a solid Lowden state, flopped complete into the Harding column.

Amid scenes of rising enthusiasm other blocks of Lowden delegates followed suit, while many of the routed Wood supporters also went into the Harding camp. By the end of the roll call Senator Harding had rolled up a total of 374, putting him far into the lead, and scores of votes nearer the nomination than any other candidate had been before.

Landslide Comes in Tenth.

As the tenth roll call began delegates quit Lowden, Wood and Johnson right and left, and the big hall was in almost continuous applause as state after state announced accession to the Harding standard. It was reserved for Pennsylvania to add the crowning touch of enthusiasm. When the Keystone state was reached the Ohio senator needed 32 votes to nominate him, and Pennsylvania gave him 60.

It was Governor Sproul, himself the candidate of his state on every preceding ballot and mentioned many times as a possible dark horse to break the deadlock, who announced the big Pennsylvania vote for Harding.

Entering the Coliseum for the floor for the first time since the balloting began, he made his way to the Pennsylvania standard and, amid cheers released the delegation from longer supporting him. Then he took a poll, and the floor and threw in the winning Harding votes.

The final check up showed 692 for Harding, with only 15 left supporting Lowden, 157 for Wood and 80 for Johnson. At their best, earlier in the day, the Wood people had mustered 312 votes and the Lowden forces 311. Johnson's high point was 148, recorded on the third ballot Friday.

Coolidge Gets 674 Votes.

The plan to nominate Senator Lenroot for the vice presidency had the backing of many of the men who had helped put Harding over, but the name of Governor Coolidge stirred the delegates and galleries to repeated cheering and he was swept into the second place on the ticket before the first roll call had gone two-thirds of its length. Again it was Pennsylvania which furnished the winning votes.

Governor Coolidge got 674 votes to 146 for Senator Lenroot and 68 for Governor Allen, of Kansas. Several others got scattering support without being placed formally in nomination. The result was greeted with another demonstration and there was renewed cheering a few minutes later when the tired delegates were told that their work was done.

While the balloting for vice-president was being done, the suffragists were active. They unfurled a large yellow banner from a balcony bearing an inscription demanding to know "Why does the Republican party block suffrage."

Within five minutes after Senator Harding had been nominated, the suffragists from their headquarters across the street were issuing statements announcing that they proposed to center their demands for action upon the constitutional amendment upon the nominee.

Convention Is Long One.

The convention of 1920 will go down in history as the second longest in the Republican party's quadrennial gatherings in point of balloting. Only one required more ballots—the convention that named President Garfield in 1880. Garfield was a dark horse, and 36 ballots were required.

The Hayes convention in 1876 required seven ballots. Harrison in 1888 was named on the eighth. Blaine was named on the fourth ballot in 1884.

Lincoln and Hughes were both named on the third ballot, Lincoln in his first term. For his second he won on the first. All other Republican presidents were named either on the first ballot or by acclamation.

From beginning to end, the big gathering, the largest in the party's history, was characterized by its lack of enthusiasm. Its failure to stir the blood. It simply wasn't there.

Day after day of the week the record breaking crowds jammed the auditorium. The seating capacity was 14,200, and probably 1,000 more were taken care of by wall aisle space

STATE DELEGATES BROKE IN SIXTH

OBEYED PRIMARY INSTRUCTIONS FOR FIVE BALLOTS, THEN FOLLOWED OWN IDEAS.

EIGHT STICK WITH JOHNSON

Michigan's Representatives Played Minor Part in Nomination of G. O. P. Candidates.

Chicago—At the G. O. P. convention which nominated Harding and Coolidge as the standard bearers of the Republican party, Michigan's delegation played an unimportant part. The delegates, instructed by the vote of the people at the primary, to vote for Johnson began breaking away on the sixth ballot.

True to his expressed determination to carry out the instructions imposed on the state's delegates by the primary election, Burt D. Cady, of Port Huron, chairman of Michigan's delegation arose when Michigan was called on the sixth ballot and cast 20 votes for Johnson.

The delegation was immediately in a scene of wild confusion. Mr. McLean, who is the Michigan manager of the great L. Stevenson lumber interest finally made himself heard and demanded a poll of the delegation.

Twelve Change Vote in Sixth.

The first Michigan man who cast his vote for Wood was Mr. Hamilton, president of a Grand Rapids trust company.

The delegation divided on the sixth ballot as follows: Johnson 18, Wood 11, Lowden 1.

For Wood: Claude H. Hamilton, Grand Rapids; Arthur S. Glasgow, Jackson; Donald C. Osborn, Kalamazoo; E. R. Cook, Hastings; W. H. McCarren, Sturgis; Frank D. McKay, Grand Rapids; Arthur Vanduren, Holland; William J. Pierson, Charlevoix; Richard McLean, Delta; Otto C. Davidson, Iron Mountain; E. C. Bowers, Iron River.

