THE ONLY DEMOCRATIC DAILY NEWSPAPER OF GENERAL CIRCULATION IN THE NORTHWEST

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

THE WEATHER
For St. Paul and Vicinity—Fair.
For Minnesota—Showers and cooler today; tomorrow fair, with south winds.

THE ST. PAUL GLOBE

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THE ONLY LIVE NEWSPAPER IN ST. PAUL

VOL. XXVII.—NO. 191. SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 9, 1904—TWELVE PAGES PRICE TWO CENTS On Trains FIVE CENTS

PARKER'S NAME INSPIRES

Enthusiasm in the National Convention Culmimates When Littleton, of New York, in a Brilliant and Eloquent Speech Puts the Name of the New York Jurist Before the Delegates---Amidst Frantic Applause That Is Maintained for Thirty Minutes, Delegates from Thirty-seven States Take Up the Standards and March About the Hall

BANNERS WAVE FOR PARTY LEADERS

ENTHUSIASM POSSESSES ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

All Night the Coliseum, Filled With Thousands of Demonstrative People, Rings With Shouts as Nominating Speeches Are Made---Iowa Man Objects to Fellow Delegates Seconding Hearst and Himself Seconds Judge Parker

Special to The Globe and New York Herald

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—As this dispatch is being written the convention is in the throes of the presentation of candidates, and Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, is apparently as certain of the Democratic nomination as ever. A ballot will not be taken until daybreak, and the nomination has been deferred to meet the superstitions of those who did not want to launch their ticket on Friday.

When Judge Parker's name was presented twenty-four states, representing about six hundred delegates, sent their standards parading through the hall, and the demonstration for Judge Parker lasted for twenty-eight minutes.

The making of the platform was really the most important work of the convention. It has aroused greater interest here and throughout the country than the selection of the candidate for president. It is anticipated by Judge Parker's friends that the omission of all reference to the money question will be a disappointment to the Democrats of the East and will handicap them in the struggle for the electoral votes of New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

The platform is in the nature of a compromise. Bryan, having been voted down yesterday in the platform committee on his motion to reaffirm the Kansas City platform, made a strong struggle against any recognition of the existing money standard. He threatened the committee with a plank declaring for an income tax to be obtained by constitutional amendment. Mr. Bryan might have carried such a plank in the committee. Many Democrats in the South and West are in favor of the income tax, because they are looking for a source of revenue if the tariff is revised, and the plank Mr. Bryan proposed was a substitute for the income tax plank in the Chicago platform that contemplated packing the supreme court of the United States. Mr. Bryan would obtain the income tax now not by packing the supreme court but by amending the constitution.

Hill, Bryan and John Sharp Williams finally reached a compromise by which both the money plank and the income tax plank were dropped. Hill surrendered on gold. Bryan beaten on reaffirmation, surrendered on the income tax.

TAMMANY MAKES FIGHT

Tammany Hall, opposing Parker to the end, sought to make a fight for the gold standard on the floor of the convention. Such a struggle might have meant reaffirmation of the Chicago and Kansas City platforms before it was over, because it is known that in every Parker state delegation there was a strong minority who have a friendly feeling for W. J. Bryan, but Tammany would not have cared for that.

Its only object has been to hurt Parker. The previous question, however, shut the Tammany troublemakers out and the platform went through. Many of Judge Parker's friends are disappointed that there should have been any compromise with Bryan. At the same time, they would have preferred silence on the gold question to having the party committed once more to the income tax. They are somewhat reconciled to the capitulation by Hill, by the thought that matters might have been worse if Bryan had brought in a minority report of the platform committee.

The tumultuous cheer of the audience and the demonstration for Cleveland on Wednesday and for Bryan on

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CLOSING SCENES IN THE CONVENTION

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, July 9.—
1:18 a. m.—Minnesota makes the motion to limit further seconding speeches to four minutes; carried.
1:27 a. m.—Louisiana seconds Parker.
1:30 a. m.—Thomas H. Hall, of Texas, seconds Parker.
1:38 a. m—Champ Clark, who yielded chair to Senator Bailey, nominates Cockrell for president.
1:41 a. m.—Clark's mention of Cockrell awakens the convention to new enthusiasm.
1:47 a. m.—There is no disputing the spontaniety of the Cockrell applause. The waving of myriad flags, the playing of "Dixie" by the band makes the occasion the most picturesque of the session.
1:55 a. m.—If the enthusiasm lasts balloting will not be reached until daybreak.
2:07 a. m.—The enthusiasm having enthused, Champ Clark resumes.

