DURING THE DISCUSSION.

Mr. Spat—Now, if you'll just listen to me—

Mrs. Spat—Oh, you can't convince me.

Mr. Spat—Probably not, but if we're going to spend the rest of the night in argument I want my share of the time.

Makes a Difference.

"What is this?"

"As you see, it is a badge demanding votes for women."

"You wearing such a badge?"

"Yes, I."

"But you always told me you could never see any reason for women's suffrage."

"Yes; but I didn't know it was going to become a rather stylish fad."

Getting things without paying for them is some men's idea of economy.

Nothing succeeds like the efforts of some people to be disagreeable.

JUSTICE ALTON B. PARKER MAKES THE KEYNOTE SPEECH FOR DEMOCRACY

DRAWS A STRIKING PARALLEL BETWEEN THE QUIET DIGNITY AT BALTIMORE WITH THE DISGRACEFUL SCENES AT CHICAGO NATIONAL CONVENTION.

TARIFF WAS ONE OF HIS PRINCIPAL TOPICS IN SPEECH

He Opposes the Class Distinction and Demands Laws For the Masses and Also Enactments to Restrain the Combinations of Wealth From Imposing Upon the Poor—Many People Were Present to Hear the Speech.—There Was Much Cheering Done.

Baltimore.—Former Justice Alton B. Parker of New York, who was elected temporary chairman of the convention, was greeted with great applause as he stepped upon the platform to deliver the keynote speech.

Judge Parker said in part:

"We meet while the hills yet echo to wild cries of liar, thief, and traitor, and furious wails of fraud, bribery, treachery and corruption; and our ears are weary with the din of the articulate shrieking and passionate vilification of the most shameful brawl of our political history. Our candidates, however, are, without exception, men of such lofty mien that we meet immune from the distemper which seized the Chicago convention and privileged to discharge a solemn public duty calmly, deliberately, seriously.

"The cause of government by the people the world over has been materially checked by the disgraceful brawl which terminated in the bedlam of Chicago. Every good citizen has been put to shame by the brutality and the abuse which characterized this wrangle between a President and ex-President. Gratitude, friendship, party loyalty, patriotism and common decency were forgotten in the tussle.

"The assault upon the unwritten prohibition against a third term made in the wild scramble for the Republican nomination warns us of the vital necessity of incorporating in our constitution a safeguard against repeated terms.

"The man who split his party at Chicago, once recognized the third term tradition and acknowledged its application to his situation. On the eve of his triumph in nineteen hundred four he said: 'The wise custom which limits the President to two terms regards the substance and not the form, and under no circumstances will I be a candidate for or accept another nomination.'

"Wrong in this year of grace, he was right in that. Peradventure he was honest with his soul and he may have confessed to it that even a President may be tempted to resort to sordid devices and shameless importunities to gain his ambition. If so, he was in mental condition to realize to the full the danger to the republic involved in setting aside a custom constituting the only bulwark against assaults of men whose ambition chokes their patriotism and whose selfish desire for personal victory and power throttles those moral scruples with which they may once have been endowed.

"Would the man who threw his hat in the ring and sought to slug his opponent over the ropes in his fight for a third term rest satisfied with its achievements?

"Clearly his lust of power would have brooked no such limitation. A third term would but have whetted his desire for more and as the terms slipped away each renewal would discover greater injury to our constitution, to the form of government established under it and to every legal curb on his imperious will. This is the man who menaced us with an increase of Federal power by usurpation of states rights and without authority of constitutional amendment; the man who took the Isthmus of Panama, and let Congress debate about it afterwards;' the man who having enough money to send the fleet on its famous cruise to the Pacific sent it without sanction of Congress, leaving it to appropriate the money for the return when Congress deemed that necessary. This is the man who advocated Federal incorporation for the increase of power at Washington and the lightening of legal burdens on the corporations; the man who authorized the absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co. by the tSeel Trust; the man who, by many such drastic acts, and by unnumbered words has sought to batter down our statutory and constitutional safegards.

"He who runs may read the danger of the country ruled by such a man.

