New-York Tribune.

VOL. LXVIII.....No. 22,518. To-day, fair and warmer. To-morrow, fair; southwest winds. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1908.—FOURTEEN PAGES.— Copyright, 1908, by The Tribune Association. PRICE THREE CENTS.

BRYAN TALKS TO CROWD

GREETED BY NEIGHBORS.

Democratic Nominee Makes Non-Political Speech at Fairview.

Lincoln, Neb., July 10.—William Jennings Bryan, for the third time the nominee of the Democratic party for President, retired early to-night for the first time since the national convention opned in Denver. He was in bed at 8 o'clock. Since Tuesday he has, perhaps, been busier than any man in Denver. It is doubtful if in the last four days he has averaged more than three hours' sleep in twenty-four. He has been in constant touch by telegraph with the convention, and with great frequency has been called on to give instant decisions in affairs of great party importance..

An all night session was held at Fairview last night by Mr. Bryan, a few personal friends and a number of newspaper men. During the long hours, while waiting for the reading of the platform and the speeches preceding the balloting on the nomination for President, Mr. Bryan repeated story after story suggested by the news from the auditorium at Denver. It was full daylight when, after receiving the congratulations of those present and the drinking of unfermented grape juice from a loving cup, he retired to snatch a few hours' rest.

At 7 o'clock he was up and about, for the straggling advance guard of enthusiastic Lincoln citizens calling to pay respects was already arriving. At 10 o'clock, by trolley, by automobile, by wagon and on foot the crowd arrived, the Lincoln Bryan Club among them, and headed by a brass band. It was a wild and enthusiastic crowd. When the band played "A Hot Time in the Old Town To-night" many of the two thousand visitors took up the chorus.

"La Paloma," which is one of Mr. Bryan's favorite pieces of music, was played as he appeared. The crowd surged up against the front steps and against the hideous Corean lions to shake Mr. Bryan's hand and to offer him congratulations. They were Mr. Bryan's fellow townsmen, and a great many of them he knew by their first names.

"Hello, 'Buck'; how are you?" "Glad to see you, 'Doc,'" said Mr. Bryan, as he grasped first one hand and then another. Mrs. Bryan also greeted many of her friends. The homage of the people he had known for so many years, many of them opposed to him in politics, affected Mr. Bryan to a degree, which he did not show, even at receiving news of the record breaking demonstration made by the delegates in the Colorado capital. From the doorsteps he addressed them with feeling, his emotions so stirred that his voice trembled, and the moisture came to Mrs. Bryan's eyes.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH.

Mr. Bryan spoke as follows:

Ladies and Gentlemen and Neighbors: It is very kind of you to come out to indicate your good will at this time, when a great honor has come to this family, and I want to express for Mrs. Bryan and myself gratitude and appreciation for these evidences of your friendly interest and good will. The esteem of one's neighbors is a priceless asset to any one. With the honors of public life often come circumstances for which the recipient is not entirely responsible. There are sometimes waves that carry into office those who have little expectation of being elected, and carry out of office those who have every reason to expect a continuance of public favor.

I may recall two of such within the memory of all of us. You will remember that in 1890 a great Democratic tidal wave swept into office many who at the time of nomination had little expectation of success. Four years later there was another tidal wave, a Republican wave, that swept out of office a great many Democrats and into office a great many Republicans who hardly expected to succeed. Circumstances are potent in the political success of a people. Therefore, you cannot build securely upon honors that come without necessarily much effort or merit on your part.

But the affections that are formed between man and man are strengthening day by day and knitting the past more closely together as years go by. These are permanent, these are more significant.

I want to say to you, my friends, that we appreciate the cordial friendships that have been growing up between us and our associates in this community during the last two decades, and it is generous and gracious on your part to come at this time to increase the gladness of this day. I do not know what the future may have in store for us. A kind Providence conceals from us the book of Fate. We learn each day what each day is to bring forth and we must be prepared for whatever comes; but I will say this to you, that I appreciate the generous good will and the affection so many of the American people have shown more than I could appreciate any office that could come to me. I would rather have the love of those who know me than any other thing on earth. (Long applause and cheering, the band playing "Dixie" and several cheers and "tigers" being given by the crowd.)

