THIRD DAY'S WORK OF THE CONVENTION

CLAYTON TAKES SEAT AS PERMANENT CHAIRMAN.

His Address Received with Applause —Details of Day and Night Sessions.

Denver, July 9.—Scarcely a hundred delegates were in their places at 11 a. m., the hour set for convening, and it was evident that there would be considerable delay in beginning the day's proceedings. The committee on permanent organization had been ready with its report ever since Tuesday night, simply holding it for ratification after the credentials committee had completed its work.

The hall began to fill more rapidly after 11 o'clock, each entrance pouring its hundreds into the Auditorium, which already had begun to feel the effect of the midsummer heat outside. Anticipating a long session, many of the delegates doffed their coats soon after arriving, and a shirt-sleeves convention was in prospect.

During the wait for Chairman Bell to call the assemblage to order, before finally relinquishing his gavel to Congressman Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, the permanent charman, the cowboy band, which has earned a wide reputation both for its endurance and the quality of its music, kept up a lively fusillade of patriotic selections, with songs of the South interspersed from time to time, evoking great enthusiasm.

At 11:30 o'clock Chairman Bell began the ten minutes of hammering with his gavel which he thus far has found necessary in calling the convention to order. He kept up a monotonous hammering like that of a cooper driving a hoop on a barrel, but after a time he gave up and retired. Then he came back to the front and drove on another hoop, and followed this with another brief rest.

A third period of rapping, however, began to produce some effect, and the temporary chairman was able to make himself heard as he ordered the aisles cleared and repeated the sentence which is constantly on his tongue, "Gentlemen, take your seats."

PRAYER BY RABBI KOCH.

At 11:40 o'clock the convention was quiet, and the chairman announced that the prayer would be made by Rabbi Samuel Koch, of Seattle. The invocation was as follows:

Great God, weakness is arrogant, but strength is modest. Pity treads upon the heels of earnestness. Proportionate to the task is the consciousness of Thee. Assemblages charged with a mission potent with possibilities need Thy guidance much. And so we who are assembled here in the interest of Democracy once again begin our sessions in prayer to Thee. Our prayer is no politic capitulation to popular superstition. It is the fervent utterance of earnest souls, conscious of the greatness of their task and seeking strength and light in Thee.

A glorious past confers no present moral lien on the future greatness. In every present moment a nation must vindicate its right to live. If the average of the individual citizenship be high, if civic righteousness be strong, progress is sure. Partisanship may hasten this progress, partisanship may retard this progress, but partisanship cannot undo this. Beneath our temperamental difference in politics is imbedded the foundation stone of character on which national strength rests. Righteousness alone exalteth a nation.

Vouchsafe, O God, that we who are here in convention assembled may appreciate that noble action is the greatest praise we can offer Thee. Partisanship is not always patriotism. Liberty is not license. The bursting of bombs need not mean a battle, nor the waving of flags a victory. Shouting is no proof of the integrity of a cause nor silence of its baseness. Loyalty to conviction relies not on meretricious means. Long after the delegates here shall have been gathered to their fathers the truths they helped proclaim shall live. But the men in their action shall be interred with their bones. We are not within the afterglow of the Independence Day. One hundred and thirty-three years of notable history are looking down upon us. The makers of our nation in the century past pass in array before us. Whatever their party affiliation, they had this in common—a representative Americanism.

Grant, O God, that our political selves may be touched to higher issues by these national memories. Lest we forget, be these the monitors that tell us of the magnificence in political life of fealty to principle, of honor and character and sincerity in manhood. In keeping close to these, when the day's work is ended, be ours the consciousness that Thou, judge of nations, art with us yet.

PENNSYLVANIA DELEGATES ADMITTED.

After the prayer Chairman Bell recognized Mr. McQuiston, of Pennsylvania, who stated that up to the present time he had been unable to secure admission tickets and badges for the eight contesting delegates from Pennsylvania who were seated last night. Roger C. Sullivan arose and stated that the badges had been issued to a representative of Mr. McQuiston, and if he had not received them it was due to the failure of his own messenger. The chairman settled the question by directing the sergeant-at-arms to admit the delegates.

It was announced by the chair that all members of the new and old national committees would meet late in the afternoon at the Brown Palace Hotel.

As chairman of the committee on permanent organization, Senator McCreary, of Kentucky, presented the report of that body. It recommended Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama, for permanent chairman; Urey Woodson, of Kentucky, for secretary, and John I. Martin, of Missouri, as sergeant-at-arms. In all other respects the temporary organization was made permanent.

The Chair, after the unanimous adoption of the report, appointed Senator McCreary, Lewis Nixon, of New York, and J. E. Raker, of California, members of a committee to escort the permanent chairman to the platform.

Chairman Clayton, as soon as he was seen advancing toward the platform, was cheered to the echo, and the uproar was redoubled as he was introduced to the convention by Temporary Chairman Bell.