"Unquestionably we have been wrong in assuming that a tradition against a third term constitutes a sufficient safeguard against unscrupulous ambition for unlimited power We need a definite constitutional limitation which shall prevent imperialistic souls from forcing personal continuation in office for long periods or for life and the personal selection of a successor in office. And the constitutional provision should limit to a single term.

"In this great country which boasts of a wealth of one hundred and thirty billion as against eighty billion for Great Britain and Ireland; sixty-five billion for France and sixty billion for Germany, all are conscious that too large a part of our wealth has been secured by a small percentage of our population and that the cost of living rises faster than the average income.

"The principal cause of all this is to be found in the tariff statutes and in the combinations restraining trade and competition, created for the purpose of wringing from the public every dollar which the tariff statutes make possible.

"The average of duties under the tariff of 1789 was eight and one-half per cent. Now the average is 50 per cent.

"Protected interests benefitted by two increases during the war, the first to an average of 37 1-2 per cent, the second to 47 per cent. That high average, then excused only by the exigencies of the war is exceeded now, as the average is nearly 50 per cent.

"The Republican party has thus geared the machinery of government to enrich the few at the expense of the many.

"An awakening of the people led the Republican national convention of 1908 by its platform to promise a revision.

"In vain did the people demand of Congress the fulfillment of the Republican pledge, for the masters of that party—the protected interests—insisted upon the pound of flesh nominated in the bond.

"Mr. Taft said in a speech in 1908 that during the preceding ten years nine-tenths of the combinations to restrain trade had come into existence. During nearly all that time the Republican party was in control of every Northern, Eastern and Western state.

"The reason for the encouraging inactivity of the Republican officials is plain. The tariff beneficiaries were and for many years had been contributing to campaign funds of the party which in turn protected the special privileges enjoyed by the donors. But competition prevented in some instances the collection from the people of the full sum stipulated in the tariff. To secure it all, tempted the cupidity and stimulated the ingenuity of the beneficiaries. But one way could be found—combination to control the price up to the point where the statute let in foreign competition. The same party which shut out foreign competition was found willing to permit the formation of combinations which effectually banact were treated by Republican officials as repealed by implication. Need it be said that the protected interests for these larger privileges made larger contributions?

"We are indebted to the President for the evidence that his predecessor having first enjoyed an interview with George W. Perkins restrained his Attorney General from bringing suit against the Harvester combination.

"For the Steel oCrporation he went further, for he wrote his Attorney General in advance of its absorption of the Tennessee Coal & Iron Co., that he had decided 'to interpose no objection.'

"Indeed he apparently stood ready to perform similar kindly offices for all corporations, for he advocated the passage of a statute permitting voluntary submission of all engaged in interstate commerce to Federal authority with the advantage to them of immunity from prosecution because of contracts made if stamped in advance with executive approval as reasonable.

"Whatever excuse may be offered, the ugly truth is that the Republican national machine has received the moneys of the corporate and individual beneficiaries of the tariffs and combinations and in return has compelled Congress to continue high the tariff rates and their Attorney Generals to close their eyes to violations of law.

"I submit that the jury of the people should find as a general verdict 'that the failure of the executive and legislative branches of government both federal and state, to protect the people from the special privilege hunters and graft seekers, is deeply rotted in a corrupt alliance between the latter and leaders of the Republican party.' Upon that verdict but one judgment can be entered—that of eviction."

Judge Parker quoted the much-discussed letter written by Colonel Roosevelt to the late E. H. Harriman and said Mr. Harriman read between the lines of that letter, hurried to Washington, hurried back and promptly raised the quarter of a million demanded with $10,000 over for good measure.

"The time has come when the salvation of the country demands the destruction of the leaders of a debauched party, and the restoration to place and power of men of high ideals who will wage unceasing war against corruption in politics, who will enforce the law against both rich and poor and who will treat guilt as personal and punish it accordingly.

"For their crimes against American citizenship the present leaders of the Republican party should be destroyed.

"For making and keeping the bargain to take care of the tariff protected interests in consideration of campaign funds they should be destroyed.

"For encouraging the creation of combinations to restrain trade, and refusing to enforce the law, for a like consideration they should be destroyed.

"For the lavish waste of the public funds; for the fraudulent disposition of the people's domain and for their contribution toward the division of the people into classes, they should be destroyed.