I won't make any political speeches here at home (applause), because I hate to say anything that could cause the least bit of antagonism in this community, but it may be necessary after a while (laughter) to say just a few words that would indicate my political leanings. (Laughter and applause). It is made necessary for me to indorse platform utterances and to discuss principles, and I want to ask the forbearance of Republican friends if I do not always express myself in the language that they would use if they were speaking on the same subject. (Applause and cries of "You can do it all right.") But I want to assure you now—before the campaign opens and before I have to make a political speech—I want to assure you now whatever I may say on the subjects that divide us, whatever arguments I may advance in support of those policies which to me seem best for the country, I want you always to know and never to forget that I believe that the things that bind us together as citizens are more important and more numerous than our political views. (Applause). I want you to know that however earnest I may be in the presentation of my political ideas I recognize at all times the equal right of every citizen to hold opinions, and, as I respect you no less for candidly stating your views, I hope you will think none the less of me if I candidly state my views when occasion calls for a statement. (Applause.)

I like to believe that every American citizen places his love of country above his love of party. I like to believe that every American citizen prefers the triumph of that which is right to the triumph of that which he may believe to be right if he is in fact mistaken. And, my friends, building on this basis, we can be both earnest and charitable, for if we love our country we love our party; we desire the triumph of justice more than the triumph of erroneous opinions; are prepared for either victory or defeat, for if we win we know that the victory can only be permanent if it is a deserved victory and if it results in the advancement of the commonwealth, and we know that if defeat comes it can only be temporary if we are in fact right and those who win are wrong; and, thus believing in the omnipotence of truth, we are prepared to meet each other upon an honest footing, discuss our differences honestly, bow submissively to the will of the people and pray that whichever party wins, the country's good will be preserved. (Great applause and cheering.)

My father was a devout man. He did not leave me much in the way of money, and I am not sure but it was better for me that he did not, for I believe that great wealth is more often a curse than a blessing to the young man who inherits it. A prospective fortune large enough to relieve one from the necessity of toil is more apt to paralyze one's energy than to be a source of inspiration to him. But, while my father did not leave me a fortune, he left me something that has been worth more to me than all the money of any millionaire could have been. He taught me to believe that every righteous principle would triumph. (Applause.) He told me when a boy that I could afford to be in the minority, but that I could not afford to be wrong on any question; that if I was in the minority, and right, I would some time be in the majority (applause and cheers and cries of "You will now."), and that if I was in the majority, and wrong, I would some time be in the minority. I say to you, my friends, that that advice given to me by my father has been worth more to me than any amount of money could have been; and I believe that it is a principle that we should imbed in the minds and in the hearts of all, confidence of the triumph of every righteous cause. If evils come, let us have confidence in the intelligence and the integrity and the patriotism of the people. I am an optimist. I believe the world is growing better; I believe that the great movements for the uplifting of society are going forward with resistless force. We cannot stop the triumph of the truth. We may accelerate it; we may retard it; we cannot stop it.

But if I were to talk to you long on principles like these I might be tempted to apply them to conditions (applause and laughter) and to the issues, and that is not my purpose this morning. A great honor has fallen to us. The voters of a great party have made me their standard bearer. I need not tell you that I did not buy this nomination. I need not tell you that I had no way of coercing people. Why, my friends, I have no way of coercing the people who live about me—no way of coercing the people of Normal, or of Lincoln, or of Lancaster, or of Nebraska, much less of the United States. It is not for me to say whether they have acted wisely at Denver or not; I am glad that the responsibility is theirs, not mine. (Laughter.) This I know: I appreciate it because it has been a freewill offering presented by some six million of my countrymen. We are going to do the best we can to present to the public the issues

Continued on second page.

AT BRETTON WOODS.

Hotel Mount Washington opens Wed., 15th. The Mount Pleasant opened June 22.—Advt.

