

SENSATIONAL MESSAGE CAUSES PROFOUND STR

BRYAN'S SPEECH IS A DRAMATIC ONE

Closing Scenes of the Session in Which Judge Parker Was Nominated

OFFICIAL BALLOT FOR PRESIDENT

The following is the official ballot for president:

State	Parker, Hearst
Alabama	22
Arkansas	18
California	20
Colorado	5
Connecticut	14
Florida	6
Georgia	26
Idaho	6
Illinois	54
Indiana	30
Iowa	26
Kansas	10
Kentucky	26
Louisiana	18
Maine	7
Maryland	16
Michigan	28
Minnesota	9
Mississippi	20
Montana	6
Nebraska	4
Nevada	4
New Hampshire	8
New Jersey	24
New York	78
North Carolina	24
Ohio	46
Oregon	4
Pennsylvania	68
Rhode Island	2
South Carolina	18
South Dakota	6
Tennessee	24
Texas	36
Utah	6
Vermont	6
Virginia	24
Washington	10
West Virginia	10
Wyoming	6
Alaska	6
Arizona	6
Dist. of Columbia	6
Indian Territory	5
Hawaii	6
New Mexico	6
Oklahoma	2
Porto Rico	2
Totals	658 200

The vote for the other candidates was:

Cockrell—	1
Missouri	1
Nebraska	4
Total	42
Olney—	1
Massachusetts	4
Nebraska	32
Oklahoma	1
Total	38
Wall—	1
Nebraska	1
Wisconsin	26
Total	27
Gray—	1
Delaware	6
Minnesota	1
Nebraska	1
Porto Rico	4
Total	12
Williams—	1
North Dakota	8
Pattison—	1
Nebraska	1
McClellan—	1
Colorado	1
Oregon	1
Oklahoma	1
Total	3
Miles—	1
Kansas	2
Nebraska	1
Total	3
Towne—	1
Minnesota	2
Coler—	1
Oregon	1
Gorman—	1
West Virginia	2

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 9.—Shortly before the balloting for president this morning Mr. Bryan made a speech, in which he said:

Eight years ago a Democratic convention placed in my hand the standard of the party and the commission as its candidate. Four years later that commission was renewed. I came tonight to this Democratic convention to return the commission. You may dispute whether I fought a good fight, but you cannot deny that I have kept the faith. As your candidate I did all I could to bring success to the party. As a private citizen today I am more interested in Democratic success than I ever was when I was a candidate. The reasons that were stronger in 1900 than in 1896, and the reasons that make the election of the Democratic candidate desirable are stronger in 1904 than in 1896. The gentleman who presented New York's candidate dwelt upon the danger of militarism and he did not overstate the dangers.

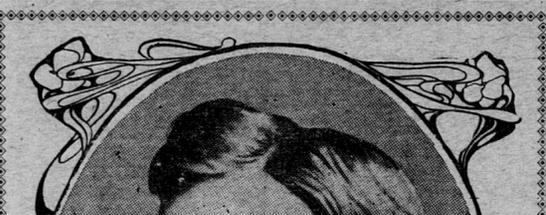
Mr. Bryan quoted from the speech of ex-Gov. Black, of New York, nominating Roosevelt, in which he spoke approvingly of the military ideal. Mr. Bryan continued:

Danger of Militarism

And this president, a candidate for reelection, is presented as the embodiment of that ideal, the granite and iron, to represent the new idea of militarism. Do you say you want to defeat the military ideal? Friends, you are trying to defeat the military ideal. Let me tell you that none of you, North, East or South, more fears the triumph of that idea than I do. If this is the doctrine that our nation is to stand for, it is retrogression, not progress, it is the lowering of the ideals of the nation; it is the turning backward to the age of force. More than that, it is a challenge to the Christian civilization of the world and nothing less.

The ex-governor of the great state of the nation presents for the office of president a man who is granite and iron, and who represents, not the doctrine of peace, but the doctrine that the destinies of nations are settled by their wars.

