

Convention Still in Session and About to Nominate Bryan

Platform Adopted Pleases Bryan Who Hears Name Cheered

Commoner and Family Listen at Telephone During Wild Demonstration in Convention Hall Many Miles Away.

PLANK APPROVED BY GOMPERS ADOPTED AETER MUCH TALK

No Injunctions in Cases Where None Would Issue if Industrial Dispute Were Not Involved—Republicans Roundly Condemned.

Bryan Pleased With It

FAIRVIEW, LINCOLN, NEB., July 9.—12:45—"I am very much pleased with the platform. It is clear, specific and strong, and I am grateful to the committee for the work that they have done in stating the issues. I am sure that the platform will greatly strengthen us in the fight upon which we are entering."

This was the statement of W. J. Bryan upon reading the platform adopted at the Democratic National Convention to-night.

Mr. Bryan had the unusual pleasure of hearing the greater part of the applause which greeted his nomination for President. A megaphone has been attached at Denver upon the desk of Sergeant-at-Arms Martin to that end of the long distance wire which terminated in the Bryan study at Fairview.

An effort had been made to have Mr. Bryan hear Dunn's speech, which was delivered a few feet away from the megaphone, but the wire went down on him shortly after Dunn began. The wire trouble ended a few minutes after the applause started, and Mr. Bryan took turns with Mrs. Bryan and the other six or eight ladies and gentlemen who were with him in his study.

During the demonstration Col. Martin called in: "Hello, Mr. President," and described the scene for Mr. Bryan each happening as it occurred.

CONVENTION HALL, DENVER, July 9.—Resolutions constituting the entire platform of the Democratic National Convention have been adopted by the committee on platform and were presented to the convention at midnight. The text of the platform follows:

THE PLATFORM

"We, the representatives of the Democrats of the United States in national convention assembled, affirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principles of the party.

"We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenseless public through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

"The conscience of the nation is now aroused to free the government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's government and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim of equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

"Shall the people rule?" is the overshadowing issue which manifests itself in all the questions now under discussion.

INJUNCTIONS

"The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished judges who have added to the respect and confidence in which this department must be jealously maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise a false issue respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection upon a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

"It is the function of the courts to interpret the laws which the people create, and if the laws appear to work economic, social and political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon which the integrity of our courts can stand is that of unswerving justice and protection of life, personal liberty and property. If judicial processes may be abused we should guard them against abuse.

"Experience has proven the necessity of a modification of the present law relating to injunctions, and we reiterate the pledge of our national platform of 1896 and 1904 in favor of the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican Congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempt in Federal courts and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

"Questions of judicial practice have arisen, especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not issue in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if industrial disputes were not involved.

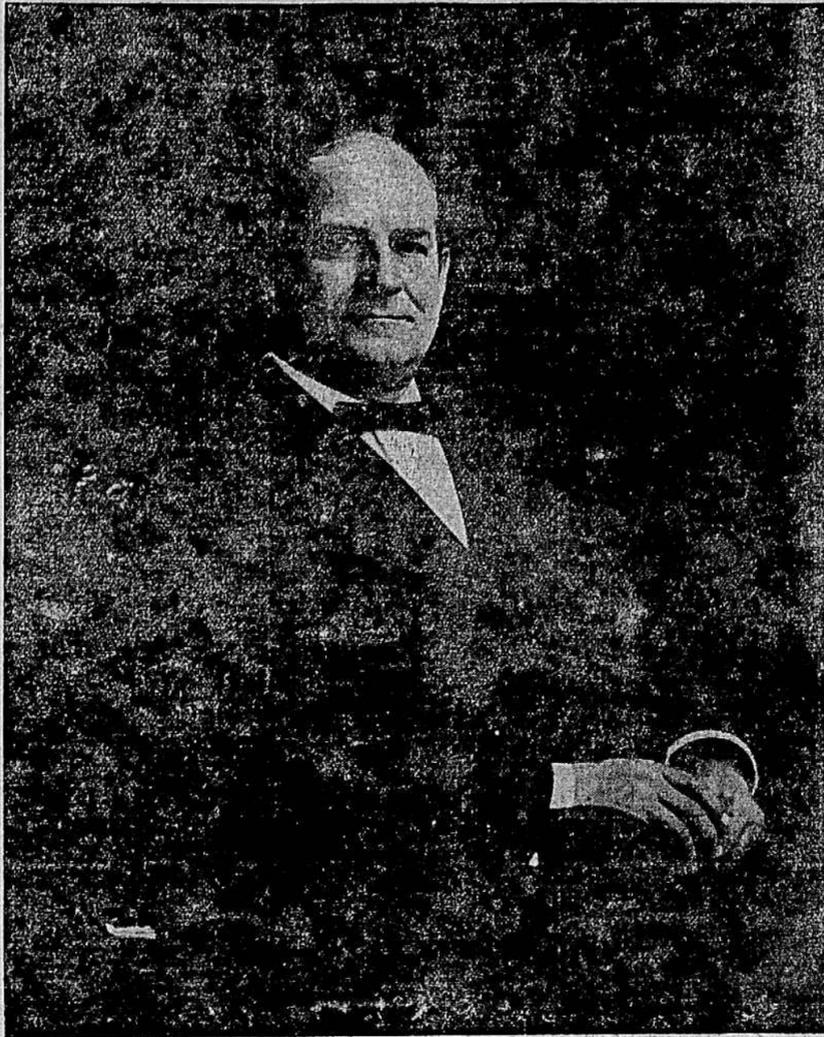
"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgment of the right of wage-earners and producers to organize for the protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions to the end that such labor organizations and their members should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade.