DIE IN CROSSING CRASH

Brooklyn Ship Broker and His Wife Killed on Long Island.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Eastport, N. Y., July 10.—William R. Hutchings, of No. 289 Sterling Place, Brooklyn, a ship broker at No. 81 South street, and his wife and child, who were in an automobile, were struck by the Hamptons Friday special, the fastest train on the Long Island Railroad, this afternoon, half a mile west of the Centre Moriches station. Mrs. Hutchings was almost instantly killed and Mr. Hutchings died later at his Centre Moriches cottage, in Union avenue. Their ten-year-old daughter received injuries which may prove fatal.

Grandart, the chauffeur, denies that he was racing with the train, which was about five minutes late and running at more than sixty miles an hour in an effort to make time. The locomotive reached the crossing just as the rear wheels of the auto were leaving the track, and, striking it with terrific force, demolished the back of the machine and hurled Mr. and Mrs. Hutchings and their daughter many feet. The train was stopped immediately and returned to the crossing.

The three injured persons were carried to the home of F. S. Homans, near the scene of the accident, and Dr. Warner and Dr. Fowler, of Centre Moriches, and Dr. Rogers, the railroad physician, were summoned. Mrs. Hutchings died before their arrival.

FIRE SWEEPS VILLAGE.

Business Section of South River, N. J., Practically Wiped Out.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

New Brunswick, N. J., July 10.—Several buildings on the main business street of South River, six miles from here, were burned at a loss of $75,000 this afternoon. Two fire companies from this city were sent there and saved the town from destruction.

The fire started in the living apartments over Henry Silk's drug store, from a gasolene stove, it is said, and spread to Citizens' Hall, a brick structure, burning the Levy jewelry store, George Serviss's confectionery, William Morgan's undertaking establishment, James Bissett's home, L. Manahan's livery stables and the postoffice. The postoffice was in Citizens' Hall. Part of the Washington Hotel, conducted by Otto Lindberg, was also destroyed. The fire burned three hours.

Patrick Allen fell off the hotel roof and was perhaps fatally hurt. Practically the entire business centre of the village was wiped out.

A LOCKOUT IN PARIS.

Contractors Take Steps to Meet Workmen's Agitation.

Paris, July 10.—At a meeting of the association of contractors to-night a general lockout was voted. This situation has been brought about by the workmen's campaign of partial strikes, boycotts, etc.

AN INDIAN UPRISING.

Troops and Machine Guns Sent to Quell New Mexico Navajos.

Bisbee, Ariz., July 10.—An uprising of Navajos in New Mexico is reported to have occurred, and thirty soldiers with machine guns have been dispatched from Fort Huachuca to Fort Wingate, N. M., to aid the troops stationed there in quelling the outbreak. No details have been received.

ROBERT MATHER HURT.

Injured While on Horseback Ride in California.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Redding, Cal., July 10.—Robert Mather, president of the Rock Island Railroad, was badly injured yesterday while riding between Redding and Weaverville. He had been on horseback, but grew tired because of the heat and got into a wagon, leading his horse by the bridle rein, which he wrapped around his wrist. The horse stumbled, pulling Mr. Mather out of the wagon, fracturing his left wrist and bruising him badly. Mr. Mather was put under an anæsthetic at Weaverville while the broken bones were set.

AIRSHIP FALLS ON WIRE.

Hamilton Crawls to Safety Over Insulated Feeder.

Charles K. Hamilton, an aeronaut, who made an ascension in his dirigible balloon from Brighton Beach yesterday, was wrecked in mid-air by a rope which became entangled in the propeller, and was forced to crawl hand over hand to safety when the machine fell across a trolley feed wire.