For Lowden: John H. Hands, Sandusky.

For Johnson: Charles W. Burton, Jerome H. Remick, Ira W. Jayne, John W. Smith, Robert Oakman, Detroit; Robert H. Shields, Houghton; Mrs. Grace G. Brown, Ann Arbor; William G. Guttman, Monroe; John C. Davis, Coldwater; Leonard Freeman, Flint; Thaddeus Seeley, Pontiac; William F. Gallagher, Owosso; Burt D. Cady, Port Huron; Fred W. Green, Ionia; Martin Brown, Leland; Harry E. Galpin, Muskegon; James E. Davidson, Bay City; A. J. Doherty, Clare.

Two More Change in Seventh.

On the seventh ballot Burt D. Cady, Port Huron, chairman, again announced the Michigan vote as "20 for Johnson," and Richard McLean, of Delta, as on the sixth ballot, demanded a poll.

The following changed from Johnson to Wood on this ballot:

Robert Shields, of Houghton; Martin Brown, of Leland.

Again on the eighth ballot Mr. Cady announced the Michigan vote as 20 for Johnson. On the poll the vote was as follows: Johnson, 16; Wood 13; Lowden, 7.

On this ballot the Lowden contingent in the Michigan delegation broke away from Johnson. The six Lowden votes in addition to John H. Hands, Sandusky, who voted for Lowden previously, were as follows:

John C. Davis, Coldwater; Leonard Freeman, Flint; Thaddeus D. Seeley, Pontiac; William F. Gallagher, Owosso; James E. Davidson, Bay City; Alfred J. Doherty, Clare.

On the ninth ballot the vote was: Six for Lowden, 15 for Wood, eight for Johnson and one for Harding. The original Harding man on the delegation was Hands, of Sandusky. He previously had voted for Lowden.

On the next and final, the tenth ballot, the delegation was united for Harding, but the Lowden floor managers already had notified all their supporters that the Illinois governor had released his delegates and requested them to go to Harding.

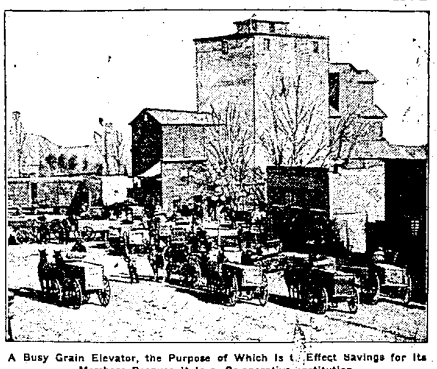
The Michigan vote, therefore was not needed by the Ohio man.

The eight Johnson delegates who stuck through to the end were Charles Burton, Detroit; Grace Greenwood Brown, Ann Arbor; John W. Smith, Detroit; Fred Green, Ionia; Harris E. Galpin, Muskegon; Burt Cady, Port Huron; chairman of the delegation, and Robert Oakman and Judge Ira Jayne, of Detroit.

Delegates Don't Like Primary.

One heard much about the primary method of elections at this convention. The primary, in fact, was responsible for much of the rather curious spath of the delegates and their inclinatio to stick to their candidates.

FARMERS LEARNING BENEFIT OF CO-OPERATIVE MARKETING



A Busy Grain Elevator, the Purpose of Which Is to Effect Savings for Its Members Because It Is a Co-operative Institution.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

"See that bunch of horses over yonder?" asked the farmer, indicating six or seven animals which were impatiently crowding against a fence in an endeavor to nibble some corn growing just beyond the reach of their outstretched noses. "There's a marketing lesson in what those horses are doing. If they only knew it a little pushing in unison would lay that fence flat, but the trouble is they don't understand, and so they won't push together."

Then, after a pause: "Human folks are a bit like those horses. A lot of them don't know how to push—and pull—in unison. Think of the unutilized power those animals have, and think of the infinitely greater power we intelligent humans have, when we learn to co-operate. That's the word: Co-operation! A good many farmers have learned its big advantages, but their number is still small beside the millions who might benefit from it.

"There is the Tillamook County Creamery association, for example," continued the farmer. "That's a wonderful organization which has set a lot of people to thinking; and the beauty of it is, their achievements are getting bigger every year."

Recent Figures From Tillamook.

This farmer's thoughts had been turned toward co-operative marketing by reading a recent report from Tillamook County Creamery association in Oregon, composed of 25 farmer factories which co-operate in the sale of their products. The report of the secretary-manager for 1919 indicates that the total sales of cheese from these 25 factories amounted to $1,954,039, with additional receipts for whey cream of $32,905 and for whey butter, $2,506. With the estimated sales from miscellaneous sources amounting to $18,635, the total for the year was $2,007,475.