Three little girls, in red, white and blue dresses, were helped to the platform before Mr. Clayton began to speak. In their arms were large bunches of American Beauty roses that almost smothered the little tots. The roses were presented to the permanent chairman amid much cheering, and then, one by one, the children were lifted to the desk and Mr. Clayton kissed them in turn. Cheering and laughter continued during the little ceremony, and a gale of merriment swept the hall when some one in the midst of the kissing called out, "Hobson! Hobson!"

CHAIRMAN CLAYTON'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Clayton's address follows in part:

This is a Democratic year. Democratic ideas are now popular. Doctrines always taught by our party and scoffed at by our opponents are now urged as a gospel of their own. Measures and policies of Democratic origin are now pretendedly advocated by the leaders of the Republican party. It is no longer anarchistic to declare private monopoly to be indefensible, or that the great transportation companies should be governed and controlled by law. Former questioning of the decision of a bare majority of the Supreme Court in the income tax case cannot now be heard, because of the greater noise of the vehement and embroidered denunciation of judges and judicial acts that have shocked the country. A demand for revision of the tariff is no longer a threat to destroy our industrial system. Trusts are not to be tolerated even by the Republican party. We need not now enlarge on the list of Republican admissions and promises for election purposes only. The Republican party has made marked progress in promises to the people, and much greater progress in aiding selfish interests and special privileges. This party, guided by expediency and campaign necessity, would camp this year on Democratic ground.

The Republican party, having had full control of the federal government for more than a decade, must give an account of its stewardship. Its pretentious claims, largely without foundation and largely exaggerated, will not suffice. Let honest investigation reveal the bad and defective laws passed by that party, vicious policies maintained, reforms rejected, the recent panic and its consequences, promises broken, dissimulation practised, incompetency confessed by its failures to meet urgent public needs, and exhibiting this incompetency by the appointment of junketing commissions for the alleged purpose of advising that party, so long in control and of such boasted extreme wisdom, what legislation is required by the country. Against the Republican party, so degenerate and crafty, is a capable, determined, honest Democracy, in sympathy with all just public demands and asking in its behalf candid public judgment. To that judgment the issues must be committed, and we unhesitatingly submit our cause to that fine and true sense for the right which we know distinguishes the American people.

In this quadrennial contest Mr. Roosevelt has identified himself with Mr. Taft. Mr. Taft has identified himself with Mr. Roosevelt. The Republican party has inseparably identified the two together. To praise one you must praise the other; to criticise one is to criticise his pursuing shadow. And so, I must say, if it should appear to any one that in noting and denouncing abuses and favors on the part of the present administration any license is assumed, I urge the impossibility of separating the present occupant of the White House from his own anointed one.

It has been made evident in the pending campaign that the Republicans will seek to conjure with the name of Roosevelt and will rely upon the President's policies as a treasured asset. The President has advertised himself and his policies with a frequency and an ability that surpass the best efforts of the shrewdest press agent. A distinguished Republican, a former Cabinet officer, once publicly proclaimed the President to be the greatest exponent of the art of advertising the world has ever known. The country has been told and not allowed to forget that in his opinion his energies have been devoted to the accomplishment of many high purposes and that his work is yet incomplete. It is so only because his undertakings were too vast to be carried to success during his term of office. "My policies" must continue. So the champion of these would transfer office and power to his favorite Cabinet Minister, and his spear is to have a fellow. The pretence is that the fight must go on under the leader designated by him until the last foe shall have surrendered or lies inglorious in the dust. The nomination of his would-be successor was largely accomplished by the use of official patronage and coarse machine methods, and has delighted the chief apostle of strenuosity and at the same time has not perturbed the conscience of the one time Civil Service reformer, now the boss and adept in the bestowal of public plunder and forgetful of all his resounding moral commonplaces. No fair minded American could read the daily account of the recent political doings at Chicago without feeling mortification and regret—mortification that the President should have so abused his power in indicating to a great party his choice as his successor, and regret that the party should have submitted to a humiliation that was as manifest as it was degrading.

What are the policies that constitute the capital of the Republican party in this campaign and that are relied upon to support the candidacy of Mr. Taft?

To recall Democratic platforms, speeches and measures is to convince any man that many of these President's public utterances were derived from an avowed familiarity with the teachings of our party. His utterances that are Democratic have given him his only claim to be a reformer and have contributed more than all else to the popularity he has enjoyed. The heir and the party are committed to "unfaltering adherence to the policies of the President." What are these policies and what are the achievements of the President and the party?

Mr. Clayton then reviewed unfavorably the administration of President Roosevelt, and continued:

If the love of country and liberty is still strong in the hearts of the American people, if an oath to support the Constitution is now considered by them as binding, if the people are in earnest in their protests against the rule of insolent wealth, the unauthorized and baleful influence of corporations and the exactions of the trusts; if the manliness of the fathers has been transmitted to the sons, the fourth of next March will mark the advent of the gladsome light of Democracy and the beginning of the return to constitutional government, honestly and economically administered.