Hamilton has been making ascensions each day, and at 6 o'clock last night he called to his attendants to cast the machine loose, remarking that he was going "to sea." When the machine was about seventy-five feet in the air one of the mooring ropes became entangled in the propeller, breaking off one of the blades and hurling it through the gasbag. The gas escaped through the jagged opening, and the airship sank rapidly. It landed across the feed wires of the Marine Railway, which operates a trolley service between Manhattan Beach and Brighton Beach, and Mr. Hamilton would have been seriously injured but for his agility. He climbed down the rigging of his balloon, and then, hand over hand, on the insulated feed wires to the nearest trolley pole, down which he slid to the ground. The airship was wrecked, but will be repaired and used within a few days.

Hamilton has been wrecked in several previous ascensions.

CARRIES HER DEAD CHILD TO DOCTOR.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Stamford, Conn., July 10.—Clasping her three-year-old daughter Lena to her breast, Mrs. John Sprague, of No. 109 East 129th street, New York City, hurried into Dr. J. F. Harrison's office here last night.

"She has fainted, Doctor. Can you not do something for her?"

Dr. Harrison found that the child was dead. The little girl fell into a tub of hot water at Ridgefield, Conn., where she was visiting her mother, a few days ago and was scalded. She was treated by local physicians, and yesterday Mrs Sprague left for New York, to put her in charge of the family physician. The little one grew worse, and just before Stamford was reached she seemed to fall into a stupor. Mrs. Sprague got off the train here and hurried to Dr. Harrison's office, near the railroad station.

To Philadelphia every hour on the Hour in Two Hours. See New Jersey Central Schedule on Page 11. Satisfies the most exacting.—Advt.

JOHN W. KERN, OF INDIANA.

Nominated for Vice-President by the Democratic Convention at Denver.

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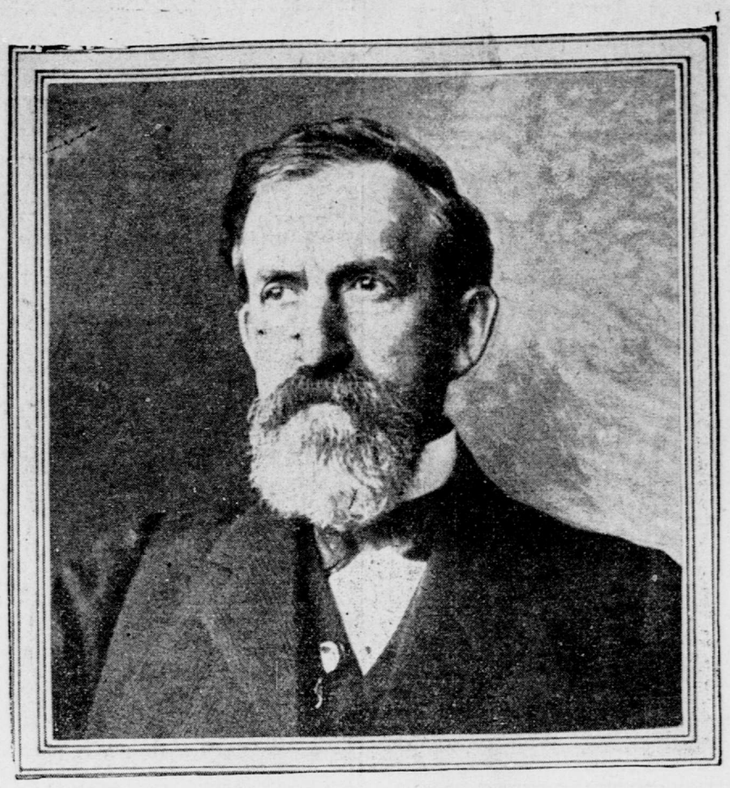

DEMOCRATS FOR TAFT

Two New Jersey Representatives in Congress Bolt Bryan.

Eugene W. Leake, a Democrat, who represents the 9th New Jersey District in Congress, has sent a letter to William H. Taft, saying that he will vote for the Republican nominees, and offering his services in the campaign. The letter follows:

I cannot subscribe either to the candidate or the platform of the Denver convention. The conservative citizens of this country who are neither reactionary nor the representatives of predatory wealth or special interests, but who desire a rigid enforcement of the law with equal handed justice, must look to you for protection against the wave of radicalism and class prejudice which will follow the Denver convention. You will have my vote on Election Day, and if during the campaign my services will be of any value to your national committee I will cheerfully tender them.