"For these efforts to seize for the executive department of the federal government powers rightfully belonging to the states they should be destroyed.

"All destruction would be theirs, this year, if we but do our duty.

"What is our duty? To think alike as to men and measures? Impossible! Even for our great party! There is not a reactionary among us. All Democrats are progressives. But it is inevitably human that we shall not all agree that in a single highway is found the only road to progress or each make the same man of all our worthy candidates his first choice.

"It is our duty to put aside all selfishness, to consent cheerfully that the majority shall speak for each of us and to agree that this convention shall stand shoulder to shoulder, intoning the praises of our chosen leader—and that will be his due, whichever of the honorable and able men now claiming our attention be chosen."

SOME OF THE PROBABLE PLANKS OF THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Baltimore.—They declare, among other things, for the following:

A tariff for revenue only. The breaking of the control of big business over the affairs of the country.

A regulation of the money trust so that it shall not be a menace to the country, and the destruction of its power to create panics.

An income and, possibly, an inheritance tax.

Effective regulation of the trusts, and a declaration in favor of the personal punishment of directors of such organizations as violate the law.

Full publicity in all the affairs of the government.

The publication of the names of contributors of campaign funds before election.

The idea of having the platform short and crisp, with the pledges made in the fewest possible words, seems to be growing in favor.

It is regarded as unwise to have it filled with denunciation of the Republican party for its misdeeds, because it is regarded as certain that the people are fully aware of this.

Several Southern delegates added their voices to a protest against any plank in the platform calling for the free admission of raw materials. The industrial development of the South in recent years and the development of its productive capacity of raw materials as well, causes delegates from the states most affected to look with disfavor on radical free trade legislation.

First Money King at Convention.

Baltimore.—For the first time one of the great money kings of America has appeared in person at the naitonal political convention to carry on the fight for the money interests. Mr. Thomas F. Ryan, multi-millionaire, of New York, one of the heads of the tobacco trust, head of the New York Traction interests, and a power in railroad and financial circles generally, came to Baltimore Tuesday in his private car over the Pennsylvania railroad.

Hand Will Show Says Delegates.

Baltimore.—In spite of the interest in the temporary chairmanship fight and the speculation as to whether the Murphy-Mack-Sullivan-Taggart combination could put the "steam roller" over Mr. Bryan, there was considerable platform talk Tuesday among the delegates. Mr. Bryan probably will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. He will be the representative of his state on that committee and his position in the party is such that the place will be conceded to him by common consent.

Platform Underwood Forces Want.

Baltimore.—The Underwood forces want a platform which will conform to that adopted by the Democrats of Alabama, as far as it is applicable. That platform declared for a tariff for revenue only, and demanded that such taxes be limited to the necessity of the government when honestly and economically administered. It demanded the rigid regulation of trusts and monopolies, denounced the "profligate waste" of public money by recent Republican congresses, and favored the election of senators by the people.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN DID AT BALTIMORE WHAT ROOSEVLET DID AT CHICAGO

Baltimore.—Substitute William Jennings Bryan for Theodore Roosevelt and the situation which confronted the Democratic convention at its opening session Tuesday is but a repetition of the Republican situation at Chicago.

Here, as there, is the irreconcilable conflict between the radical and the conservative-progressive wings of the party.

Here, as there, the national committee stands for the conservatives and is determined on the destruction of the disturbing element.

By a curious coincidence, the figures are almost the same. In Chicago the national committee stood 32 members against Colonel Roosevelt. Last night the national committee by 31 votes selected Judge Alton Parker, of New York, for the temporary chairman of the convention. In Chicago Mr. Roosevelt's hat was in the ring. Here Mr. Bryan has thrown his hat into the ring, and here, as in Chicago, the national committee has welcomed the challenge.

There is the same violent language. Mr. Bryan Tuesday night gave out a statement that recalled Colonel Roosevelt at his best. The majority of the national committee, said Mr. Bryan, is under the control of the "predatory interests." "Talk about harmony," he said, "is absurd." The Belmont-Ryan-Murphy crowd, which dictated Mr. Taft's renomination, is as active here as at Chicago, and the same corrupting influences are seeking control.

PARKER WINS OVER BRYAN

BRYAN LOSES FIRST FIGHT FOR PROGRESSIVE CONTROL OF CONVENTION.