APPLAUSE FOR THE SPEAKER.

Mr. Clayton called out first applause when, after thanking the convention for the privilege of presiding over its deliberations, he declared, with emphasis, "This is a Democratic year."

When he came to a part of his address dealing with the trusts, Mr. Clayton omitted a large paragraph covering a message sent to Congress by President Roosevelt on the subject of trust regulation.

"I will not weary you by reading this," he said. "You can read it in the newspapers."

The task of delivering his address, it was apparent, was telling somewhat on Mr. Clayton. He is a speaker of emphatic and forceful delivery, and the heat in the hall was great. His face was streaming, and his collar was rapidly losing its shape under the constant flow of the perspiration that drenched his face. His energy, however, was unabated, despite his evident fatigue, and he continued steadily, save for occasional periods during which he wiped his eyeglasses and mopped his forehead.

As he approached the end of his speech Mr. Clayton read more and more rapidly, with the evident intention of finishing as quickly as possible. This was due, however, to his own desire, and was not caused by any sign of indifference on the part of the convention, which continued to accord him marked attention.

Loud cheers of approval greeted Chairman Clayton as he finished, and the applause was continued for several minutes. The delegates stood on their chairs and tossed hats and handkerchiefs into the air.

While the demonstration in honor of Mr. Clayton was in progress the doors of the convention hall were opened, and the Jefferson Club, of St. Louis, was admitted for a parade through the aisles. At the head of the line was a blue banner bearing "David R. Francis for Vice-President." It elicited much enthusiasm.

The marchers attempted to countermarch in the narrow aisle paralleling the stage, and a dangerous congestion was averted only by sharp commands of the sergeant-at-arms urging the club to proceed out of the opposite door.

John W. Kern, of Indiana, offered a motion providing for the appointment of a committee of three to ascertain when the committee on resolutions would be ready to report the platform. The motion was adopted, and the Chair appointed as the committee Messrs. Kern, of Indiana; Pace, of Alabama, and Mack, of New York.

RAYMOND ROBINS INVITED TO SPEAK.

"Pending the investigation and report of the committee," said Mr. Clayton, "the Chair takes the liberty of inviting to address the convention Mr. Raymond Robins, of Chicago."

Mr. Robins was interrupted several times in speaking for ten minutes, and when Chairman Clayton called the convention to order one delegate responded "All right, but don't talk too long." Mr. Robins soon finished.

A motion was made by an Oklahoma delegate that "George" W. Littleton, of New York, be invited to address the convention. This was taken to refer to Martin W. Littleton, who four years ago, in St. Louis, placed Alton B. Parker, of New York, in nomination for the Presidency.

The members of the New York delegation accepted the invitation to Mr. Littleton as a compliment which they shared, and they cheered him lustily as he mounted the rostrum.

The speaker caught the fancy of the audience, and his remark that, whatever was the outcome of the convention, New York would support platform and nominees, provoked a shriek of approval. All over the hall delegates sprang to their feet, many of the New York delegation taking part in the demonstration. Charles F. Murphy remained quietly in his seat, but nodded his head in assent when several of the New York delegation, after a few words with their leader, joined in the tribute paid to the words of Mr. Littleton.

"I believe it is time for us to be tolerant of each other's opinions," he said, "so that we may all unite to restore the government to the hands of the Democratic party. Let us bury forever the differences that have embittered us. I bespeak a closer union of Yankee Doodle and Dixie, of Maine and California, that victory may be ours."

Mr. Littleton's address was loudly cheered, and when he had finished there were calls from the galleries for other speakers, but Chairman Clayton admonished the spectators that they must be in order or the spaces would be cleared. The clerk of the convention then was directed to read the list of the new national committee. When the name of James M. Guffey as committeeman from Pennsylvania was read there was loud cheering. Mr. McQuiston, of the Pennsylvania delegation, immediately arose and asked for recognition, but the roll call was completed.

Then Chairman Clayton said: "In the recollection of the Chair the action of the credentials committee in referring back to the Pennsylvania delegation the two committee lists submitted leaves Pennsylvania's place on the national committee vacant. The Chair will rule in advance of the question being received from the Pennsylvania delegation that when the name of their new committeeman is received it will be announced."

The list of committeemen as read was declared approved, there being no objection from any part of the convention.

John W. Kern, of Indiana, one of the committee appointed to ascertain at what time the committee on resolutions would be ready to report, asked for recognition at this time and announced that the committee would be ready to report not later than 7 o'clock and that its sessions were entirely harmonious.

After Mr. Kern had reported there were calls from Illinois for a speech from James Hamilton Lewis. Mr. Lewis was invited to the platform, but was late in arriving, and after a brief wait Senator Grady, of New York, moved a recess until 7 p. m. The motion was carried with a whoop.