In speaking yesterday of the work of the Democratic convention, Mr. Leake said:

"Fortunately, parties cannot always choose the issues of political campaigns. Neither candidate nor platform can make the paramount issue of the approaching Presidential election other than Bryanism. Since the Civil War no greater peril has confronted the country than the danger of a Bryan dollar, which means repudiation; the danger of Bryan statesmanship, which means ruin, and the prostitution of the Democratic party to a few labor agitators, which means riot.

"If the candidate and the platform are the standards of Democracy, I am no longer a Democrat, and will oppose this new labor organization masquerading under the guise of the Democratic party, whose success can only be based upon class hatred, prejudice and demagogy. It behooves the laboring man who does not wish to bring about a condition in which it will be unprofitable to manufacture, who seeks work instead of the promises of politicians; the business man, merchant and investor who prefer prosperity to bankruptcy, and those who cherish the maintenance of American ideals to support for the Presidency, irrespective of their previous party affiliations, the Hon. William H. Taft."

CONGRESSMAN EUGENE W. LEAKE.
A New Jersey Democrat who announces his purpose to vote for Taft.

The 9th District comprises one-half of Hudson County, where Robert Davis controls almost everything in Democratic politics. The only New Jersey delegates to the Denver convention who favored the nomination of Bryan went from Hudson County. Mr. Leake is now serving his first term in Congress.

Le Gage Pratt, who represents the 8th District, is another Democrat who will not support Bryan. Mr. Pratt is now in Panama. This is his first term in Congress. He announced recently that he would not seek a renomination, as he did not care to run on the same ticket with Bryan. The 8th District comprises one-half of Essex County.

IMMENSE OIL FIRE.

Flames Reach Height of 1,500 Feet—Loss Will Be Millions.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Mexico City, July 10.—The most extensive oil fire in the history of the industry is raging seventy-five miles southeast of Tampico, Vera Cruz. The field belongs to the Pennsylvania Oil Company, of Pittsburg. A workman accidentally set fire to one of the wells and the fire communicated to the underground reservoir. The result was an explosion which blew the crust off the earth for a square mile. The flames for five days have reached a height of 1,500 feet, and can be seen for two hundred miles at sea. The loss will run into millions.

LONE TRAIN ROBBER SHOT.

Spokane, Wash., July 10.—A masked highwayman attempted to hold up the westbound fast mail train near Naples, Idaho, yesterday afternoon. The conductor and the robber, whose name is Robert Roman, exchanged a fusillade of shots, the robber being probably fatally wounded. The man left his package of dynamite and tools and fled down the track to Naples where he was captured under a water tank.

DESERTING BRYANISM

President Hears from Democrats—Invited to Alaska Exposition.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Oyster Bay, July 10.—Since the nomination of Bryan became a foregone conclusion the President has received numerous communications from oldtime Democrats announcing their intention of supporting Mr. Taft. They refused longer to be made a part of the "Bryan vaudeville show," they say, and are resolved this year to make his defeat so overwhelming that by no possible chance will he ever again play a dominant part in the councils of Democracy. Many of the President's Democratic correspondents assure him that they not only intend to support the Republican nominee, but assert that they will "take off their coats" and bring in as many votes as they can to support the man who stands for the Roosevelt policies and Roosevelt ideals. Among the letters of this sort that have reached the executive office is one from a former Democratic state Senator of New York, who is now a prominent member of Tammany Hall. He writes that he finds it impossible to swallow Bryanism for the third time, and adds that he has written a letter to Chairman Taggart of the Democratic National Committee in which he expressed his mind with more force than elegance.

"I offered to bet Taggart," writes the ex-Senator, "the sum of $10,000 to $5,000 that Bryan will be beaten for the election, and offered to make another bet of the same size and with the same odds that Bryan will lose New York state. Mr. Taggart has not taken up either proposition."