I do not ask what is the character of the man. He may have every virtue. He may be exemplary in every way, but if he



GROVER CLEVELAND

and in a speech directed undoubtedly in an effort to defeat Parker made his electrifying plea for the anti-Parker forces to rally. He was given the closest attention. The great excitement, which the police and sergeant-at-arms were powerless to control, listened as though every word were a personal message to each person, as if a hypnotic spell had been cast over the throng.

But when it was all over the Parker forces had not been shaken.

The ballot for president gave Parker 658 votes out of the 667 needed to nominate and before the result could be announced Idaho, Nevada, Washington and made changes to the Parker column. Gov. Doery, of Missouri, moved to make the nomination unanimous and it carried amidst increasing cheers.

CORD MEYER

New Yorker Who Has Been Suggested for National Committeeman

When the roll was called for the presentation of candidates Alabama yielded to New York and Judge Parker's name was the first presented to the convention. After that Hearst, school teacher, Wray, Olney and Miles were named in speeches which took nearly the entire night. Then came the ballot.

Many of the figures prominent in the contest were surrounded by friends and heartily congratulated. Notable among these were David B. Hill, of New York, who had been the actual champion of Parker's campaign. He laughed and cried alternately.

In a section of the hall sat Mrs. Hill, daughter of Judge Parker. With a party of friends she remained through the night. She showed her happiness with tears.

William E. Sheehan, who has done the personal work for Judge Parker, and August Belmont were jubilant over the result.

One of the most interesting phases of the convention was the fact that although the early evening was succeeded by darkness, darkness by dawn and dawn by sunlight, at least two-thirds of all spectators, 50 per cent of them women, remained until the nomination was made.

Mr. Bryan left the convention hall a few minutes before the nomination was made because of the fact that Judge Parker was nominated.

To the several correspondents who were waiting for him at his hotel, he said that he had nothing to add to what he had said in the convention, which was that he would support any candidate nominated on the platform he had assisted in making.

"I have not slept for hours," he said. "Good-night."

It may be added that those of a superstitious turn of mind may be encouraged by the fact that Judge Parker was not nominated on Friday.

DAUGHTER OF PARKER DID NOT COLLAPSE

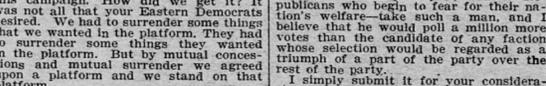
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Another equally untruthful statement was given currency by a local evening newspaper. It contained what purported to be a telegram from Judge Parker to Senator Carmack, of Tennessee, in the following phrase: "The gold standard is established in law, and I cannot accept the nomination except that plank is contained in the platform."

"It is a barefaced lie," said Senator Carmack, when the dispatch was shown him. "I have received no such dispatch, nor, indeed, have I received any dispatch of any kind whatever from Judge Parker."

SENATOR B. R. TILLMAN



Who Was Aroused by the Parker Telegram

While Representative John Sharp Williams, of Mississippi, and Senator Tillman, of South Carolina, were smoothing down the Southern delegates so they would consent to the sending of the agreed telegram to Judge Parker, William J. Bryan, who had been ill at his hotel and was reported to be suffering from pneumonia, entered the hall against his physician's advice and got a great ovation. The resolution for sending the reply was pending. Mr. Bryan came to find out why the agreement which had been made with David B. Hill as to the money plank was not to be kept. Mr. Bryan told in detail the secrets of the discussion of the money plank in the platform committee with a view to defeating the sending of the telegram to Judge Parker.

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Judge Retired Before Convention Named His Running Mate

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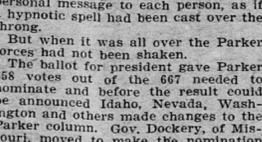
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ESOPUS HONORS THE NEXT PRESIDENT

Neighbors of Judge Parker Tender Him Tremendous Ovation at Rosemont



ESOPUS, N. Y., July 9.—The report that Judge Parker had sent word to his friends in St. Louis that he demurred to the platform devoid of the gold plank reached here today just as the Esopus people were preparing to celebrate the nomination. Dispatches setting forth the situation at St. Louis were shown to Judge Parker, but he refused to make the slightest comment upon them, or to be questioned on the subject.