CONGRESSMAN HENRY D. CLAYTON, of Alabama, the permanent chairman.

THE NIGHT SESSION.

Dunn's Nominating Speech Followed by Demonstration.

Denver, July 9.—A small American flag had been placed on every delegate's chair prior to the beginning of the evening session. This was the unmistakable evidence of the nominating session of the convention, and quickened the interest of the spectators, who early made a rush for the galleries, filling them to overflowing.

At 7 o'clock, however, there were few of the delegates in their places. They had lingered long at dinner, the slow-dying twilight of the Colorado evenings proving deceptive as to the hour.

A male quartet was an added feature of the musical programme of the night session. They sang their first selection through megaphones and got a royal reception.

A Chicago band relieved the cowboy musicians, who had served so loyally since the opening of the convention on Tuesday. The bandsmen of the plains, it was generally agreed, had earned their rest. They have been untiring in their efforts to entertain the multitude, and the quality of their music has been widely and favorably commented on.

The hall had not cooled off from the afternoon session when the evening crowds began to gather, and the heat promised an uncomfortable ending to the protracted sitting.

Rumors of and delay in receiving the report of the platform committee filled the air as the delegates assembled, and they prepared for another probable season of convention oratory before the important business of the session could be reached. The wait for the rap of Chairman Clayton's gavel was robbed of much of its tediousness through the efforts of the quartet, whose members sang popular songs and concert numbers at frequent intervals.

At 7:15 the galleries were completely filled and the majority of the delegates were in their seats, but the officers of the convention were still waiting for the report of the committee on resolutions. The band in the gallery worked with great industry, and when it struck up "Dixie" the demonstration that followed gave a glimpse of the scenes certain to occur later in the night if a nomination was made. The delegates, as the first notes of the old war song floated out, sprang up and waved their flags. It was instantly shown that the galleries, too, had been provided with them, and in an instant the convention hall was a tossing sea of fluttering flags. The scene, even though the greater part of the electric lights were not turned on, was really one of great beauty as the flags flashed back and forth against the darker background of the crowd.

At 7:30 o'clock it was whispered through the hall that the committee on resolutions had finished its work, and would in a short time be prepared to present its report to the convention. It was just 7:50 o'clock when Chairman Clayton began to rap for order, which he secured within the minute.

Mr. Clayton recognized Mr. McQuisten, of Pennsylvania, who announced the selection of James Kerr as member of the national committee from that state in place of James M. Guffey, who was selected before the Pennsylvania contests were settled.

"Without objection the selection of Mr. Kerr will be considered as ratified," said the chairman, and a moment later added: "The chair hears none, and the selection of Mr. Kerr is ratified."

Cheering and a few hisses greeted the announcement.

Ollie James, of Kentucky, moved that a committee of three be appointed again to wait on the platform committee and ascertain when it would be ready to report. The motion prevailed, and Mr. James, J. Thomas Heflin, of Alabama, and F. P. Lynch, of Minnesota, were amed. Mr. Lynch's appointment was the first recognition the adherents of Governor Johnson had received in the choice of convention committees.

Pending the report of the committee of inquiry Thomas P. Ball, of Texas, was invited to address the convention. Mr. Ball called forth cheering when he said it was a great pleasure to address such a notable "ratification convention" and declared Mr. Bryan would be nominated because the people of the states who sent their delegates to the convention wanted him nominated.

Before the convention was called to order the crowd had assumed proportions that made it almost dangerous. A ticket of admission was no requisite for admission, and, inasmuch as everybody in Denver and all of the visitors were most anxious to witness a Presidential nomination, it was only a short time before all seats were occupied. In addition, the aisles in the galleries and many of those of the convention floor were jammed so tightly that the people who occupied them were held almost immovable. The windows in the hall were packed with spectators, who choked off all circulation of air and made the atmosphere in the hall almost as foul as it was hot, and the heat was intense.

"In November next," said Chairman Clayton, "we will witness in New York the Tammany tiger devouring the Republican elephant. Therefore, I invite to the stand for a speech from a Democrat to a Democratic convention Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York."

Senator Grady received an enthusiastic welcome as he appeared on the rostrum. When he declared that the convention could nominate no candidate and adopt no platform that would not receive the united and enthusiastic support of the New York Democracy he received still greater applause and returned to his seat amid cries of "Grady!" "Hurrah for Grady!"

Following Senator Grady, Chairman Clayton introduced Judge Wade, of Iowa, "a representative of the great corn state." Mr. Wade is the new national committeeman from Iowa.

"Whoever the candidate is, whatever the platform of this convention," he declared, "the thought goes out from this convention that honesty must be enthroned as the dominating influence of public life. It must be manifest on the part of public officers and on the part of every individual dealing with the public, with corporations or with their fellowmen."

By the time Judge Wade had finished his address the crowd had increased still further, and the doorways were packed in a manner that showed mismanagement on the part of the doorkeepers that was not far from criminal. All the doors were open, and no place in the entire building was so impassable as the exits. There was only one degree of congestion in them all, and that was the highest possible. The only difference was that the more commodious they were the more people they held.