President Roosevelt has received an invitation to be the guest of Camp Dawson, of the Arctic Brotherhood, at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which will be held in Seattle next year. The invitation is unique, being engrossed on white skins, and containing half a dozen beautiful photographs of hunting scenes and landscapes in Alaskan territory. The flags of the United States and of Great Britain ornament the head of the invitation, and under these flags is the motto, "No Boundary Line Here." It is improbable that the President will be able to accept the invitation of the Alaskans to be their guest, owing to his proposed hunting trip in Africa.

President Roosevelt to-day remained at home quietly, reading most of the morning, except during the few hours he spent with Secretary Loeb in going over the morning's mail and dictating letters. Dr. Alexander Lambert, of New York, arrived this morning as a guest of the President at Sagamore Hill, to remain over Sunday. A lively game of tennis was played late this afternoon on the fine court, where the President almost daily has a contest with some one, usually one of the boys or some athletic guest. A representative of a magazine came to Sagamore Hill this afternoon and had a conference with President Roosevelt in an endeavor to secure some of the President's writings on his African hunt to publish serially.

FIRE SWEEPS FOREST.

Thousands of Acres of South Jersey Wood Destroyed.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

May's Landing, N. J., July 10.—With the dead underbrush and leaves dry as tinder under the hot sun of the long continued drouth, a forest fire, supposed to have been started by berry-pickers at South River and Estleville, swept fiercely over thousands of acres of valuable woodland, leaving nothing except charred trees in its wake. Several fire wardens, reinforced by men, women and children, have been battling with the flames for forty-eight hours, and late this evening they succeeded in getting the fire under control.

Scores of fire fighters responded to the call of the wardens, and the water power company detailed a number of employes to combat the flames. The fire fighters surrounded a cranberry bog, which is valued at $12,000, and by hard work checked its progress. The summer cottage of Professor A. B. Entwisle, of Philadelphia, was saved only by heroic efforts. It is reported that hundreds of young rabbits and other game perished.

BOY HIT BY ROBERT LANNING'S AUTO.

Judge's Son Seriously Injures Youngster While Riding in Trenton.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Trenton, N. J., July 10.—Frank Sheridan, fourteen years old, was run down and seriously injured this afternoon by an automobile driven by Robert Lanning, son of Judge William M. Lanning, of the United States District Court. Sheridan was carrying a bag of flour on his shoulder and stepped in front of the automobile from behind a wagon which was going in the opposite direction.

His skull was fractured, and his recovery is considered doubtful.

BRYAN AND KERN THE TICKET

Indiana Man Nominated for Vice-President by Acclamation at Denver.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION ADJOURNS

Bryan Receives 892 1-2 Votes to 59 1-2 for Gray and 46 for Johnson—All Candidates for Second Place Except Kern Withdrew.

THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL TICKET.

For President.....WILLIAM J. BRYAN, of Nebraska
For Vice-President.....JOHN W. KERN, of Indiana

The Democratic National Convention at Denver yesterday afternoon nominated John W. Kern, of Indiana, for Vice-President by acclamation and adjourned sine die.

William J. Bryan, who was nominated for President in the early morning hours, received 892½ votes, to 59½ for Judge George Gray and 46 for Governor John A. Johnson.

Mr. Bryan, when informed of his nomination, said that if elected he would not again be a candidate. He addressed about two thousand persons who greeted him at his home.

Judge Gray and Governor Johnson sent telegrams of congratulation to Mr. Bryan.

NOMINATION OF KERN ORDERED BY BRYAN

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Denver, July 10.—Bryan and Kern is the ticket.

The Democratic National Convention, having nominated William Jennings Bryan for President and John W. Kern for Vice-President and adopted a Bryan platform, adjourned sine die at 4:35 o'clock this afternoon.

