

HOW WILSON WON

Continued from page 1

a vote of 579 for Parker to 510 for Bryan.

The defeat of Colonel Bryan for the temporary chairmanship was a momentous event for the Democratic party, and the leaders and the rank and file of the party knew it when it occurred. It was no longer a contest between candidates. It was war to the bitter end between Mr. Bryan and Mr. Murphy. Both had accepted the game of battle, and there would be no compromise.

The change in the party alignment brought many surprises to the layman, among them the swinging of Theodore A. Bell of California, temporary chairman of the Denver convention of four years ago to the Murphy forces. Mr. Bell led the opposition to Bryan, and did not hesitate in demanding that the Nebraska, to whom the Democracy had given three opportunities, now step aside and permit other leaders to shape the course of the party.

After the vote ex-Governor Pattison of Ohio expressed the feelings of many of the old leaders who had that day voted against Bryan, when he said:

"The defeat of Mr. Bryan, necessary though it was, was an occasion for tears rather than cheers. He has been and is a great man, but he has had his opportunity, and must now step aside." That Tuesday night following the defeat of Mr. Bryan will ever remain a memorable one in Democratic history. The great question of that night was: "Is it to be a bolt?"

Among the leaders for the various candidates, the Clark forces instantly realized that if the speaker was to win he must do so in spite of Mr. Bryan's opposition. The Wilson leaders knew they would have Bryan's support, but would it suffice? Leaders of other candidates were wondering what form the alignment would take when the deadlock between Clark and Wilson should be broken.

Mr. Bryan was named as a member of the committee on resolutions, but refused the chairmanship of the committee. The reason for his refusal was explained on Thursday night, when, after the permanent organization had been completed and Ollie James of Kentucky had delivered his address as permanent chairman, Mr. Bryan stepped to the front of the speaker's platform and asked unanimous consent for the presentation of a resolution. But the convention was not willing to take Mr. Bryan on faith, and cries of "No! No!" "Read it! Read the resolution!" arose from all parts of the great hall.

Mr. Bryan, raising his voice so that it filled the hall, and could be heard despite the uproar, read:

"Resolved, That we hereby declare ourselves against the nomination of any candidate representing or under the domination of J. Pierpont Morgan, Thomas F. Ryan, August Belmont or any other member of the favored or privilege seeking class. Also that we ask any delegate representing such an interest be requested to withdraw."

It is impossible for words to express the uproar and turmoil of the moment. Cheers, groans, catcalls, hisses were mingled in one deafening road.

Mr. Bryan had again put the opposition on the defensive.

"Mr. Chairman! Mr. Chairman!" came the demands for recognition from all portions of the hall, and Congressman Brice of Virginia was recognized and invited to the speaker's stand.

When a semblance of order had been restored, and before Mr. Brice had had an opportunity to speak, Mr. Bryan announced that if New York and Virginia would take a poll of their delegations, and if a majority of the delegates of each state voted in

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favor of Belmont and Ryan, no woman withdrew the last paragraph of his resolution.

"No! No!" came the cries from the delegations of the two states.

Raising his voice so as to be heard above the uproar, Mr. Bryan stated that two delegates from Virginia had asked that such part of the last paragraph as applied to Virginia be withdrawn, and he would do so, and if one delegate from New York would make the same request for that state he would withdraw the last paragraph entirely.

Again came the cries of "No! No!" accompanied by groans and hisses.

The convention at that moment was against Mr. Bryan and his resolution as originally read would have been voted down, had the opportunity been offered.

Brice succeeded in getting attention and in the name of the Virginia delegation offered defiance to the Commoner, stating that no member of the



the Virginia delegation had asked for the withdrawal of any part of the resolution; that Virginia was entirely competent to handle its internal affairs, and would recognize no right of Mr. Bryan to meddle with her.

New York's policy of silence, a policy which was maintained throughout the convention, remained unbroken throughout the turmoil, which lasted for an hour.

Before the vote which had been asked for on the suspension of the

rules could be taken Mr. Bryan withdrew the last paragraph of his resolution, and the resolution was then passed practically unanimously.

The dramatic incident, probably the most dramatic that has ever occurred in a national political convention, had but served to widen the breach between the Bryan and Murphy forces, if that were possible.

From the first to the ninth ballot New York voted "90 for Harmon," and Nebraska voted almost solidly for Clark, as instructed by the state convention. Mr. Bryan, as a Nebraska delegate-at-large, following the instructions up to and including the fourteenth ballot. On the tenth ballot New York switched to "90 for Clark," causing a Clark demonstration. The balloting continued without serious interruption until Nebraska was called on the fifteenth, when Mr. Bryan arose from his seat on the floor and asked permission to explain a change in his vote.

"No! No!" came the cries, and Congressman Sulzer of New York, who was presiding, ruled the Nebraskan out of order, and instructed him to vote without an explanation.

"Despite my instructions, I will not vote for Clark so long as New York votes for him," yelled Mr. Bryan, and pandemonium was again loose in the great convention.

The unanimous consent which Mr. Bryan had asked was finally granted at the request of Senator Stone of Missouri.