BAD NEWS FOR THE G. O. P.

The Democratic Fleet Has United

TRIO CONFESS TO BEARMOUTH ROBBERY

Imitators of Chicago Car Barn Bandits Tell of Holding Up Montana Train

CHICAGO, July 8.—Three men, similar to the car barn bandits, Marx, Van Dine and Niedermeier, are being held here while investigation is being made of assaults, hold-ups and train robberies the prisoners are accused of.

The existence of the band, whose members say they are "the original automatic trio," became known through the confession of one of them, Truman H. Wilkins, who lies at the point of death from a bullet wound received after he and his companions had held up and shot John C. Meiler, secretary of a labor union. Suffering from a mortal wound, Wilkins made a confession, implicating two of his companions, Charles Pheloyn and William Erwin, who were surprised and captured in a room. Later the two men confessed.

The prisoners admitted the robbery of a Northern Pacific train at Bearmouth, Mont., recently, but said nothing of a shooting which took place in connection. In his confession Pheloyn spoke of having committed numerous robberies, one of which was in a jewelry store at Waukegan, Ill., $3,000 worth of jewelry having been secured. Pheloyn boasts of having lived in style at Chicago hotels. All three prisoners told of $6,000 buried by them in Indiana.

ETZEL'S LIFE PAID FOR IN MEXICAN MONEY

Chinese Government Pays $25,000 for Death of War Correspondent

LONDON, July 8.—Cabling under date of July 8, the Standard's correspondent at Tien Tsin says:

"The Chinese government today paid to the American consul 25,000 Mexican dollars as indemnity for the death of Lewis Etzel."

O'DONNELL DRAFTED EIGHT HOUR PLANK

Grimshaw Explains Inside Work of Republican Committee on Resolutions

Report charges John O'Donnell, state labor commissioner and a delegate from Hennepin county to the late Republican state convention, with being responsible for the eight-hour plank in the platform adopted by the convention.

It is said that the original draft of the resolutions, as prepared by that authoritative source of most of the Republican platforms for some years past, William H. Grimshaw, United States marshal for Minnesota, contained no reference to an eight-hour plank, but O'Donnell appeared before the resolutions committee at its meeting Thursday night at the Ryan hotel, and urged the adoption of a plan proposed by him. Acting on his suggestion the resolutions committee added the plank, then substituted a tariff plank of their own way of thinking for Grimshaw's tariff plank and presented the resolutions to the convention the next day.

The resolution indorsing Van Sant's administration was the handiwork of Grimshaw, and the committee, several members of whom were opposed to the plank but did not have the nerve to move its elimination, included this plank with the others and the whole platform went through the convention without discussion.

A Minneapolis paper a few days ago gave a circumstantial report of the arduous work of the resolutions committee in preparing the platform for presentation to the convention. Marshal Grimshaw, who unquestionably spent some time in the preparation of the draft of the resolutions and who gave his draft to Senator George R. Laybourn, of Duluth, after Senator Clapp had examined the report and given it his approval, is not at all pleased with the committee getting all the credit for the effort.

Grimshaw Declares Himself

"That is all bosh; purely imaginary," Grimshaw said yesterday. "The committee took out my tariff plank and added one of its own, and added the eight-hour plank offered by O'Donnell. It also cut out my plank on the enlargement of the navy. This story of the committee's hard work doesn't get

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JAPANESE MARCH TOWARD LIAU-YANG

Another Army Under Oku Proceeds in Direction of Port Arthur

TIEN TSIN, July 8.—It has been learned from a Russian source that the location of the Japanese is as follows:

The Second and Twelfth divisions are marching from Feng Wang Cheng in the direction of Liau-yang and Saimaze. A division of the guards is near the Yalu, and the Tenth division is near Takushan, both the divisions are marching in the direction of Baicheng, and on their left and right flank are reserves from the Yalu.

Gen. Oku's army is composed of three divisions and with the Sixth division and another unnamed division is marching toward Port Arthur.

