AMAZING DEMONSTRATION GREETS PARKER'S NAME

PARKER NAMED ON THE FIRST BALLOT

Had 658 Votes on the Roll Call When Nevada, West Virginia and Idaho Switched, Giving Him the 667 Necessary for the Nomination.

Session Lasted All Night, and Was a Tumultuous One—West Virginia Made Change Which Gave Judge Two-Thirds of the Convention.

(BY MARTIN GREEN.)

(Special to The Evening World.)

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, July 9.—Alton B. Parker was unanimously nominated by the Democratic convention at 5.45 o'clock this morning, after a session of nearly ten hours. He had nearly enough to nominate when ballotting closed, then the opposition fell into line, the climax coming when Missouri moved to make the nomination unanimous, after giving a complimentary vote to Cockrell.

The names of eight men were submitted to the convention in speeches ranging from brilliant to stupid. Only once during the proceedings did Tammany Hall utter a peep and that occasion was unimportant.

Those formally nominated were Parker, of New York; Hearst, of New York; Cockrell, of Missouri; Gray, of Delaware; Olney, of Massachusetts; Nelson A. Miles, E. C. Wall, of Wisconsin, and John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi. Mr. Williams withdrew his name, but North Dakota insisted upon giving him eight votes on the first ballot.

The convention after making the nomination adjourned until 2 P. M., when the man to fill the second place on the ticket will be named.

On the roll call of States following the nominating speeches it was seen when the roll had finished that Judge Parker had received 658 votes, or nine less than enough to nominate him, or two-thirds of the convention.

VOTE MADE UNANIMOUS.

Before the vote was announced, amid the greatest excitement, Idaho changed her six votes from Hearst to Parker, and this left him three less than enough. Several delegates were on the floor anxious to be recognized.

Men were clamoring for recognition from the Chair, and about the Parker camp there was cheering, as it was seen that the end had come and the months of hard work for the candidate had not been in vain.

The lucky State to make the change and thus nominate the candidate was West Virginia. The Chairman got the eye of the Chair and shouted the change of their votes from Hearst and Gorman to Parker. This gave the necessary two-thirds, and before the votes could be figured Washington changed from Hearst to Parker, and Champ Clark, of Missouri, who had nominated Cockrell, made the motion to make it unanimous.

BIG CROWD SANG "AMERICA."

The motion was followed by the greatest enthusiasm, and the scenes of the wildest joy among the New Yorkers and their friends who had gathered to congratulate the New York leaders.

A monster American flag was unfurled, and while the crowd was still cheering and the galleries that had waited all night for the nomination were singing "America" that the band had struck up, Patrick Collins, of Boston, mounted the platform to second the motion to make it unanimous.

The leaders of various booms were the first to shout for the candidate, and what soreness there had been over the preliminary struggle was over.

The convention hall in a few minutes became a mingled mass of delegates. There was the usual cheering that lasted for several minutes, but the cheering crowd had spent itself. Days and nights without sleep, the all-night session, all had told on the crowd, and while the enthusiasm was great, it was short-lived.

It soon took the expression of congratulations, and men were laughing and crawling over seats to get to various men who had been great before the convention.

Martin W. Littleton was congratulated a hundred times. David B. Hill, Sheehan and McCarren were hit on the back and slapped by others, while their hands were wrung by those in front of them.

GREAT JOY OF DEMOCRATS.

Up-State delegates hit Charles F. Murphy on the back and said, "Now, Murphy, be good."

A procession was started about the hall, but it went to pieces when the crowd reached New York. The crowd got Hill and tried to put him on a chair. He was laughing and crying alternately.

Hill, asked for a statement, said:

HILL IS A HAPPY MAN.

"Of course I am delighted at the result, and the more so because of two facts—first that Judge Parker was named on the first ballot, and second because with one exception no personal abuse or vituperation was indulged in. Each State was allowed to put in nomination her favorite son and vote for him, as we had planned. Judge Parker will, I believe, make an ideal candidate and will fit the platform, which is also ideal."