From the platform Mr. Bryan read a typewritten statement, saying he did so for the reason that he did not want

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM SUMMARIZED

Following is a summary of the more important planks in the platform adopted by the Democratic national convention:

Declares for a tariff for revenue only; denounces the high Republican tariff as the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth. Favors immediate downward revision of present duties, especially upon necessities of life. Also favors gradual reduction so as not to interfere with or destroy legitimate industries.

Takes issue with the Republican platform as to the high cost of living, contending it is largely due to high tariff laws.

Favors vigorous enforcement of the criminal features of the anti-trust law. Opposes such additional legislation as may be necessary to crush private monopoly.

Urges people to support proposed constitutional amendments, providing for an income tax and election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Declares for presidential preference primaries. Pledges party to enactment of law prohibiting campaign contributions by corporations and unreasonable campaign contributions by individuals.

Favors single presidential term and making president ineligible to re-election.

Favors efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines and a valuation of these companies by the interstate commerce commission.

In connection with a demand for such a revision of the banking laws as will give temporary relief in case of financial distress there is a denunciation of the Aldrich bill prepared by the monetary commission.

Recommends investigation of agricultural credit societies in Europe to ascertain whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States.

Pledges party to enactment of legislation to prevent devastation of lower Mississippi valley by floods.

Favors national aid regarding post roads. Repeats party's declaration of the platform of 1903 as to rights of labor and pledges the party to an employees' compensation law.

Declares the unnecessary withdrawal of public lands tends to retard development and bring re-proach upon policy of conservation; declares for immediate action to make available Alaskan coal lands.

Favors encouragement of agriculture and legislation to suppress gambling in agricultural products.

Believes in fostering growth of a merchant marine. Reaffirms previous declarations regarding pure food and public health.

Favors reorganization of the civil service. Recommends law reform legislation.

Reaffirms position against "policy of imperialism and colonial exploitation" in Philippines.

Demands for Alaska full enjoyment of rights and privileges of territorial form of government.

Favors parcels post and extension of rural delivery.

to be misquoted. It was a scathing arraignment of Murphy and the interests Bryan claims Murphy represents, and another effort to read Tammany out of the Democratic party. He referred to his resolution which the convention had passed on Thursday night, and said no candidate the party might nominate with the assistance of the New York delegation voting as a unit under the direction of Murphy would be in a position to carry out the promises of that resolution.

The reading of his statement was interrupted time after time before it was completed, and when completed a hundred or more delegates were on the floor clamoring for recognition.

"Will you support the nominee of this convention?" yelled one delegate. "I do not expect to bolt," parried Mr. Bryan.

Another succeeded in asking a less hypothetical question, which Bryan refused to answer unless it were made more explicit.

Another asked whether he considered a refusal to support a candidate receiving Murphy's support the same as a refusal to support for president a man nominated with Murphy's support.

"Does not the law make a difference," replied Mr. Bryan, "between the lawyer who defends a criminal after the crime has been committed, and the man who assists in the commission of crime?"

Mr. Bryan then announced his vote for Woodrow Wilson and retired to his seat in the Nebraska delegation; and he continued to cast his vote for Wilson throughout the night.

Numerous efforts to break both the unit rule as applied to instructed delegations and the two-thirds rule as applied to the nomination were made previous to the Saturday night adjournment. The first of these applied to Ohio and was successful, the move adding ten votes to the Wilson strength. But the resolution that applied to Ohio did not cover other states, and the enforcing of the rule led to wrangles on every ballot.

At the close of the twenty-fifth ballot late Saturday night Senator Stone of Missouri asked unanimous consent for the consideration of a motion providing that beginning with the twenty-eighth ballot the lowest man should drop out of the race, and on the final ballot the candidate receiving the majority of the votes cast should be the party nominee. The Texas delegation offered immediate objection, and the long, tedious calling of the roll of states continued.

With Monday came two important and interesting features. One was the apparent cracking of the deadlock in favor of Wilson. Despite the desperate endeavors of the Clark forces, the governor's vote increased steadily on every ballot until, on the thirty-ninth it stood at 501 1/2. After the fortieth ballot the Wilson vote fell off to 494, his net gain over the first ballot being 87 1/2. When Wilson was at the high water mark on Monday, Clark had slumped to 422 but went up again to 430 before adjournment. At this time it seemed that the Illinois delegation held the key to the situation.

The other big event of the day was the exhortation of Bryan by John B. Stanchfield of New York. This was Murphy's first return blow, and it was a hard one. Praising the New York delegation, Stanchfield said:

"It is by common consent the most representative delegation that ever came to a national convention from New York. If these be the 'puppets of wax' that Mr. Bryan refers to, we say to that money-grabbing, office-seeking, publicity-hunting marplot of Nebraska—"

Stanchfield could not conclude the sentence. It was drowned in a burst of cheers.

While the speaker delivered this attack Bryan sat quietly in his seat. He watched Stanchfield closely and occasionally smiled.

"I desire to say again, the vote of New York is vital to success," continued Mr. Stanchfield. "And no man can go forth from this convention stigmatized and branded with the mark of Bryanism upon him and come within half a million votes of success."