The intense Bryanites are convinced that Bryan's nomination will bring victory to the ticket. The conservatives regard the nomination of the Nebraskan as the inevitable result of the campaign his friends have made throughout the country, and hope that some blunder on the part of the Republicans may bring victory to the Democratic ticket, but will be content if an overwhelming victory for Taft rids the Democracy of the Populistic incubus which has controlled and scourged it since 1896.

The nomination of Kern, which was dictated by Bryan and made by acclamation, is accepted as innocuous, although it is appreciated that it can add nothing to the strength of the ticket.

The platform is variously regarded. The radicals are delighted with it. The conservatives say privately that it means defeat for the ticket, while there is a group of politicians who take the middle ground and insist that it is so much of a straddle as to prove at least harmless. John Mitchell was quoted in the convention as saying it was all labor could ask for.

To-day's session of the convention was marked by the greatest apathy, due in part, no doubt, to the length of yesterday's session and the little sleep which the delegates had been able to get, but more largely due to the belief of the delegates that Kern would add no strength to the ticket and that Bryan had erred in his selection.

New York made it evident that it was in no way responsible for the ticket, even refusing to vote for Kern when its name was called and adding its vote only after the Hoosier's nomination was assured. The inability to commit the New York delegation to either nomination and the failure to induce Judge Gray to take second place are declared by Bryan's closest friends to have been to him the great disappointments of the convention.

THE CONVENTION'S LAST SESSION.

The Democratic National Convention to-day nominated John W. Kern, of Indiana, for Vice-President by acclamation, after the delegates had been made to understand that he was the choice of the "Peerless Leader."

Sounds of the cracking whip wielded with undiplomatic strength by the friends of the Nebraskan could be heard in all parts of the auditorium. Ollie James, of Kentucky, and Governor Haskell of Oklahoma were the chief spokesmen, and so well did they do their work that the result was evident long before the roll of states had been called. The name of Kern, brought before the convention in every conceivable manner, failed to raise the slightest enthusiasm, and it was the general opinion of the delegates after the choice had been made that Bryan would have to do the campaigning and bear the brunt of the coming battle. Few believe that the Indiana man, who has twice been defeated for Governor of his state, will add an iota of strength to the ticket, and the only claim made for him, even by his stanchest friends, is that there is nothing against him and that he has long been a "wheel horse" of the Democratic party.

News came from Lincoln early this morning that Kern was Bryan's choice. Immediately the disciples of the "Peerless One" began a canvass of the delegations. Those from the South, with the exception of Georgia and Texas, vied with each other in eulogies of a man whom they had hardly known until they came to Denver, but the Western and Eastern States merely agreed to support Mr. Kern if it was seen that he was the choice of the convention. New York remained silent, the one object of that delegation being to demonstrate clearly that it has had no part and would take no part in the naming of a ticket. Connecticut clung to McNeil, and Nevada and Colorado to Towne, while Texas insisted that Gray should be the candidate. John Mitchell was favored by several of the delegations, but his insistent refusal of the nomination was generally understood, as was that of Judge Gray.

IN A HURRY TO GET AWAY.

It was a hollow eyed and impatient body of delegates that met this morning. The unnecessary all-night session had tired them, and their one desire was to make a nomination and get away. To this end a motion to limit the nominating speeches to ten minutes was enthusiastically agreed to by the convention. Alabama, well coached by the Bryanites, yielded to Indiana when its name was called, and Thomas R. Marshall, the Democratic candidate for Governor, placed Kern's name in nomination. It was the first time that many of the delegates had heard of the Indiana man, and if the Indiana delegation had not responded with a yell silence would have reigned throughout the auditorium.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION VOTE FOR PRESIDENT.