Mr. Bryan left the convention hall a few minutes before the nomination was made unanimous, but not before he knew that Judge Parker was nominated. To several correspondents who were waiting for him he said he had nothing to add to what he had said in the convention, which was that he would support any candidate named on the platform he had helped in making.

"I have not slept for hours," he said. "Good night."

When the clerk called "Washington" it was the signal for Mr. Bryan to leave. Washington had yielded to Wisconsin and thus took the place of that State in the roll call. Mr. Bryan asked for unanimous consent for a suspension of the time limit on seconding speeches. It was granted, and he opened his talk in a voice so weak that it could be scarcely recognized as his.

It was then a few minutes after 4 o'clock. Out through the windows of the Coliseum the light of early dawn was tingling the dingy buildings roundabout. But there were few vacant seats. Men and women had been waiting in heat and discomfort for something real, and the occasion for which they had suffered inconvenience was at hand.

Had Perfect Control.

Bryan's control of the immense audience was absolute. A wave of his hand stilled the applause. His cleverness as an orator was illustrated in a dozen ways. At times the interested thousands hung breathless on his words, believing that he would declare for Parker.

In another moment he would manage to convey the impression that he was going to ask for the nomination himself. When he commended Hearst the hallful of Hearst boomers went wild. Many of the enthusiasts began to offer to bet money that Hearst would control enough votes on the first ballot to prevent the nomination of Parker.

Spoke for Forty Minutes.

Bryan spoke for forty minutes. His concluding declaration of faith in the ability of Democracy to win gave rise to another of the numerous hysterical spasms that have seized this convention. This one lasted close to ten minutes. Even after he had concluded there was no exodus from the hall. With broad daylight showing through the windows fully two-thirds of the crowd that had poured through the Coliseum entrances last night was hanging on. Here and there a sleeper lolled in a chair, but the sleepers were few. For a crowd that had been up all night it was a comparatively fresh-looking gathering.

His declaration that had he fought the fight he might have finished his course, but that nobody could deny that he had kept his faith, was greeted with cheers and cries, "You did!" and "That's so!" As he proceeded the great hall became stilled. It was as silent as a church and the thousands who filled it hung on his every word.

Great Tribute to Bryan.

No such tribute had been paid any man of all those who have spoken since the Democratic convention was called to order last Wednesday morning.

Mr. Bryan said: "Two nights without sleep, and a cold make it difficult for me to make myself heard. I trust that it will be easier in a moment, but as I desire to speak to the delegates rather than to the visitors, I hope that they at least can hear.

"Eight years ago a Democratic convention placed in my hands the standard of the party and gave me the commission as its candidate. Four years later that commission was renewed. I come to-night to the Democratic convention to return the commission and to say that you may dispute whether I fought a good fight, you may dispute whether I finished my course, but you cannot deny that I have kept the faith. (Cheers.)

Says He Did All He Could.

"As your candidate I did all I could to bring success to the party. As a private citizen to-day I am more interested in Democratic success than I ever was when I was a candidate. (Cheers.) The reasons that made the election of a Democrat desirable were stronger in 1900 than in 1896; and the reasons that make the election of the Democratic candidate desirable are stronger in 1904 than they were in 1900.

"The gentleman who presented New York's candidate dwelt upon the dangers of militarism, and he did not overstate the dangers. Let me quote the most remarkable passage that ever occurred, or that was ever found in the speech of nomination of any candidate for President.