Just as Judge Wade finished his speech a woman seated in the rear of the press seats fainted. It was out of the question to carry her out through the jammed aisles, and it was found necessary to lift her bodily over the railing of one of the boxes, and she was carried to the outside only with the greatest difficulty.

"I am sure the convention will be glad to concur in the request of Missouri to hear from old Champ Clark, of that state, one of the knightliest Democrats who ever drew a glittering blade in defence of the party."

It was in these words that Chairman Clayton introduced the next speaker, whose appearance on the platform was a signal for great cheering.

Mr. Clark predicted that the Democrats would sweep the country from sea to sea; that on March 4 next a Democratic President would be inaugurated, backed by a Democratic House, and the people then would come into their rights.

"Together all over the land," he continued, "and the Republican party is presenting to the country the effect of a dissolving view. At Chicago Roosevelt forced on the convention a candidate for President that it did not want, and the convention forced on him a candidate for Vice-President that he did not want.

"During the Russian-Japanese war a telegram came from the front, saying: 'Kuropatkin is in statu quo.' The boys in the village did not know what that meant, so they took the message to the wise man of the town, and he did not know what it meant, but he took a chance, and he said: 'Fellers, statu quo means that Kuropatkin is in a hell of a fix. That's what's the matter with the Republican party."

The convention was convulsed. Mr. Clark closed with a tribute to Mr. Bryan as "the greatest living American."

The galleries, with a profound ignorance of the manner in which the convention should be managed, broke in with cries, "Vote! Vote!"

When quiet was restored the chair recognized Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, of the committee, sent to ascertain the probability of an early report from the committee on resolutions. Mr. James reported that the committee would not be ready to report before midnight. He then made a motion that the rules be suspended and that the nominating speeches for Presidential candidates be made, with the understanding, however, that no ballot should be taken until after the report of the committee had been received.

The motion was adopted and the rules were declared by the chair to be suspended, and nominations to be in order.

"The secretary will now proceed to call the roll of states for nominations for the office of President of the United States," shouted Chairman Clayton.

"Alabama," called the clerk.

The chairman of that delegation arose and was recognized.

"Knowing that Nebraska will make no mistake in nominating the right man," he said, "Alabama yields to Nebraska."

"I. J. Dunn, of Omaha, will speak for the Nebraska delegation," announced the chairman of that state, while the cheering which followed the first statement from Alabama continued unabated.

Mr. Dunn, who was to make the speech of the convention in which the greatest interest was felt by the delegates and the spectators, is scarcely of middle age. His clean cut, determined looking, clean shaven face is surmounted by dark brown hair, which, owing to the emphatic manner in which he executed his speech with his hand, was soon touching the centre of his forehead. He spoke clearly and with a pleasing manner of delivery.

DUNN'S SPEECH NAMING BRYAN.

His speech was as follows:

Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the convention: Crises arise in the life of nations which endanger their institutions and, at times, imperil the advance of civilization. Every people that has left its impress upon history has faced such crises.

In most instances, where grave dangers have threatened the safety of the state, some great character, some master mind, has been found, produced, as it were, by the conditions themselves, with capacity to direct aright the energies of the people. This was true of the ancient world; it has been true of the modern world; it is true of this Republic. We have such a crisis to meet to-day. The favor seeking corporations have gradually strengthened their hold upon the government until they now menace popular institutions.

The question is, whether this government shall be restored to the control of the people and be administered in the interest of all, or whether it shall remain an instrument in the hands of the few for levying tribute upon all the rest.

In his special message to Congress last winter President Roosevelt declared, substantially, that certain wealthy men who have become enormously rich by oppressing the wage earner, defrauding the public and practising all forms of iniquity have banded together, and by the unlimited use of money endeavor to secure freedom from restraint and to overthrow and discredit all who honestly administer the law.

That the methods by which these men have acquired their great fortunes can only be justified by a system of morality, that would permit every form of criminality every form of violence, corruption and fraud.

For many years, and especially during the last twelve years, these very men have been in control of the Republican party; they have financed every campaign of that party for a quarter of a century. These exploiters of the people, whom the President has so scathingly denounced, have given their enthusiastic support to the Republican candidates and policies. They laid their hands upon the trust funds of insurance companies and other corporations and turned the plunder over to the Republican committee. The money thus filched from the innocent and helpless, to purchase Republican victory, has not been repaid.

And where do we find these men to-day? Where are the "swollen fortunes" of which we have heard so much? Just where we would expect to find them—supporting the Republican ticket and furnishing the sinews of war for the Republican committee as usual.