"We favor the eight-hour day on all private work. We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, for a general employers' liability act covering injury to body or loss of life of employees. We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining."

BANKING

"The panic of 1907, coming without any legitimate excuse, when the Republican party had for a decade been in complete control of the Federal government, furnishes additional proof that it is either unwilling or incompetent to protect the interests of the general public. It has linked the country to Wall Street that the sins of the speculators are visited upon the whole people. While refusing to rescue wealth-producers from spoliation at the hands of the stock gamblers and speculators in farm products, it has deposited treasury funds, without interest and without competition, in favorite banks. It has used an emergency for which it is largely responsible to force through Congress a bill changing the basis of bank currency, and inviting market manipulation, and has failed to give to the 15,000,000 depositors of the country protection in their savings. We believe that currency should be issued, controlled by the Federal government and loaned on adequate security to national and State banks. We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the national banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the depositors of any in-

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WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

Storms of Applause Rock Building When Name Is Presented

Johnson and Gray Also Placed in Nomination But Following of Both Appeared to Be Weak.

DENVER, COL., July 9.—The Democratic National Convention proceeded to-night to adopt a platform and name a candidate for President of the United States, the nominating and seconding speeches being made amid scenes of tumultuous enthusiasm. The speech placing William J. Bryan in nomination, awakened a whirlwind of demonstration, rivaling in intensity and duration the record-breaking tribute of yesterday. The names of Judge George Gray, of Delaware, and Governor Johnson, of Minnesota, were also placed in nomination with demonstrations of approval from their limited followings. The tide of sentiment was unmistakably and overwhelmingly in favor of the Nebraska candidate, and foreshadowed his nomination before the session closed.

Wild Demonstration Again. The platform committee was not ready to report when the evening session began, and after listening to political oratory, the rules of procedure were suspended and the convention proceeded with the speeches placing the candidate for President in nomination with the understanding that the usual vote would be deferred until the platform had been adopted.

The speech placing William J. Bryan in nomination was made by Ignatius J. Dunn, of Nebraska, a young but experienced orator and eloquence, whose closing phrase stirred the vast assemblage into wild demonstration. "I nominate," he exclaimed, "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 un tarnished as the crusaders of old—America's great commoner, Nebraska's gifted son, William J. Bryan."

Immediately perfect pandemonium of sound and motion was unloosed, as delegates and spectators rose, en masse and joined in the reverberating cheers of tribute to the Nebraska candidate. The standards of the State were wrenched from their places and borne through the hall to the platform, while banners bearing the portrait of the commoner were waved aloft, and the multitude joined in long continued tribute. At times the intensity of the demonstration threatened a panic. One woman was borne out fainting.

Morning Session of Convention. Two sessions of the convention, the first at 11 o'clock and the second beginning at 7 o'clock to-night, have advanced the work well nigh to completion.