VOTE, PARKER 579; BRYAN 506

Chairman Mack Opened Convention at 12:16 P. M.—Debate Preceding Roll Call Threw the Convention Into Wild Disorder.—Plea For Harmony.

Baltimore.—William J. Bryan lost his first fight for progressive control of the Democratic national convention Tuesday, when he was defeated for temporary chairman of the convention by Alton B. Parker. Mr. Bryan first nominated Senator Kern, but the latter declined the honor and named Mr. Bryan to make the fight. Mr. Bryan made an eloquent plea for the "cause he had represented for sixteen years," but it was unavailing.

NORMAN MACK,
Chairman of the Democratic National Committee.

The debate preceding the roll call threw the convention into wild disorder.

The vote on a roll call was:

Parker 579; Bryan 506.

A last desperate effort to avert a bitter factional fight was made by the Bryan forces when the Democratic convention took up the problem of selecting a temporary chairman. So sharp did the lines divide that Mr. Bryan himself became a candidate for the temporary chairmanship.

After Bryan had made a speech nominating Senator Kern of Indiana, and attacking Alton B. Parker, Kern took the stand. He made a plea for harmony, asked Parker to join him by withdrawing from the contest and substituting any one of a list of several men. After waiting in vain for a reply from Parker, Kern himself withdrew and nominated Bryan.

Again Bryan took the platform. He accepted the nomination and the line-up for the final struggle was complete.

Chairman Mack dropped his gavel at 12:16 p. m., with the announcement:

"The convention will be in order. The sergeant-at-arms will clear the aisles."

Cardinal Gibbons in his brilliant scarlet robes, pronounced the opening invocation, the entire assemblage standing with bowed heads.

The vote by which former Judge Alton B. Parker of New York was elected temporary chairman over Mr. Bryan—579 to 510 ,was interrupted Tuesday night in many ways. The Champ Clark adherents are openly claiming the nomination and there were many in the convention Tuesday who were inclined to agree that it would either be Speaker Clark or a "dark horse."

Talk of Mr. Bryan has not ceased by any means. Some of his friends claim that Tuesday's vote was no test; that many of his most ardent supporters were compelled by circumstances to vote against him as temporary chairman. They claim, on the other hand, that the vote of 510 given to Mr. Bryan indicated that he held a "veto" power in convention, which put him in a position of dominance as to who should be the nominee.

The conservative element, it may be stated, is practically prepared to accept a radical or progressive candidate.

The turn of political affairs in the past few days is regarded here as having been decidedly favorable to Speaker Clark's candidacy. The straight out Wilson delegates Tuesday threw their support solidly to Mr. Bryan in his fight against Judge Parker. This, the leaders figured, would make the conservative element choose Clark in preference to the New Jersey Governor as the progressive candidate.

A rapid fire, routine session Tuesday night closed the first day of the Democratic convention which began with the defeat of William J. Bryan for temporary chairman in the afternoon. Scenes of disorder on the floor which made further proceedings impossible, forced the night's session and compelled Alton B. Parker to suspend his keynote speech.

The delegates on the floor gave earnest evidence of their desire to do everything in a hury and get away from Baltimore. The leaders had planned to adjourn session Tuesday night until 2 o'clock Wednesday and to have the committees which were appointed Tuesday night to meet Wadnesday. But the delegates would not hear of this plan and disorderly protests from the floor forced an adjournment till noon and advanced the committee meetings so that they were ordered to meet immediately after the session.

The delegates were very excited about hurrying things along. A voice from the floor during the session said:

"We have no Perkins to pay our bills."

The completion of Judge Parker's speech and the naming of convention committees was the sum of the work of Tuesday night's session. William Jennings Bryan did not appear at the convention hall during the evening. His failure to be on hand caused an almost immediate adjournment of the resolutions committee which met after the session in response to the delegates' demand for speed. It was practically certain that Bryan would be elected chairman of the committee. The other committees got together immediately for organization.

But a scattering attendance appeared in the galleries at the hour set for convening the convention. There were hundreds of vacant seats in the delegates' sections. The delegates who were in their seats, gathered in little groups, and a hum of conversation swept the hall.