Votes.	States.	Bryan.	Gray.	Johnson.	Not voting.
22	Alabama	22	—	—	—
18	Arkansas	18	—	—	—
20	California	20	—	—	—
10	Colorado	10	—	—	—
14	Connecticut	9	—	5	—
6	Delaware	—	6	—	—
10	Florida	10	—	—	—
26	Georgia	4	20	2	—
6	Idaho	6	—	—	—
54	Illinois	54	—	—	—
30	Indiana	30	—	—	—
26	Iowa	26	—	—	—
20	Kansas	20	—	—	—
26	Kentucky	26	—	—	—
18	Louisiana	18	—	—	—
12	Maine	10	—	1	1
16	Maryland	7	—	9	—
32	Massachusetts	32	—	—	—
28	Michigan	28	—	—	—
22	Minnesota	—	—	22	—
20	Mississippi	20	—	—	—
36	Missouri	36	—	—	—
6	Montana	6	—	—	—
16	Nebraska	16	—	—	—
6	Nevada	6	—	—	—
8	New Hampshire	7	—	1	—
24	New Jersey	—	24	—	—
78	New York	78	—	—	—
24	North Carolina	24	—	—	—
8	North Dakota	8	—	—	—
46	Ohio	46	—	—	—
18	Oklahoma	18	—	—	—
8	Oregon	8	—	—	—
68	Pennsylvania	49½	9½	3	6
8	Rhode Island	5	—	3	—
18	South Carolina	18	—	—	—
8	South Dakota	8	—	—	—
24	Tennessee	24	—	—	—
36	Texas	36	—	—	—
6	Utah	6	—	—	—
8	Vermont	7	—	—	1
24	Virginia	24	—	—	—
10	Washington	10	—	—	—
14	West Virginia	14	—	—	—
26	Wisconsin	26	—	—	—
6	Wyoming	6	—	—	—
6	Alaska	6	—	—	—
6	Arizona	6	—	—	—
6	Dis. of Col'mbia	6	—	—	—
6	Hawaii	6	—	—	—
6	New Mexico	6	—	—	—
6	Porto Rico	6	—	—	—
1,006	Total	892½	59½	46	8

During Marshall's speech the Texas delegation was busy hoisting a placard advocating the nomination of Judge Gray. It was greeted with mild enthusiasm, but its reception gave the first inkling that the Gray boom had been sidetracked more by the Bryan forces than by the refusal of the Delaware jurist. Arkansas seconded the Kern nomination. Ex-Governor Thomas then placed Towne in nomination, and his name was received with more cheers than any other presented to the convention. J. J. Walsh, of Connecticut, spoke for Archibald McNeil, and J. B. Hill, of Georgia, nominated Clark Howell. Then followed a stream of seconds for Kern. Folk, of Missouri, spoke for him. Kern, of Illinois, after praising John Mitchell, pledged the Illinois delegation to the Hoosier. Heflin, of Alabama, followed suit. Wade, of Iowa, also climbed on board the band wagon; James, of Kentucky, pledged his state, and in a few moments it was evident that the nomination of Kern was assured.

Blair Lee, of Maryland, and Nevada stopped the stampede for a moment to second Towne, but the erstwhile Minnesota Senator took the platform and in a manly speech pledged his voice and his vote to the ticket of Bryan and Kern. When Texas was called ex-Representative Ball explained that it had been the intention of his delegation to present the name of Judge Gray, but that, in view of the unequivocal refusal of the Delaware jurist, he seconded Kern. Judge Handy, of Delaware, read a telegram from Judge Gray insisting that his name be not presented. New York passed on the first call, but later, through Daniel F. Cohalan, pledged its support to the ticket.

It had become evident that Kern would be nominated, and when the call of states had been completed, showing an overwhelming Kern sentiment, Hill, of Connecticut, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation. The motion was carried without a dissenting vote, and after the customary resolutions had been adopted the convention adjourned.

The new Democratic National Committee met this afternoon soon after the convention adjourned and decided to defer the selection of a chairman until next Tuesday, when the committee will meet at Lincoln to confer with Mr. Bryan.

PLATFORM PLANKS OPPOSED.

At least one feature of the Democratic platform will antagonize the laboring classes, according to the statement of Samuel De Nedry, one of the labor delegates from the District of Columbia. While he is silent concerning the anti-injunction plank, he deplores the fact that the Democratic party saw fit to place the following recommendation in the platform:

The Democratic party favors the extension of agricultural, mechanical and industrial educa-