The opening session to-day lasted three hours and brought about the completion of the permanent organization of the convention with the re-nominating address of Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, permanent chairman. When the session opened to-night every formality of organization had been accomplished and the state was cleared for the supreme work of adopting the platform and naming the candidate.

The scenes within the convention amphitheatre to-day represented those of previous days in the magnitude of the gathering and the eager enthusiasm of the throngs. There were frequent demonstrations as the names of party idols of Jeffersonian principles were pronounced, but there was no repetition during the early session of the tumultuous record-breaking demonstration of yesterday. The address of the permanent chairman, Mr. Clayton, proved to be a caustic arraignment of the failure of Roosevelt policies and an enunciation of Democratic doctrine. The ringing voice of the orator and the emphasis of his gestures stirred the listening thousands to frequent demonstrations of enthusiastic approval. At 2:30 o'clock the platform committee was not yet prepared to report, and the convention took a recess until this evening, so that all remaining differences of detail on the platform could be reconciled and the document be ready for adoption and the presidential nomination be reached before the adjournment of the night session.

CONVENTION NOTES

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] DENVER, COL., July 9.—United States Senator Gore, of Oklahoma, the blind statesman, whose speech started the great demonstration on yesterday, has become the idol of most of the Bryan shouters at this convention from the States west of the Mississippi. On the part of nine-tenths the visitors, too, there is more interest in Senator Gore than in any other man in attendance at this show. This was so before he was elected yesterday, and it has been even more so to-day. Senator Gore wears the felt hat of the plains, a collar wide open in the neck and an ill-fitting sack suit. His faithful wife acts as his pillow and on the streets he is followed by a crowd. As he sat on the platform yesterday, hearing and yet not seeing the excited action of the Bryan men, there was a sort of sympathy. The crowds in the galleries watched him as they have watched no other man under similar circumstances, for whether you agreed with him or not the fact that he was a man whose words had produced this state of semi-frenzy on the part of so many was the one man in that vast assemblage not privileged to see what was going on, touched every one alike.

Politicians before this have set fire to a crowd by some spoken word, but probably never before has it fallen to the lot of a blind man to be the instrument. It was not Bryan who was being talked about after it was all over; the people had poured out of the building. It was Senator Gore. "I saw the waving banners, the marching, gesticulating crowds and the look of triumph on the faces of the Bryan followers as they all passed me by," he said. "I am not so remote from the world as a person with good eyes and no imagination," said Senator Gore, when asked to describe his feelings afterward. "I was a little stunned," he stated, "but not as valuable as the magnetism which every blind man possesses. We feel what is going on, not only in the sense of being independently affected by it, but we enjoy a sensation unknown to others. When I face an audience I know what their feelings toward me are, and when they are impressed with what I say, the fact is communicated to me magnetically before the speaker has finished his demonstration. To-day I faced the crowd and 'saw' what was going on, and I believe my picture of it was as vivid as that of any man or woman present."

ALTHOUGH it was doubtful the intention of the framers of the Constitution to clothe the vice-presidential office with great dignity, the fact is that at conventions the selection of the candidate for that office is always meant for the jokesmiths. Judge J. K. O'Connor, of Utica, who once declared that if Chairman Conners came to Utica he would have him locked up, got a telegram from his friends at home to-day reading: "For Vice-President G. W. Gammell, of New York." Mr. Gammell is an agent for a brand of beer, and a popular member of a congenial coterie in Utica. This was the telegram the judge sent back: Gammell's picture in all hotels. Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guatemala, Patagonia pledged. A carload of Schiltz would fix things here despite Murphy's query "Why is the lobster?" A telegram was also cooked up for Gammell, whose office is in New York, reading: "Your picture in all hotels. Vice-President. Great cheering. Answer acceptance." No word has come from Gammell yet.

One of the strangest incidents of the Bryan demonstration was that which occurred when the cowboy band, possibly hard up for a substitute for "Dixie," hit on "Marching Through Georgia," and to the surprise of many onlookers, some of the Southerners whose enthusiasm had reached the point of frenzy, began singing it. The man carrying the Florida standard went by the press stand dancing up and down right behind some Pennsylvaniaans, and singing a tune which, in calmer moments, probably would have made him lightning mad. There's a heap of difference between respectable Southerners and political Southerners, and the South as he watched this with disgust written all over his face. "I had the name of the candidate for Vice-President," said a political statesman from New York. "But I put it down on a piece of paper and now I've lost the piece of paper," which shows how this vice-presidential situation is treated.