JOHN W. KERN.
U. S. Senator From Indiana.

It seemed certain from the public action of the delegates and their private expressed views that the Democratic convention will nominate a progressive candidate and adopt a progressive platform. Some of the leaders frankly said they resented Mr. Bryan's assumption to dictate the temporary chairmanship and pointed to Tuesday's vote in justification of their views. Mr. Bryan, despite the effort to eliminate him, however, remains a stalwart factor in the convention and may be given the authority to write the platform.

Real "Houn' Dawgs" in Clark Parade.

Baltimore, Md.—Forty real "hound' dawgs" from Albemarle county, Virginia, are to be in the parade which the Clark supporters are planning to precede the opening of the convention. Other curiosities in the parade will be "Borax Bill" with his famous team of show white mules, the tallest, shortest and fattest delegates from Oklahoma and a group of aged members of the Jackson democratic club, the oldest democratic organization that is now in existence.

Bryan's Speech Disappointing.

Convention Hall, Baltimore.—Bryan's speech nominating Kern for temporary chairman was a disappointment. It is believed that he didn't change a vote. The speech was more like a chautauqua lecture than a militant, aggressive assault on the men who are leading for Parker. Instead of giving concrete facts about the influence of Ryan, Belmont, Calhoun and others he confined himself to a discussion of his own record and the growth of the progressive movement. He was interrupted by cheers for Parker.

Negroes Want Plank In Plaform.

Baltimore.—A plank in the platform designed to win over the negroes to the democratic party is sought by the National Colored Democratic League. It reads as follows: "We recognize the equality of all men before the law and hold that it is the duty of the government in its dealings with all the people to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color, or persuasion, religious or political." A committee headed by Bishop Alexander Walters will present the plank.

Bryan Enters Hall Quietly.

Convention Hall.—Bryan slipped into the convention hall by one of the side entrances and was on the platform some minutes without being recognized by the waiting throngs. He shook hands with Cardinal Gibbons, who was waiting to pronounce the opening invocaiton. Chairman Mack of the national committee, took his place at the presiding officer's deck a few minutes after noon. Bryan continued to screen himself from the crowd and few knew he was present.

A Very Sharp Contrast.

Baltimore.—There was one sharp contrast in the convention arrangements here and those at Chicago. At the Republican convention the hall swarmed with blue-coated policement, here to find a "cop" was like searching for the needle in the haystack.

Bananas to New Jersey.

Baltimore.—Delegate Platt, of New Jersey, forced his way through the crowd, carrying a big bunch of bananas. He distributed the fruit among the Jersey delegates.

Underwood Supporters Hold Meeting.

Baltimore.—The supporters of Oscar W. Underwood held an enthusiastic rally at the Underwood headquarters in the St. James Hotel Tuesday night. Senator-elect James K. Vardaman, Congressman W. G. Brantley, Governor Gilchrist, of Florida; Gov. Emmett O'Neal, of Alabama; Governor Brewer, of Mississippi; Congressman Heflin, of Alabama, and Senator Bankhead, who is fathering the Underwood candidacy, all made addresses.

Talk is so cheap that barbers are now giving it free with each shave.

A postal card to Garfield Tea Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., asking for sample will repay you

The man who sings his own praises seldom gets an encore.

Every time the wrong young man calls on a girl she always says to some other girl the next day, "I thought he never would go home."

Natural Query.

Gen. F. D. Grant, when discussing military neatness, used often to tell a story about his father.

"My father was talking to General Sherman in his tent one day," he would begin, "when a third general entered, a brigadier notorious for his slovenliness. After the brigadier left my father blew forth a cloud of smoke and said: 'Sherman, I wonder whom that man gets to wear his shirts the first week?'"

The Shorter Route.

Lady Duff-Gordon, at a luncheon at Sherry's in New York, told an anecdote apropos of the divorce evil.

"Two girls," she said, "were chatting over a cocktail and a cigarette.

"'Marriages are made in heaven,' said the first girl, and she blew a cloud of smoke into the air and regarded it with dreamy eyes.

"The second girl with a light laugh replied:

"'Yes, that is true; but, thank goodness, to unmake them we have to go only as far as Reno.'"

"MOBILE FEATURES."