"Gov. Black, of New York, in presenting the name of Theodore Roosevelt to the Republican convention, used these words: 'The fate of nations is still decided by their wars. You may talk of orderly tribunals and learned rulings. You may sing in your schools the gentle praises of the quiet life. You may strike from your books the last note of every martial anthem; and yet, out in the smoke and thunder, will always be the tramp of horses, and the silent, rigid, upturned faces. Men may prophesy and women pray, but peace will come here to abide forever in this earth only when the dreams of childhood are the accepted charts to guide the destinies of men. Events are numberless and mighty, and no man can tell which wire runs around the world. The nation basking to-day in the quiet of contentment and repose may still be on a deadly circuit, and to-morrow writhing in the toils of war. This is the time when great figures must be kept in front. If the pressure is great the material to resist it must be granite and iron.'

Is a Eulogy of War.

"This is a eulogy of war. This is a declaration that the time hoped for, prayed for, of perpetual peace will never come, thus eulogizing the doctrine of brute force and giving denial to the hopes of the race. And this President, a candidate for re-election, is presented as the embodiment of that ideal, the granite and the iron, to represent the new idea of militarism. Do you say you want to defeat the military idea? Friends of the South, are you trying to defeat the military idea? Let me tell you that not one of you, North, East or South, more fears the triumph of that idea than I do. If this is the doctrine that our nation is to stand for, it is retrogression, not progression; it is the lowering of the ideals of the nation; it is the turning backward to the age of force. More than that, it is a challenge to the Christian civilization of the world and nothing less. (Loud applause.)

A Prophet of Peace.

"Twenty-seven hundred years ago a prophet foretold the coming of one who was to be called the Prince of Peace. Two thousand years ago He came upon the earth and the song that was sung at his birth was 'Peace on earth, good will toward men.' (Loud cheering and applause.)

"For two thousand years this doctrine of peace has been growing. It has been taking hold upon the hearts of men. For this doctrine of peace millions have given their lives. For this doctrine of peace thousands have crossed oceans and given their lives among savage tribes and among foreign nations. This doctrine of peace, the foundation of Christian civilization, has been the growing hope of the world.

"And now, the ex-Governor of the greatest State of the nation presents for the office of President of the greatest republic of al history, a man who is granite and iron and who represents, not the doctrine of peace, but the doctrine that the destinies of nations are still settled by heir wars. (Loud applause.)

Dangerous to the Country.

"Will you of New York present a graver indictment against President Roosevelt than that? Will you of the South present a graver indictment against President Roosevelt than that? I do not ask what is the character of the man. He may have every virtue; he may be exemplary in every way, but if the President shares the idea of the man who nominated him; if the President believes with his sponsor ab Chicago that wars must settle the destinies of nations; that peace is but a dream; that women pray for it; that men may prophesy about it; that all these talks of orderly tribunals and all this, are but empty sounds; if he believes these things he is a dangerous man for our country and the world. (Prolonged cheering and applause.)

"I believe he ought to be defeated, I believe he can be defeated, and if the Democratic party does what it ought to do I believe he will be defeated.

"How can you defeat him? I tried to defeat the Republican party as your candidate. I failed, you say? Yes, I did.

"I received a million more votes than any Democrat had ever received before, and yet I failed. Why did I fail? Because there were some who had affiliated with the Democratic party who thought my election dangerous to the country, and they left and helped to elect my opponent. That is why I failed. I have no word of criticism for them. (Applause.) I have always believed, I believe tonight, I shall always believe, I hope, that a man's duty to his country is higher than his duty to his party. I hope it will always be true that men of all parties will have the moral courage to leave their parties when they believe that to stay with their parties will be to injure their country. The success of your government depends on the independence and the moral courage of its citizenship.

"We came here and agreed upon a platform. We followed your instructions. I would not if I could have prevented it permitted you to disregard your instructions. (Applause.) I believe in the right of the people to rule. I believe in the right of the people to instruct their delegates, and when a delegate is instructed it is binding upon him. But, my friends, not a majority came instructed for any candidate. That means that you were left upon your responsibility to select a candidate, and a grave responsibility it is. Grave is the responsibility resting upon these delegates in this convention. I have not come to ask anything of this convention. Nebraska asks nothing but to be permitted to fight the battles of Democracy. (Cheers.)