In the first year of its existence, 1909, this organization handled 32,000,000 pounds of milk and 2,500,000 pounds of cheese, and its sales totaled $386,135, showing that the total sales almost quadrupled in ten years. The sales for the entire decade reached the astonishing total of $8,612,000. Thus far the production for 1920 is running 23 per cent ahead of 1919, and 1919 was 20 per cent over 1918.

Four factors have played an essential part in making this co-operative achievement possible, and they apply very generally to co-operative marketing of farm products. First, the farmers were brought to clearly recognize the needs for united effort in solving their marketing difficulties. Second, there was available in their communities a volume of business sufficient to make co-operation worth while. Third, given these two conditions, the farmers met the need by adopting and enforcing standards for their dairy products. This has improved the quality of the output, and has produced uniformity, thus making possible the effective use of a brand and of advertising on a large scale. Fourth, the association has employed efficient sales methods.

Standardization Essential.

The difficulty of pooling the output of several cheese factories in Tillamook county lay in the absence of standardization. In consequence, the association engaged an inspector and placed him in general supervision over the cheese making of the member factories. From the start this inspector has made regular visits to each plant, giving suggestions and assistance when needed. The money spent in his salary has repaid the association many times over.

The cheese is inspected, and if found to conform to the standard set up by the association, is said under the organization's brand. This brand has become known in nearly every market on the Pacific coast, and the reputation which has been built up for this association's cheese gives that body a decided advantage in the markets.

In many other lines the co-operative principle has been tried out with pronounced success, notably in fruit and vegetable marketing associations, grain elevator companies, and co-operative creameries. Farmers have also proved the value of co-operative purchasing. Anyone interested in co-operative marketing or purchasing should write for information to the bureau of markets, United States department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., whose experts have made a careful study of the subject.

CEREALS FOR BREAD SUPPLY

Corn, Wheat and Buckwheat, Staple Breadstuffs, Are Raised Nearly Everywhere.

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Cereals, such as corn, wheat, and buckwheat, are raised nearly everywhere throughout the United States. These grains are staple breadstuffs, but the general practice of farmers is to buy flour and meal rather than grind or have their own grain ground

Cornfield on Government Farm at Beltsville, Md.

for home use. In certain sections where custom grist mills are found, farmers still have some grain ground into flour and meal for home use. Occasionally a farmer is found who has his own little mill and who makes his own flour and meal.

The average farm family consumes about 6 barrels of flour in a year. In the South, the average annual consumption of corn meal is about 500 pounds per family and in the North about 50 pounds. The consumption of buckwheat and rice is low, except in areas where these crops are generally grown, and even there it is usually less than 100 pounds per family. Most farm families use homebaked bread, though in some cases the farmers buy their bread from bakers who drive through the country.

SCRUBS

A scrub is an animal of mixed or unknown breeding, without definite type or markings. Such terms as native, mongrel, razorback, dinghilli, piney woods, cayuse, broncho and mustang are somewhat synonymous with "scrub," although many of the animals described by these terms have certain fixity of type even though they present no evidence of systematic improved breeding.

GOOD BUSINESS PROPOSITION

No More Do We Look Upon Selection of Seed Corn as Fad—Now Thoroughly Approved.

Time was when the selection of seed corn on the farm was looked upon somewhat as a fad. Sentiment, though, has changed until today we have come to consider the field selection of seed corn as a thoroughly approved business proposition.

KILL WEEDS BY CULTIVATING

Those Just Germinating or That Have Not Yet Obtained Strong Foothold Easy to Destroy.

Weeds that are just germinating or that have not yet obtained a good rootbold on the farm are very easily killed by light cultivations such as can be accomplished with the harrow or the weeder.

Latest Markets

LIVE STOCK—DETROIT.

Best heavy steers, $13.50@14.25; best handy weight butcher steers, $14.50@15.75; mixed steers and heifers, $11.50@13; handy light butchers, $10.50@11.25; light butchers, $9@10; best cows, $10@10.50; butcher cows, $8@8.75; cutters, $6@6.25; canners, $5@5.75; best heavy bulls, $9.50@10.50; bologna bulls, $9@9.75; stock bulls, $8@8.75; feeders, $10@11; stockers, $8@9.50; milkers and springers, $85@115.

Calves.

Best, $15@16; others, $8@13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Best lambs, $15@17; fair lambs, $12@15; light to common lambs, $6@9; fair to good sheep, $6@8; culls and common, $2@4.

Hogs.

Pigs, $12@12.50; mixed hogs, $14.60@14.75; pulk, $14.65.

EAST BUFFALO.