The platform adopted by the late convention shows what the Republican party in truth represents. In framing the platform every genuine reform which the President has advocated was scorned and repudiated. The Wisconsin delegation asked that one or two reform planks be placed in the platform, and for its pains was denounced as Democratic. The convention by a vote of eight to one refused to approve those policies which the President for four years has been urging upon his party. The mask of hypocrisy has been torn from the face of those who pretend to favor the reforms advocated by the President, and it is now apparent why the "system" admires Taft and hates the Senator from Wisconsin. When compelled to choose between an appeal to the conscience of the nation in defence of its platform and candidates on the one hand and the millions that the special interests may be depended upon to contribute on the other that convention rejected the people and continued its alliance with Mammon.

If the charges made by the President are true—and they are true—we are indeed face to face with a situation as grave as any in our history. How shall it be met? The good sense, patriotism and united action of the people alone can remedy present evils.

To wage a successful fight we must have a leader. The Republican party, dominated by the seekers of special privileges, cannot furnish him. Republicans who really desire reform are powerless; the efforts of the President have been futile.

BRYAN IDEAL LEADER.

The Democratic party must furnish the leader which present conditions demand, and he must be a man known to be free from the influences that control the Republican party. He must be a man of superior intellect, sound judgment, positive convictions and moral courage—one who will meet the forces of plutocracy with the naked sword of truth—one who knows no surrender. He must have a genius for statecraft; he must be a man of wide experience in public affairs; he must have ability to formulate policies and courage to defend them.

But, above all, he must have faith in the people. He must not only believe in the right of the people to govern, but in their capacity to do so. And he must be a man whom the people know and trust.

The Democratic party has many distinguished men who might be chosen as our standard bearer, but it has one man who, above all others, possesses the necessary qualifications and is eminently fitted for this leadership.

He is a man whose nomination will leave no doubt as to where our party stands on every public question. His genius for statecraft is shown by the constructive work he has done in proposing reforms, and by the ability with which he has fortified his position. But we may go further.

A few months since he visited the principal nations of the world. He came in contact with the leading minds of Christendom, and the world abroad recognized his greatness and paid him that tribute justly due to men of high attainments.

In the most distinguished peace convention that has assembled in recent years he proposed a plan which, if adopted, would prove more effective than any arbitration treaty that has yet been made, and by his influence he secured its approval by the representatives of the twenty-six leading nations there assembled.

Is he thoroughly informed regarding the issues of this campaign? Read his speeches and his writings, which for nearly twenty years have been a part of the political literature of the nation. Is he sincere, brave and determined? Even his political opponents now admit that he is.

I have had a close personal and political acquaintance with this man, whose name Nebraska presents, since he entered political life. I can testify from observation as to his political conduct before he was known to fame. He was honest, brave and unyielding then; he is honest, brave and unyielding now.

Honesty is inherent in him. He was an honest lawyer before he entered politics. He was honest in his political methods before his statesmanship was recognized by the nation; and he has been honest throughout his political career.

His convictions have been his political creed. He has impressed these convictions upon others, not by dictation, but by arguments addressed to the judgment and the conscience.

Believing in the ultimate triumph of the right, he has never examined questions from the standpoint of expediency. He has never inquired whether a political principle was popular; it has been sufficient for him to believe that it was right.

He has been a consistent champion of the reserved rights of the states. He favored the election of Senators by direct vote before the House of Representatives ever acted favorably upon the subject. He championed tariff reform when the West was the hotbed of protection.

He favored an income tax before the income tax law was written. He attacked the trusts when Republican leaders were denying that any trusts existed. He advocated railroad regulation before the crusade against rebates and discrimination began.

He has always been the friend of labor, and was among the first to urge conciliation between labor and capital. He began to oppose government by injunction more than a decade ago. He announced his opposition to imperialism before any other man of prominence had expressed himself on the subject and without waiting to see whether it would be popular.

When a Wall Street panic burst upon us a few months ago he promptly proposed as a remedy the guarantee of bank deposits, and so popular has this plan become that it is to-day a national issue and supported by the masses of the people. He has long advocated legislation which will secure publicity as to campaign contributions.

He believes in peace—in universal Christian peace. He believes the destiny of nations should be determined not by wars but by applying the principles of justice and humanity.

Though these principles have met with uncompromising opposition from the special interests, he has remained true to the cause of the people. With clear vision and with unfaltering trust, seeing and knowing the truth, he has never lost faith in its final victory.

Through years of unparalleled political warfare his loyalty to his ideals and to his fellow men has been abundantly shown. His refusal to surrender his convictions, though subjected to abuse, denunciation and vindictive opposition such as few public men in all history have been compelled to withstand, is ample proof of his superb courage.

NOT DISCOURAGED BY FAILURES.

His career proves that successful leadership is determined by the success or failure of great principles rather than by election to high office.

We have met to plan the campaign and to commission the commander under whom the masses will enlist. We are not here in response to the voice of expediency; neither political bosses nor corporate masters sent us here. We are here at the summons of the rank and file of that political organization which is the special defender of the rights of the common people.