A STORY is going around here to the effect that it was a politician other than Mr. Bryan who first got the idea that Augustus Thomas, the playwright, was not a good man to make a nominating speech at this convention. This politician was in the White House. According to this story, the President, in discussing Mr. Thomas's nomination, remarked that if Mr. Bryan allowed a theatrical man to nominate him it would cost him the support of a lot of the church people, who have more votes than the profession. One of his hearers is said to have asked the President if he believed Bryan had thought of this. "Oh, Bryan does not know enough for that," is said to have been Mr. Roosevelt's rejoinder. This story has been heard with a good deal of interest since it became known that Mr. Thomas was not to nominate Mr. Bryan.

WILLIAM MASSIE ON TRIAL

First of the Cases Growing Out of the Killing at Philpott.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] MARTINSVILLE, VA., July 9.—The trial of William Massie for the murder of Sam Shelton, one of the men killed in the feud between the Spencer and Shelton families near Philpott last May, began here this morning. The defendants elected to be tried separately, and Massie's was the first case taken up. A jury was secured without difficulty, and Mr. Smith opened the case for the Commonwealth, and Mr. W. H. Gravelly for the defense.

Mr. Gravelly's argument was based upon the plea of justifiable homicide, although he did not admit that his client did the shooting. Dr. C. H. Ross, who conducted the autopsy, testified to finding fourteen bullets in Shelton's head and body, several of which might have caused death. Joe P. Shelton, brother of the deceased, and Joe Turner, who were with the attacking army, both testified this afternoon and gave a rather lame account of why they were all at Herford Spencer's place on the afternoon of the shooting. The trial will probably not be concluded before Saturday. Taylor Blackwell, the young man who was charged with shooting into a train on the Norfolk and Western road last April, was acquitted.

EXTRA FINGERS AND TOES

Baby Girl Born At Norfolk With Twelve of Each.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] NORFOLK, VA., July 9.—Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Caffee, of East Fairmont Park, are the proud parents of a baby girl who at birth, two weeks ago, weighed nineteen pounds and has twelve fingers and twelve toes. The child is to-day in perfect health and has the appearance of an infant three months old.

The sixth finger of each hand is the little finger and grows out from the fifth knuckle, also occupied by the fifth digit, which is the same size as the third finger. The same is true of the feet, though they are not so perfect as they leave the joint at more of an angle. These extra terminating members of the hands and feet will be amputated when the child grows older. The little stranger, whose name is Elizabeth Achay Caffee, has big blue eyes and her hair, so Mr. Caffee said to-day, is brown, or will be when she grows older.

FALL RESULTS IN DEATH

Bernard Smith, Probably From Norfolk, Meets Violent Death in Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 9.—Bernard L. Smith, probably of Norfolk, Va., and formerly of Philadelphia, fell into an arseway of a house at No. 922 I Street, Northwest, early to-day, and died later at the Emergency Hospital, among his effects were cards bearing the addresses of Mrs. W. H. Smith, No. 712 Twelfth Street, Norfolk, Va., and a letter returned by the Post-Office Department, addressed to Mrs. B. L. Smith, of No. 313 Twenty-sixth Street, Newport News, Va.

TAFT EXPECTED TO MAKE VON MEYER SECRETARY OF STATE

Paris, July 9.—According to advices received here from Washington, William H. Taft, recently announced to certain of his friends his purpose, if elected President of the United States, of appointing George Von Meyer, at present Postmaster-General, to be his Secretary of State.

CHARGE PRESENTS LETTERS OF RECALL

Diplomatic Relations Between America and Venezuela Completely Severed.

WASHINGTON, July 9.—The diplomatic relations between America and Venezuela that have existed uninteruptedly for more than half a century, though in recent years severely strained, were to-day completely severed. This afternoon Senator Veloz-Gotticoa the Venezuelan charge d'affaires called at the State Department, by appointment, to present to Acting Secretary Bacon notice from his government that he was to quit his post here, close up the Venezuelan legation in Washington and repair at once to Venezuela. The charge explained to the acting secretary that the action of the State Department in withdrawing Jacob Slesper, the American charge from Caracas and in closing up its legation there, made it necessary for his government to take similar action in the case of its own legation in Washington.