The Right to Suggest.

"Some of you have called me a dictator. It was false. You know it was false. (Cheers.) How have I tried to dictate? I have suggested that I thought certain things ought to be done. Have not you exercised the same privilege? Why have I not a right to suggest? (Applause.) (A voice: "You have.") Because I was your candidate, am I now estopped from ever making suggestions? (Cries of "No! No!")

"Why, sir, if that condition went with a nomination for the Presidency, no men worthy to be President would ever accept a nomination (applause), for the right of a man to have an opinion and to express it is more important and sacred than the holding of any office however high.

Still Has His Opinions.

"I have my opinions about the platform. I made my suggestions. Not all of them were received. I would like to have seen the Kansas City platform reaffirmed. (Applause). I am not ashamed of that platform. I believe in it now as I believed in it when I was running upon it. Then I was your candidate, but the people in the Democratic party did not agree with me, and their will was supreme. When they vote my suggestions I have to accept. There is no other court which I can appeal to. I have not attempted to dictate about candidates.

"I have not asked the Democrats of this nation to nominate any particular man. I have said that there were many in every State willing to be President, and I have said that out of six millions and a half who voted for me in both campaigns we ought to be able to find at least one good man for President. (Loud applause.)

Suggestions Are General.

"I have made these suggestions only in a general way. I am here to-night as a delegate from Nebraska. I have not confidence enough in my own opinion to tell you that I can pick out the man and say that this man must be nominated or we shall lose. I have, I think, a reasonable faith in my own opinions, at least I have this faith, that I would rather accept my own right than to accept anybody else's if I believed them wrong. (Loud applause and cheering). Now, give us a ticket behind which all of us can stand. (Prolonged cheers). You can go into any State you please and get him. I have not as much faith as some have in the value of a locality.

Platform Is Satisfactory.

"Now, we have our platform. Select your candidate. If it is the choice or the wish of this convention that the standard should be placed in the hands of the gentleman presented by California, the man who, though he has money, pleads the cause of the people; the man who is the beloved, I think I can safely say, among the laboring men of all the candidates proposed, the one who more than any other represents opposition to the trust question.

"If you Eastern Democrats who have insisted that your objection to me was my belief in free silver, if you Democrats are willing to take a gold man, I am willing to let you have your way on that question in this man, for I will trust his honesty on all questions (applause). But, my friends, I do not, Nebraska does not, demand that. I only mention these candidates as illustrations. I come here to second the nomination of a man, and I come to second his nomination not because I can assert to you that he is more available than any other person who might be named, but because I love the man and because on the platform we have adopted I don't think there is any good reason why every Democrat in the East might not vote for this man. I come to second the nomination of Senator Cockrell, of Missouri. (Long and continued applause, followed by cheers.)

"He is the Nestor of the Senate. He is experienced in public affairs. He is known; he has a record. He can be measured by it; and, my friends, I would be willing to write my indorsement on his back and send him out to the world, willing to guarantee everything he did. (Loud applause.)

The War Is Over.

"They say that he comes from the South. What if he does? I do not share the feeling that some people have that the Democratic party cannot take a candidate from the South. They say he was in the Confederate army. What if he was? I don't share the belief of those who say we cannot nominate an ex-Confederate. (Prolonged cheering and applause.) My friends, that war, that cruel war, was forty years ago. Its issues are settled, its wounds are healed. The participants are friends. We have got another war on, and those who know what the war between plutocracy and democracy means will not ask where a man stood forty years ago; they will ask where does he stand today in this war.

Speaks to the South.