We are here representing all that is best in the traditions of our party; we feel again the spirit that animated the Democracy in the days of Jefferson and Jackson.

The voters have spoken, and we assemble to give expression of their will. The voice for the third time calls Nebraska's favorite son to be the standard bearer of his party in this gigantic contest.

Since time began no grander tribute was ever paid to any man by a free people. He is recognized to-day as the most representative citizen of the nation, the peer of any living man.

Friends and foes have learned that he was shaped in that heroic mould in which the world's great patriots, statesmen and leaders have been cast.

First nominated when ten years younger than any other Presidential candidate ever chosen by a prominent party, living in a state five hundred miles further west than that in which any President has ever lived, he has grown in the affections of the people as the years have passed.

Speaking and writing freely on all subjects, his heart has had no secrets and his friends have increased in numbers and in confidence.

Without an organization to urge his claims, without a campaign fund to circulate literature in his behalf, without patronage to bribe a single voter, without a predatory corporation to coerce its employes into his support, without a subsidized newspaper to influence the public mind, he has won a signal victory at the primaries and has become the free choice of the militant Democracy of the nation.

Forming in one unbroken phalanx, extending from Massachusetts to California, and from Michigan to the Everglades, the yeomanry of the party have volunteered their services to make him the party candidate, and they will not lay down their arms until they have made him the nation's Chief Executive.

Nebraska's Democracy, which saw in him when a young man the signs of promise, places in nomination as the standard bearer of our party the man who in the thrilling days of 1896 and 1900 bore the battle scarred banner of Democracy with fame as unsullied and fidelity as spotless as the Crusaders of old. Nebraska presents his name because Nebraska claims his dwelling place and proudly enrolls him among her citizens, but his home is in the hearts of the people.

I obey the command of my state and the mandate of the Democracy of the nation, when I offer the name of America's great Commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William Jennings Bryan.

As Mr. Dunn proceeded, almost every allusion he made to the character of Mr. Bryan was enthusiastically applauded although he had not yet mentioned the name of the Nebraska candidate. The plaudits, however, were not long continued, and their transient character seemed to promise that the record breaking demonstration of yesterday in honor of Mr. Bryan would not, when the time arrived, be equalled in duration, even if it proved to be of equal intensity.

When Mr. Dunn declared that his candidate was the choice of the militant Democracy of the country the convention broke in with wild cheers. The ever ready flags were tossed aloft, and a roar of applause swept through the hall. While the cheering was at its height a white dove was let loose from the gallery, and it flew across the convention hall, while the delegates hailed it with great enthusiasm and cheered as long as it was in sight.

Mr. Dunn brought out the name of "William Jennings Bryan" with intense dramatic force, and the response from the great throng was electric. The delegates sprang up, the galleries followed suit, and the demonstration was under way in a manner that, for the time being, at least, promised to rival yesterday's exhibition of enthusiasm.

A few minutes after the cheering began an immense oil painting of Mr. Bryan was lowered from behind a monster American shield which had reposed over the chairman's desk ever since the convention began. The appearance of the picture raised the pitch of the outburst to a veritable pandemonium.

It was not long then before the scenes of yesterday's prolonged demonstration were renewed. The delegates poured from the convention floor on to the already overcrowded stage. James Dahlman, of Omaha, a Bryan leader, jumped to the secretary's desk and urged the throng forward. The state standards were grouped about the platform. Galleries and delegates were on their feet, waving the thousands of flags and cheering themselves hoarse. Many of the New York delegates stood and cheered with the others, but the majority remained seated.

Only six banners were missing from the states in the parade through the aisles after the grouping at the stage had broken into a procession. They were Maryland, Minnesota, New York, Georgia, New Jersey and Delaware.

Many Bryan banners which had been brought into the hall were quickly caught up by the marching delegates and carried through the aisles, one of the largest being from the Monroe Club, of St. Joseph, Mo.

The band in the balcony lent its share to the celebration of the Bryan followers, and the blare of horns, the beat of drums and crash of cymbals could be heard above the din of the shouting hundreds on the floor and the thousands in the galleries.

The cheering swept the vast auditorium in great noise waves, which echoed back and forth in a volume that increased and diminished alternately, as the delgates took breathing spells to renew their vocal enthusiasm.

The start of the demonstrations set a dozen photographers to work and the boom of their flashlight explosions at times fairly shook the great building, such an immense amount of powder was used. The explosions also served to fill the upper portion of the hall with choking white smoke, adding vastly to the discomfort of those already forced to breathe the heavy atmosphere of the upper strata.

One of the banners that aroused much enthusiasm was labelled "Missouri—Nominate Bryan and we will show you."