Presented Letters of Recall. Just what took place between Acting Secretary Bacon and the charge cannot be known beyond the fact that the latter presented his letters of recall. He made no demand for his passport, nor could he do so consistently in view of the fact that Foreign Minister Paul had declined to issue such passports to the American charge when he withdrew from Caracas on the ground that there was no necessity for passports, the country being in profound peace, and his persons not being threatened in any way.

Senator Veloz did communicate with Mr. Bacon the fact that the files and papers of the Venezuelan legation would be placed in the custody of Senor Jacobo Pimental, the Venezuelan consul-general in New York. This statement is regarded as an indication that the Venezuelan government will follow the precedent established by the United States in refraining from interfering with trade by closing the consulates, notwithstanding the breach in diplomatic relations. It is pointed out by officials who have followed closely the developments in the Venezuelan situation that there is not the slightest danger of war in the immediate future, or indeed at all.

Rather will the situation resemble that following the rupture of diplomatic relations between France and Venezuela, for instance, where legations were closed on both sides, and all official relations terminated, while trade between the two countries continued. The history of these episodes in the case of Venezuela is very much alike.

Follows Russell's Withdrawal. Mr. Veloz-Gotticoa's withdrawal followed that of Minister Russell as diplomatic representative of the United States to Venezuela about two months ago, and that of Mr. Slesper, the secretary of legation, and Lieutenant Ruggles, the military attaché, about two weeks ago. The reason for the withdrawal of the American legation at

WEATHER. Showers.

Caracas arose from the persistent refusal of the government of Venezuela to give redress for the governmental action by which all American interests in Venezuela were either destroyed or confiscated, or to submit the claims of the American citizens to arbitration.

LOSE LIVES BY FIRE

Two Dead, Two Fatally Burned, and Many Others Are Injured.

BOSTON, MASS., July 9.—As the result of a gas explosion and fire in a three-story tenement house, Nos. 235 and 297 Cambridge Street, West End, early to-day, two are dead, two hopelessly burned and eleven others suffering from more or less serious injuries. The dead are Mary Jane Brown, wife of James Brown, suffocated, body found by firemen in bedroom. Eustace McNeil, three years old, body found in ruins.

The seriously injured included Mrs. Mary McNeil and Mrs. Florette Austin, for whose recovery no hope is given by hospital doctors. Mrs. McNeil was overcome while trying to save her two children. After throwing one from a window, she became unconscious, but was rescued, although her little son perished.

Mrs. Austin was overcome by smoke and badly burned about the body. William Austin and James Brown were burned while trying to save their wives.

"LADY" DANCER A MAN

Those in Attendance So Discouraged That They Created Furious Riot.

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.] WILKESBARRE, PA., July 9.—A small but furious riot occurred at Nanticoke, near here, last night, when a number of men and boys who had paid to see a side-show performance of a much-advertised "lady" dancer discovered that the dancer was a man, attired in pink flannel, stuffed with straw, to imitate feminine curves. Indignant at the deception, they swarmed on the stage, stripped the man to the skin, and beat him, while the employees, after cutting the tent ropes and letting the canvas fall on the rioters, cracked the heads of the intruders as they appeared under the canvas. There was a spirited fight for some time, in which employees, the dancer and the spectators were badly bruised.

HIS HEAD CUT OFF

Durol, New Orleans Hair-Dresser, Found to Have Been Murdered.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 9.—After lying for nearly twenty-four hours in the rear of a little hair-dressing shop at No. 213 Bourbon Street, the body of Alphons Duroi, with the head cut off, was found late this afternoon in a badly mutilated condition. Nearby lay a bloody hatchet, evidently the weapon used by the murderer. Investigation showed that Duroi's shop apparently had been robbed, and the police began a search for a negro woman cook who works in the neighborhood, but who has disappeared. Duroi was for many years the proprietor of a fashionable hair-dressing establishment in the old French Quarter.

Grandson Born to John D. BAP HAYDON, ME., July 9.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., gave birth to a son late yesterday at the Rockefeller summer home here. This is the third child, the others being a boy and girl.