"When Mr. Bryan makes the statement that these delegates from New York are under the influence of Morgan and Ryan and Belmont, the 'plutocrats' of this convention, he omits one name. Outside of the three he has named, the richest and most powerful plutocrat on the floor is the gentleman from Nebraska himself."

All day the delegates were in fighting mood, and once there was a genuine riot of which Bryan was the center. He resented as an insult the action of some Clark enthusiasts in placing in front of the Commoner a banner bearing words of praise of Clark attributed to Bryan in 1910. Missouri, New Jersey and Nebraska delegates "mixed it up," and even some press correspondents took a hand. Then the police separated the belligerents and later A. M. Dockery and Dave Francis sent apologies to Bryan, disclaiming for the Missouri delegation any connection with the banner.

Tired and out of temper, the delegates assembled at noon Tuesday, determined to wind up matters quickly if possible. On the first ballot of the day, the forty-third, Illinois switched over to Wilson and on the succeeding ballots the vote of the governor rapidly increased. After the forty-fifth Senator Bankhead arose and withdrew the name of Oscar Underwood. "That means Wilson," said the managers for Clark. Then Governor Foss' name also was withdrawn, whereupon Senator Stone and ex-Governor Francis gave up hope for the speaker. They formally released the Clark delegates from their pledges, and it seemed all over but the shouting. But the Tammany bunch and some others were still stubborn and Fitzgerald of New York objected to the unanimous nomination of Wilson by acclamation. So further calling of the roll was necessary.

Every strategy known in political generalship was tried to stampede the convention for the different candidates. No convention in the history of this country has seen such wild demonstrations as have been witnessed in this one at Baltimore.

While Tuesday's dramatic incident, arising over the selection of a temporary chairman, was the cause of almost unprecedented turmoil, there was nothing even bordering on a demonstration. It was just plain fight—not enthusiasm.

Even the speech of Temporary Chairman Parker did not arouse the response so characteristic of Democratic conventions of the past, and the convention showed nothing but a fighting mood until after the incident of the Bryan resolution of Thursday evening and the beginning of the nominating speeches.

The Clark and Wilson forces struggled valiantly to make the greater showing for their respective candidates. While Clark was showing the greater voting strength, the lung power of the thousands of college boys in the Wilson following gave to him an advantage so far as continued effort at noise-making was concerned.

The terrific din of Thursday night which was started by the Clark hosts when Senator Reed named the speak-

CHURCH DIRECTORY

Cloverport Churches

Baptist Church
Baptist Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. C. E. Lightfoot, Superintendent. Prayer Meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Baptist A. G. Society Wednesday meets Monday after Second Sunday, every month. Mrs. A. B. Skillman, President. Preaching every Second and Fourth Sunday. Rev. E. O. Cottrell, Pastor.

Methodist Church
Methodist Sunday School, 9:30 a. m. Mrs. J. Behen, Superintendent. Preaching every Sunday at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Frank Lewis, Pastor. Prayer meeting Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Epworth League, regular service Sunday 9:45 p. m.; business meeting first Tuesday night each month. Mt. S. Margaret church, President. Ladies' Aid society meets first Monday each month. Mrs. F. West Lightfoot, President. Ladies' Missionary Society meets Second Sunday in every month. Mrs. Virgil Rabbage, President. Choir practice Friday night 7:30. A. H. Murray, Director.

Presbyterian Church
Presbyterian Sunday School 9:45 a. m.—Conrad Sippel, Superintendent. Preaching every Third Sunday. Rev. Adair, Minister. Prayer meeting Tuesday, 7:30 p. m. Ladies' Aid Society meets Wednesday after Third Sunday every month. Mrs. Chas. Satterfield, President.

Catholic Church
First Sunday of each month, Mass, Sermon and Benediction, 8:00 a. m., other three Sundays at 10:15 a. m. On week days Mass at 7 a. m. Catechetical instruction for the children on Saturdays at 8:30 a. m., and on Sundays at 9:30 a. m. and 5:30 p. m.

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and some western senator, or governor, or even a congressman to look at it, I know they would take it right away, and it would be such a treat for them to live, even for just a few days, in a room furnished with old mahogany. My husband traveled in the west once, and he told me all the furniture was just made of pine. He did not seem to like the west at all. You will be sure to send me a western governor or senator," she repeated as she moved away to give place to another woman with rooms to rent.

If you are a housewife you cannot reasonably hope to be healthy or beautiful by washing dishes, sweeping and doing housework all day, and crawling into bed dead tired at night. You must get out into the open air and sunlight. If you do this every day and keep your stomach and bowels in good order by taking Chamberlain's Tablets when needed, you should become both healthy and beautiful. For sale by All Dealers.

The Modern Visitor.

"I did not have a very nice time when I first went to Annabel's," little Midge announced on her return home. "Annabel was cross as could be, but would not let me play with her dolls, though one of her playthings." "Well," replied her mother, "I was your age, had I gone to see the friend and she would not let me touch her playthings. I should have gone straight home." "But times have changed since we were little, mother," Midge replied after due reflection. "I slapped her face and stayed."—The Lookout.

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