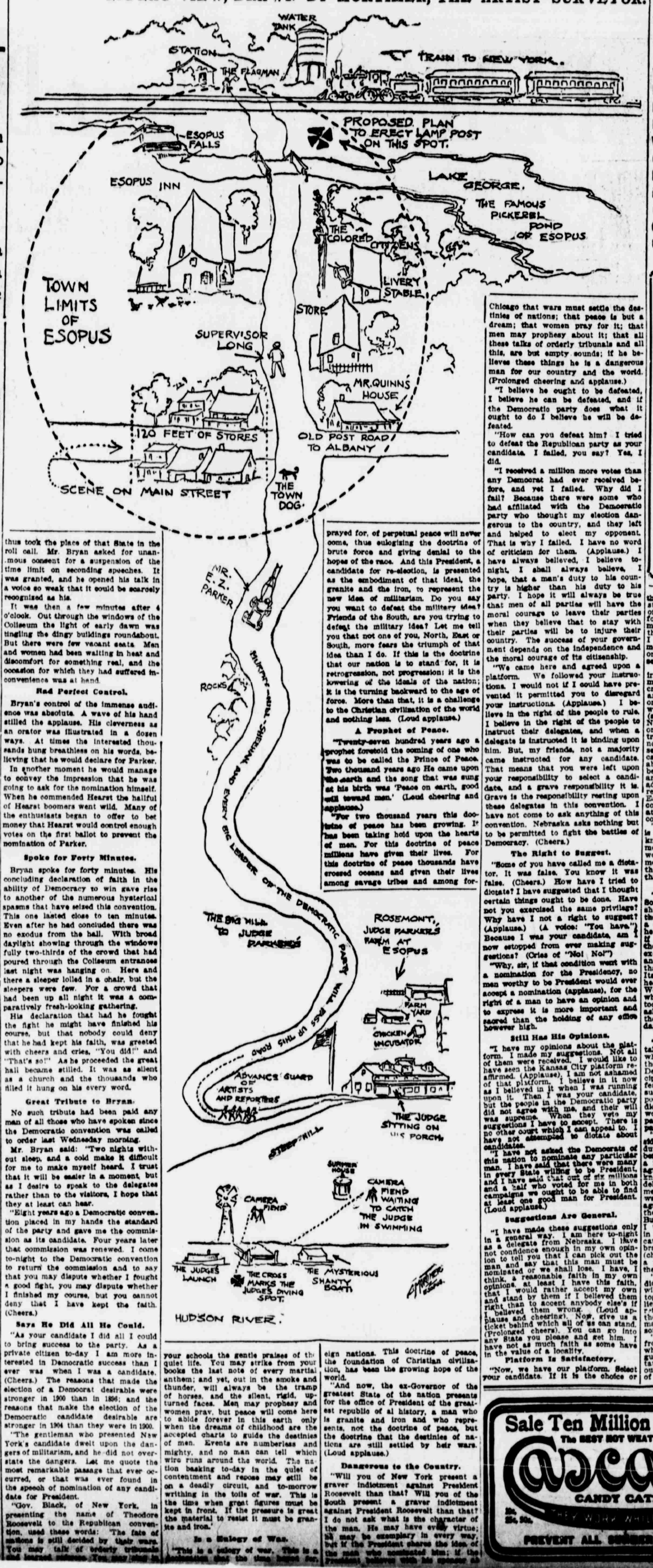
"My friends, I believe that you could take a man from any Southern State who would go out and make a fight that would appeal to Democrats, all the Democrats who love Democratic principles and to Republicans who begin to fear for their nation's welfare—take such a man, and I believe that he would poll a million more votes than the candidate of any faction whose selection would be regarded as a triumph of a part of the party over the rest of the party. (Applause.)

"I simply submit it for your consideration. I am here to discharge a duty that I owed to the party. I knew before I came to this convention that a majority of the delegates would not agree with me in my financial view. I knew that there would be among the delegates many who did not vote for me when I sorely needed their help. I was not objecting to the majority against me, nor to the presence of those who went away and came back. But, my friends, I came, not because I thought I would be delighted to be in the minority in opinion, but because I owed a duty to the six million brave, loyal men who sacrificed for me (cheers). I came to get them as good a platform as I could. I have helped them to get a good platform (applause.)