Think It a Maneuver

ST. PETERSBURG, July 8. — The war office confirms the reports of the Japanese advance toward Kaichou, but is inclined to regard the movement as a demonstration south while changing the disposition of troops to make an attack elsewhere. Danger is considered more likely from the direction of To, or Fenshui pass, although there is no sign of a move in force thence. Yet the advance upon Kaichou extends over a front of fifteen miles and includes about 30,000 men. The Japanese center is at Tai Shan on the Chou river, eight miles southeast of Kaichou. Constant skirmishing with Gens. Samsonoff and Chirikoff is occurring as the Japanese move forward along the railroad and from the Siu-yan mountains.

The military expert of the Russkyja Viedomesti believes Gen. Kuropatkin has now decided to accept a general engagement near Liau-yang, wherefore he is not offering strong resistance to the advance of the Japanese from Feng Wang Chen, desiring to draw them on his selected ground.

Japs Capture Guns

LONDON, July 9.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, under date of July 9, says that the Japanese captured over ten guns and fifty prisoners near Kaichou. No other dispatches in confirmation of the foregoing have been received.

PARKER'S NAME IS CHEERED WILDLY

CONVENTION PASSES TIME IN NOMINATIONS

Continuous Demonstration for Parker Lasts Nearly Half an Hour---Making of the Platform Is the Most Important Work of the Convention---Previous Question Shuts Out Parker's Opponents and the Platform Goes Through

Special to The Globe

CONVENTION HALL, ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9, 3:00 a. m.—At this hour there is almost a certainty that a nomination will be made before adjournment is taken. The men who have been shouting themselves hoarse all night are still at it and willing to go any distance. The speech-making, which has been continuous all night, is still insisted.

Mr Bryan was just given an ovation when he arose to give way to Rose, of Wisconsin, who presented the name of E. C. Wall.

It is probable that many of the states will pass their call on the roll, but Nebraska will be heard from at length...It is the general impression and the object of the leaders to take one ballot on the presidential nomination before adjourning.

The nomination of Parker on the first ballot is not probable in view of the great number of nominees, Parker, Olney, Hearst, Gray, Miles, Wall and Cockrell having been put before the convention.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 8.—The Democratic national convention tonight adopted a platform by a viva voce vote and listened to nominating speeches for president. Judge Alton B. Parker was named by Martin W. Littleton, and William Randolph Hearst by E. M. Delmas. Both orators were applauded at length. Anti-Parker delegations attempted to create enthusiasm for their candidate, but the Parker men remained undisturbed and unconcerned. Hearst delegates paraded the hall, but the showing was small in comparison with the Parker procession which preceded it.

Nominating speeches for favorite son candidates and seconding speeches for both Parker and Hearst occupied the convention for several hours.

HALL IS OVERCROWDED

The convention hall seats about 10,500 persons, and from appearances hundreds more had been admitted. The floor and lower and upper galleries contained thousands of sweltering men and women oblivious to the fact that the crowded condition of the hall endangered every life.

The Coliseum interior looked like a huge basin with bottom and sides formed by closely packed persons. Not an aisle could be seen. They were filled by spectators who could find no other place. Outside and in the crowds were the same, except for the fact that those within the hall were satisfied and those without were turbulent.

PLATFORM IS ADOPTED

As soon as the convention had been called to order Chairman Clark announced that the report of the committee on resolutions was ready. Senator Daniel read the report as

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TORNADO AND DYNAMITE ARE TIED ON VICTIMS

Seven Men Killed and Two Are Seriously Injured by Storm in Missouri, While an Equal Number Are Dead and Maimed by Premature Explosion Among Railroad Workers in Ontario

SUDBURY, Ont., July 8.—Seven men killed and two men injured is the result of a premature dynamite explosion upon the new Canadian Pacific Sudbury-Toronto line near Romford. The dead are three Austrians, three Finns and the walking boss, H. Poole, of Wakefield, Que. The bodies of the killed, except Poole, were literally blown to pieces. The accident occurred through placing dynamite in a hole which had shortly before been blown with powder.

GIRARDEAU, Mo., July 8.—Seven workmen were killed and two seriously injured by being blown from the second arch of the new railroad bridge across the Mississippi river at Thebes, Ill., tonight. The tornado struck a traveling crane, upon which the men were at work, and pushed it backward for 200 feet. At the second arch from the Missouri shore it struck an obstruction and was hurled to the rocks below.

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