PLATFORM AS ADOPTED BY THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

TARIFF FOR REVENUE ONLY PRINCIPAL PLEA OF PARTY

Republicans Held to Blame for High Cost of Living Due to Import Duties on Necessaries of Life.

ENFORCEMENT OF LAW URGED AGAINST PRIVATE MONOPOLIES

Parcels Post and Merchant Marine Favored, and President Taft Is Denounced for Vetoing Bills Reducing Duties on Certain Articles.

by the democratic national convention: We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States, in our devotion to the principles of democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of democratic Presidents.

TARIFF REFORM.

tariff duties, except for the of revenue, and we demand that which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the neceslife to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys lmost entirely in the protected markets. in the most highly protected industries such as cotton and wool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the republican pretense on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions

and not by the tariff. We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and, in many ases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made ipon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust-controiled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home should be put upon We recognize that our system of tariff

taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of the principles we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry. We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts. The republican party, while promising

tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be n the people's interest, and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908 it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

HIGH COST OF LIVING.

republican party, in its platform, at- to the support of the pending propositempts to escape from responsibility for tions and secure their ratification. present conditions by denying that they imous sentiment in favor of publicity beare due to a protective tariff. We take fore the election of campaign contribuissue with them on this subject, and tions-a measure demanded in our naparty, and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by and written, upon which presidential apstantial relief can be secured for the peocriminal conspiracies broken up.

ANTI-TRUST LAW.

A private monopoly is indefensible and We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trust and trust officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be

government should be promoted through

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of

any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions. We condemn the action of the republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oll Company and the tobacfederal government under the Constitu-tion has no right or power to impose criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy, and

we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation. RIGHTS OF THE STATES.

es of the federal government-the executive, the legislative and the judicial-Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign them, and to enlarge and magnify by lars. indirection the powers of the federal

he powers of the government, both state make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the national and the state in which exploiting interests can take refthe federal government shall exercise tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and sist that federal remedies for the reguchemical schedules and the farmers' free lation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state

remedies. INCOME TAX AND POPULAR

ELECTION OF SENATORS. We congratulate the country upon the which have kept taxes high, and reducing triumph of two important reforms de- the purchasing power of the people's toil. manded in the last national platform- We demand a return to that simplicity namely, the amendment of the federal and economy which befit a democratic Constitution authorizing an income tax government and a reduction in the num- Therefore we recommend that an investiand the amendment providing for the ber of useless offices, the salaries of gation of agricultural credit societies in The high cost of living is a serious popular election of senators, and we call which drain the substance of the people. We note with gratification the unanopposed by the republican party-and we resentatives for extending the doctrine

of publicity to recommendations, verbal and control of newspapers and to th of life are materially reduced and these those who aspire to presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormthe President and his predecessor in the

> nation for President. PRESIDENTIAL PRIMARIES. The movement toward more popular

mit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at

presidential primaries.

We direct that the national committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for presidential candidates shall be given, and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each state where such expression and election are not provided for by state law. Commit-teemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the democratic national committee, and whose election is not provided for by law shall be chosen in each state at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committee-men, however chosen, shall begin im-mediately upon the receipt of their credentials respectively.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS.

We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maxi-

TERM OF PRESIDENT. We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making

the President of the United States in-

eligible for re-election and we pledge the

candidate of this convention to this prin-DEMOCRATIC CONGRESS.

At this time, when the republican party, after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the federal government, is rent into factions, it is opportune to point Following is the platform as adopted necessary to make it impossible for a to the record of accomplishment of the private monopoly to exist in the United democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. We indorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress including among others the prevention which has been controlled by our op-We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of

efficiency, economy and constructive legvised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give to the representatives of the American people treedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing and perfecting remedial legislation. It has passed bills for the relief of the

people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses and thus to reduce the high cost of living. It has proposed an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people. It has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign states.