"I came to help to get as good a candidate as I can, and I hope that he will be one who can draw the factions together, who can give to us who believe in aggressive, positive, Democratic reform something to hope for, and to those who have differed from us on the main question that he cannot give them something to hope for too.

"I close with an appeal that I make from my heart to the hearts of those who hear me: Give us a pilot who will guide the Democratic ship from militarism, the Scylla of militarism, without wrecking her upon the Charybdis of commercialism." (Demonstration.)

ESOPUS, WHERE THE JUDGE COMES FROM, A BIRD'S-EYE AND ZIG-ZAG VIEW, DRAWN BY MORTIMER, THE ARTIST SURVEYOR.



THE FINAL RESULT.

Total vote of convention	1,000
Necessary to choice	667
Alton B. Parker	667
William R. Hearst	197
Marion Cockrell	42
Richard B. Olney	38
E. C. Wall	27
Williams	8
Gray	8
Pattison	4
Nelson A. Miles	3
George B. McClellan	3
Charles A. Towne	2
Coler	1

HOW THE VOTE WENT ON BALLOT.

OLNEY.

Maine	4
Mass.	32
Nebraska	1
Oklahoma	1
Total	38

PARKER.

Alabama	22
Arkansas	18
Colorado	4
Connecticut	14
Florida	6
Georgia	26
Indiana	30
Kansas	7
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	18
Maine	7
Maryland	16
Michigan	28
Minnesota	9
Mississippi	20
Montana	6
N. Hampshire	8
New Jersey	24
New York	78
N. Carolina	24
Ohio	46
Oregon	4
Penn'vania	68
Rhode Island	2
S. Carolina	18
Tennessee	24
Texas	36
Utah	6
Vermont	8
Virginia	24
W. Virginia	10
Alaska	6
D. Columbia	6
Indian Ter.	5
Oklahoma	2
Porto Rico	2
Total	658

COCKRELL.

Kansas	1
Minnesota	1
Missouri	36
Nebraska	4
Total	42

MILES.

Kansas	2
Nebraska	1
Total	3

HEARST.

California	20
Colorado	5
Florida	4
Idaho	6
Illinois	54
Iowa	26
Kansas	10
Maine	1
Minnesota	9
Nebraska	4
Nevada	6
Oregon	2
Rhode Island	6
S. Dakota	8
Washington	10
W. Virginia	2
Wyoming	6
Arizona	6
Indian Ter.	1
N. Mexico	6
Hawaii	6
Oklahoma	2
Porto Rico	4
Total	204

COLER.

Oregon	1

McCLELLAN.

Colorado	1
Oregon	1
Oklahoma	1
Total	3

GRAY.

Delaware	6
Nebraska	1
Minnesota	1
Total	8

TOWNE.

Minnesota	2

PATTISON.

Nebraska	1

WALL.

Nebraska	1
Wisconsin	26
Total	27

GORMAN.

W. Virginia	2

WILLIAMS.

N. Dakota	8

PARKER'S AGED MOTHER IN TEARS OVER THE NEWS.

DERBY, Conn., July 9.—The news of Judge Parker's nomination was taken to-day to Mrs. Parker, the mother of the Democratic nominee. Tears welled to her eyes, and for a moment she could not speak. Then in a trembling voice she said:

"I had hoped, if his nomination would be the best thing for the party, that he would be nominated, and now," she said, "if his election will be the best thing for the country, I sincerely hope that he will be elected."

She said that Judge Parker was a personal friend of President Roosevelt, and within a year or two had made him a visit at his summer home, at Oyster Bay.

Mrs. Parker is eighty years old, and lives here with her daughter, Mrs. Hall. She expects to spend the latter part of the summer with her son at his summer home, in Esopus, N. Y.

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116TH ST.—At No. 250 West.
117TH ST. and Lenox av.
125TH ST.—At Nos. 262 W., 157 E.
134TH ST. and Seventh av.
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