Cattle—Prime shipping steers, $14@15.50; best shipping steers, $13@14; medium shipping steers, $12@12.50; best native yearlings, 950 to 1,000 lbs., $13.50@14; light native yearlings, good quality, $12.50@13; best handy steers, $11.50@12.50; fair to good kind, $12@12.50; handy steers and heifers, mixed, $11@11.50; western heifers, $11@11.50; state heifers, $10@11; best fat cows, $10.50@11; butchering cows, $9@10; cutters, $7@8; canners, $4.50@5.50; fancy bulls, $10@11; butchering bulls, $8.50@9.50; common bulls, $6.50@7.50; best feeders, 900 to 1,000 lbs., $9@10; medium feeders, $8.50@9; stockers, $9@9.50; light to common, $7@7.50; best milkers and springers, $13@15; mediums, $5@7.50.

Hogs—Heavy, $14.25@14.50; yorkers, $15.25@15.50; pigs, $13@13.50.

Sheep—Top lambs, $16@16.50; yearlings, $16@16.50; wethers, $10.30@10.50; ewes, $8@9.

Calves—$7@17.

GRAIN AND FEED.

Wheat—Cash No. 1 red, $3; No. 1 mixed, $2.98; No. 1 white, $2.98; No. 2 red, 3c and No. 3 red, 6c under No. 1 red. White wheat, 2c under red.

Corn—Cash No. 3, $2; No. 3 yellow, $2.05; No. 4 yellow, $2; No. 5 yellow, $1.96; No. 6 yellow, $1.93.

Oats—Cash No. 2 white, $1.35; No. 3 white, $1.34; No. 4 white, $1.33.

Rye—Cash, No. 2, $2.25.

Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, $7.65 per cwt.

Seeds—Prime red clover, $25.50; October, $24; alsike, $25.50; timothy, $5.60.

Flour—Fancy spring patent, $16@16.50; fancy winter patent, $15.50@16.50; second winter patent, $14.50@15; winter straight, 13.50@14 per bbl.

Feed—Bran, $58@59; standard middlings, $59@60; fine middlings, $60@62; coarse cornmeal, $75@77; cracked corn, $83 chop, $72@73 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

Hay—No. 1 timothy, $37.50@38; standard, $36.50@37; light mixed, $36.50@37; No. 2 timothy, $35.50@36; No. 3 timothy, $32@35; No. 1 mixed, $35.50@36; No. 1 clover, $35.50@36; rye straw, $12.50@13; wheat and oat straw, $12.50@13 per ton in car lots.

FARM AND GARDEN.

Apples—Western, boxes, $6.50@6.

Cabbage—5@6c per lb.

Popcorn—Shelled, 10c per lb.

Cauliflower—$2.50@4 per case.

Mushrooms—$1.75@2 per basket.

Potatoes—Danish, $13@13.50 per 150-lb sack.

Strawberries—Kentucky, $8.50@9 per 24-quart case.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 19@20c; heavy, 17@18c per lb.

Celery—Bunch, $1.35@1.65; Florida, cases, $5@6.50.

Dressed Calves—Best, 20@22c; ordinary, 17@18c per lb.

Onions—Texas, Bermudas, $1.50@1.75; Texas wax, $1.75@2 per crate.

Maple Sugar—Maple sugar, 45@48c per lb; maple syrup, $3.60@3.75 per gal.

Tomatoes—Six-basket, carrier, repacked, $12@12.50; original cases, $7@8.

New Potatoes—Florida, No. 1, $19@20; No. 2, $17@18; No. 3, $15@16 per bbl.

POULTRY.

Live Poultry—Broilers, 50@60c per lb; hens, 34@35c; small hens, 33@34c; roosters, 21@22c; geese, 25c; ducks, 38@40c; turkeys, 44@45c per lb.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

Butter—On the Butter and Egg board: No. 1 creamery, 54c bid; extra, 54 1-2c asked per lb.

Eggs—On the Butter and Egg board: No. 1 fresh, 38 1-2c bid; 39c asked; storage packed extras, 42@42 1-2c per doz.

Cheese—Michigan flats, 25 1-2@26c; New York flats, June make, 32 1-3c; brick, 29c; long horns, 27c; Michigan single daisies, 26 1-2c; Wisconsin double daisies, 26c; Wisconsin twins, 25@25 1-2c; limburger, 32@32 1-2c; domestic block Swiss, 32@36c; wheel Swiss, 35@36c per lb.

Cyclone Sweeps Minnesota—7 Dead.

St. Paul.—Seven persons killed, more than 100 injured and property losses that will aggregate hundreds of thousands of dollars were the toll taken by a wind and electrical storm that swept northwestern Minnesota and Eastern North Dakota early last week. Fifteen summer resorters at Grey Eagle were injured when 25 of the 30 cottages in the summer colony were leveled. More than 30 Minnesota counties were more or less seriously affected.