The members of the Missouri delegation bore up to the platform a white banner bearing the words "Missouri will give Bryan fifty thousand majority." In a few seconds the red, white and blue standard of Nebraska, bearing the portrait of Mr. Bryan, was beside it, and then came the various states' standards, which were grouped on the rostrum in the same way as yesterday. The crowd of shouters, apparently frenzied, were carried away by their feelings, and literally stormed the press seats along the aisle leading to the speakers' stand. They broke down chairs and wellnigh overturned the strong writing tables by sheer physical weight. A number of newspaper men and telegraph operators were compelled hastily to leave their seats in order to avoid serious injury, so fierce was the rush of frantic shouters.

The dove that flew through the hall while Mr. Dunn was speaking was only the first of a flock that was now turned loose. They flew about the hall, wild with terror, seeking some escape from the maddening tumult and uproar that raged on the convention floor.

The standards of New York and Georgia were quickly made the objects of attack, and the crowd endeavored to drag them up and carry them in the parade that was going round the hall. Strong hands, however, held the poles, and determined men were gathered close about them. It was evident that they could be severed only after a fight, and the parading enthusiasts quietly passed along, only to be soon succeeded by others. The men from Georgia and New York, however, held their ground throughout the demonstration, and the standards never moved.

Other states that kept their markers in place, although they were not made the objects of attack as were those of New York and Georgia, were Delaware, New Jersey and Minnesota. At 9:30, when the tumult had continued for twenty-three minutes, the parade halted in front of the speakers' stand and there, with the state standards clustered in a thicket, the marchers stood and yelled like men whose political enthusiasm had for the time being bereft them of all sense.

The crowd in the parade was not nearly so numerous as that of yesterday, and many delegates, mindful of torn clothing, trampled toes and sore throats, remained on their chairs watching the demonstration. It was not that their loyalty was less than yesterday's, but they had been through the battle once, and all of them were not anxious for a repetition of their nerve racking and lung tearing experience.

"Hail! Hail! The Gang's All Here!" from the busy gallery band set the crowd to singing, and a moment later, under the lead of crashing brass, the chorus was changed into a deafening roar of "Tamman-ee."

Many of the delegates in the midst of the struggling, crushing turmoil on the floor lost their hats, their coats and finally stripped themselves of collars and ties.

After thirty minutes of the demonstration the pounding of Chairman Clayton's immense gavel could be heard above the roar of the crowd. At first, however, it seemed only to serve as an incentive to a greater outpouring of what seemed to be an inexhaustible supply of Bryan cheers.

At this time many women who had been brought to the floor by their husbands among the delegates were in danger of being crushed by the frantic shouters and marchers, and sought refuge in the sections set apart for the newspaper men and which had been kept reasonably clear of the invaders after the first general onslaught.

Some of the enthusiastic shouters on the speakers' rostrum lassoed the stuffed eagles which were suspended overhead, and soon they were swinging forward and backward, as if in flight. This movement was kept up until two of the feathered pendulums had been dragged from their slender threadlike supports down on the heads of the distinguished gathering on the platform. No persons were hurt, but many were surprised at the sudden appearance of the birds.

A feature of the demonstration was that the greater part of the cheering and uproar was distinctly heard by the candidate at his home, five hundred miles away, a telephone to which was attached an immense megaphone, having been placed in the hall, and Mr. Bryan, at the other end of the wire, at Fairview, was able to hear the cheering in his honor that filled the convention hall.

"We Won't Go Home Until Morning" played the band, and the crowd yelled its approval of the sentiment.

Forty-five minutes after the name of Bryan had been mentioned Chairman Clayton again tried to stay the tumult, but in vain. Another five minutes elapsed, and he tried once more, but did not succeed even in driving the flag wavers from his own desk.

Mr. Clayton stood the invasion a few minutes longer and then bodily dragged the men from his desk. With uplifted hands he stood trying to restore order, and there were increasing signs now that the outburst had about run its course. Half of the delegates, tired and hot, had resumed their seats. The more enthusiastic ones kept up the noise, however, the band pouring out tune after tune to add to the din of cheering, whistling and blowing of Fourth of July horns.

When the noise had continued for just fifty-five minutes the sergeants-at-arms began their first efforts to still the uproar and to clear the aisles. The word was given to messengers that it was desired the parading should cease. A message was sent to the band in the gallery to cease playing, and it willingly obeyed the injunction, the players being almost exhausted by their severe work in the torrid gallery near the roof. These measures had some effect, but it was impossible for such an uproar to die away in an instant. The state standards in large measure were returned to their places, and one hour after its commencement the excitement and the noise were subsiding. Chairman Clayton made vigorous use of his gavel, but every thump brought out increased yells from the crowd. They tuned their shouts to the motion of his arm, and the bang of the heavy mallet and the shouts from the crowd came at the same time. When the chairman ceased the noise dwindled. One hour and five minutes after Mr. Dunn had spoken his last word the hall was rapidly quieting down and the mass of the delegates and spectators was seated.

Another measure calculated to cause a cessation of the shouting was the turning out of many of the lights in the clusters on the ceiling. This had a marked effect and a storm of hisses that was di-

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