At almost the same hour the steam yacht Sapphire anchored in front of Rosemont, and immediately John B. MacDonald and Judge E. E. P. Hatch, of New York, were invited. They climbed the hill to Rosemont and while Judge Hatch chatted with Mrs. Parker, Mr. MacDonald had a long conference with Judge Parker. What might be his attitude could not be learned, but it is certain that he left New York early this afternoon and made quick time up the river, delayed only by stops at one or two points where telephone communication was possible.

Esopus Honors Parker

All Esopus and vicinity turned out tonight to do honor to Judge Parker and in special recognition of his nomination, which all citizens of the community, regardless of politics, take great pride. The village was gaily lighted in its best and was brilliant with lanterns, flags, bunting, torches and red fire.

A procession was formed in the main street and marched down to Rosemont, where speeches were made by Supervisor Ellis B. Long and E. Z. Parker, one of the judge's neighbors. Other speakers assured the judge that the gathering was not political, but an exhibition of the pride—the tribute of neighbors to a fellow citizen and friend regardless of politics.

The news of Judge Parker's nomination was given to him at 6:50 a. m. today by a reporter who found him clambering out of the water after his morning swim.

Learns of Nomination

"Well, Judge, you've got it," said the reporter as the athletic figure of the judge appeared over the bow of the launch, "and you're a winner."

"Is that so?" replied the judge, his ruddy face breaking into a cheery smile in which satisfaction was undisguised. He asked for details of the final vote, and displayed a keen interest in every fact and figure, at the same time refraining from the slightest comment.

"I'm asked if he would say anything of the matter of his nomination, he said:

"No, I shall say nothing whatever upon the subject until I am formally notified of my nomination."

Judge Parker devoted the first leisure of the morning to reading the morning papers, devoting close attention to the platfom, and refusing to make any comment whatever upon the platform. Afterwards he started for a ride on horseback.

ESOPUS, N. Y., July 9.—Among the telegrams received by Judge Parker today were these:

From Former Secretary of War Daniel S. Lamont—My cordial congratulations. I have no reason to believe you should not receive the vote of every independent citizen of the country, as you will of every Democrat.

From John B. Stanchfield, of Elmira, N. Y.—I have no reason to believe you should not receive the vote of every independent citizen of the country, as you will of every Democrat.

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From Judge John Clinton Gray, of Court of Appeals, at Lenox—Offer my most affectionate and sincere congratulations with you as its standard bearer, our party ought to win. You deserve the suffrages of all honest and patriotic citizens.

From Senator Francis M. Cockrell, of Warrensburg, Mo.—I tender you my sincere congratulations and will heartily labor for your election.

From Judson Harmon, of Cincinnati—My congratulations to you on your nomination. You are the best man in you—the distinction of leading a united party to enduring success.

From Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York—All Democrats will work enthusiastically for the election of a candidate in whom they have such confidence. Accept my sincere and hearty congratulations.

From Mrs. Daniel Manning, of St. Louis—Heartiest congratulations. May victory follow.

A. C. Weiss, of Duluth, Minn., also sent a telegram.

Judge George Gray—the nomination of Judge Parker is one with which every Democrat should feel satisfied—safe and hopeful and in line with the best traditions of the party. I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Parker on a steamer while coming from Europe in 1895, and the impression he left on me was a very pleasant one, as that of a quiet, dignified, brainy man.

Mayor George B. McClellan, of New York—All Democrats will work enthusiastically for the election of Judge Parker. I have the greatest admiration for him as a man and a Democrat. I have the full confidence in his ability and his statesmanship. New York has been greatly honored by this selection of one of its citizens for a presidential candidate. The country will expect New York to do all in its power, in every way, to aid the cause of the principle at stake, to lead in the accomplishment of victory.

William F. Harry, former Democratic National Chairman, of Pennsylvania—Judge Parker will make a strong candidate. He is made of excellent presidential timber and I believe his strength will become apparent and will increase as the campaign progresses.

From William R. Hearst, at Chicago—I congratulate you upon your nomination. I have the greatest admiration for you as a man and a Democrat. I have the full confidence in his ability and his statesmanship. New York has been greatly honored by this selection of one of its citizens for a presidential candidate. The country will expect New York to do all in its power, in every way, to aid the cause of the principle at stake, to lead in the accomplishment of victory.

Not Good for It

Spais—I am going into the legitimate next season.

Clogs—Indeed!

Yes, I'm engaged to appear in "Much Ado About Nothing" party. I had the pleasure of meeting Judge Parker on a steamer while coming from Europe in 1895, and the impression he left on me was a very pleasant one, as that of a quiet, dignified, brainy man.

Not much—Kansas City Journal.

GROVER CLEVELAND



Ex-President Is Said to Be Seriously Ill on Board E. C. Benedict's Yacht

THE VICE PRESIDENTIAL NOMINEE

Henry Gassaway Davis, West Virginia's most prominent Democrat, was born at Baltimore, Nov. 16, 1823, and received his education at the county schools. Left fatherless at an early age, he was forced to leave school when very young, and began the struggle for a livelihood. He was married in 1853 to Kate A., daughter of Judge Gideon Bantz, of Frederick, Md. Mr. Davis early became superintendent of a plantation, then successively a brakeman, conductor and later railway agent at Piedmont, W. Va., for the Baltimore & Ohio railroad. Abandoning the service of the railroad company, he became a machinist and collier and was prosperous. He projected and carried to successful completion the West Virginia Central & Pittsburgh railway, of which he is president. He is also president of the Piedmont & Cumberland railway, the Davis National bank, of Piedmont, W. Va., and is largely interested in other financial enterprises.

He first entered politics in 1865, when he was chosen to the West Virginia house of delegates. He was a state senator, 1867-9, and United States senator from his state from 1871 to 1883, declining a re-election at that time. He has been a delegate to seven national Democratic conventions, a delegate to the Pan-American congress, held in the early '90s at Philadelphia, and is a member of the United States intercontinental railway commission.

Senator Davis' home is at Elkins, W. Va., but he has a residence in Washington city as well.

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PARKER STARTLES THE CONVENTION

Continued From Eleventh Page

to the delegates that they should know his views since the platform was silent on that subject, as they might desire him to withdraw from the ticket, and asked that his name be withdrawn if a majority does not agree with him.

CONSERVATION IS GREAT

No bolt from the blue sky ever created greater consternation. When the telegram was received the convention was receiving names for the nomination of vice president, and it seemed likely that Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, a cousin of Senator Arthur P. Gorman, would be nominated. Judge Parker had been nominated by the delegates from Virginia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Georgia, Tennessee, Alabama, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas and Kentucky, in which states the party organizations supported Bryan and fought for 16 to 1. These states did not want a reaffirmation of the Chicago platform, but they wanted no reference to the money plank, and there at once seemed to be some likelihood that Judge Parker would be taken at his word and asked to step down.

TO INSERT GOLD PLANK

There was started on the other hand a strong movement on the part of the Southern leaders to respect Judge Parker's views and insert the gold plank which Hill and O'Brien had agreed to leave out. The programme was helped by the appreciation in Southern delegates of Judge Parker's frankness and candor in telling them before the convention adjourned, instead of waiting until he wrote his letter of acceptance, as Mr. Cleveland did on a similar occasion in 1892.

The committee on resolutions was reassembled and the proposition was made to write a new plank. The committee decided not to insert a new plank in the platform, but to suggest that the convention, through Mr. Sheehan, send an answer to Judge Parker, which states that the money question was settled and not regarded as an issue, and that was the reason it had not been inserted, but that Judge Parker and the party were not at variance.

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