It has required the publicity of cammaintenance in their full strength and election, and fixed a limit upon the elecand representatives. It has also passed a bill to prevent the each keeping within its own bounds and It has passed a law establishing an not encroaching upon the just powers of eight-hour day for workmen on all national public work. It has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty. And it has passed the great supply bills powers, we denounce as usurpation the which lessen waste and extravagance. efforts of our opponents to deprive the and which reduce the annual expenses of states of any of the rights reserved to the government by many millions of dol-

the democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of council of national defense, which will de view to increased efficiency and economy The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe doctrine, and was sponsor for the new navy, will continue faithfully to observe the constituuge from both. It is as necessary that tional requirements to provide and mainnavy sufficient to defend American polihonor and dignity of the nation.

REPUBLICAN EXTRAVAGANCE.

money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appro-

RAILROADS, EXPRESS COMPA-NIES, TELEGRAPH AND

TELEPHONE LINES. We favor the efficient supervision and gaged in interstate commerce. To this for such training and extension teaching end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the interstate commerce commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and

We favor such legislation as will ef fectually prohibit the railroads, express telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them storage and control of the flood waters abuse. into competition with the shippers or

SALIENT POINTS IN THE PLATFORM.

Demand for a revision of the tariff downward. Vigorous enforcement of the criminal and civil law against trusts.

Preservation of state rights. Indorsement of income tax and popular election of

Favors presidential primaries. Favors single presidential term.

Charges republicans with extravagance.

Favors efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce.

Opposes Aldrich monetary bill and the establishment of a central bank, and favors a systematic revision of the banking laws. Favors rural credits.

Urges conservation of natural resources and develop-

ment of waterways. Repeats party's declaration of the platform of 1908 as to rights of labor, and pledges the party to an employes' compensation law.

Favors legislation to encourage agricultural interests and to suppress gambling in agricultural products. Favors fostering a merchant marine and urges Congress

to speedily enact laws for the greater security of life and Reaffirms previous declarations regarding pure foods. Favors reorganization of civil service, and recognizes

right of direct petition to Congress by employes for the redress of grievance. Favors immediate independence of the Philippine Islands.

Stands for equality of ail our citizens at home and abroad, and commends Congress for terminating the Russian treaty of 1832. Party pledges itself to the establishment of a parcels

Provides for making it an offense where proper respect is not shown the national uniform.

Again declares for generous pension policy. Stands for a "rule of the people" and the overthrow of corrupt machine rule.

patrons; also legislation preventing the purposes in the reclamation of arid and overissue of stocks and bonds by inter-swamp lands and the development of state railroads, express companies, teletion which will assure such reduction in of destruction. transportation rates as conditions will We hold that the control of the Mis-

BANKING LEGISLATION.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill, or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will of life and property impose an obligation be largely freed from panics and con- which alone can be discharged by the sequent unemployment and business de- general government. pression by such a systematic revision porary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from con-Banks exist for the accommodation of

the public, and not for the control of t its purpose the securing of these accomto the public and of complete protection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it. We condemn the present methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide, by law, for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, national and state, without discrimination as to locality, upon approved security and subject to call by the government.

RURAL CREDITS.

Of equal importance with the question be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States; and we also

education and urge federal appropriations in agriculturre in co-operation with the respecting the judiciary. It is an un- Treasury.

WATERWAYS.

We renew the declaration in our last

"It is the function of the courts to in-

of the mail service and the enormous loss

To maintain an adequate depth of wa-

and to this end we favor, the appropria-

comprehensive plan for the development

POST ROADS.

We favor national aid to state and lo-

RIGHTS OF LABOR.

maintenance of post roads.

form of 1968, as follows:

standard draft.

social, or political injustice, it is our duty to change them. The only basis upon tract of service. Such laws and treaties astation of the lower Mississippi valley which the integrity of our courts can are un-American and violate the spirit, if stand is that of unswerving justice and not the letter, of the Constitution of the tion of river flow by additional bank and protection of life, personal liberty and United States. "Experience has proved the necessity

property. As judicial processes may be abused we should guard them against

"Arkansas, eighteen for Woodrow Wil-It was difficult for the clerk to proceed

When California was reached Theodore A. Bell, chairman of that delegation, warks, made his way to the stage. A. Mitchell Palmer and several other leaders of the Wilson forces met Bell An argument ensued, California was "We want to leave this hall a united passed and Bell left the platform. Colorado gave all her twelve to Wilson democracy, with victory in November as- and Connecticut did likewise with her fourteen. Delaware, always consistently n the Wilson column, cast her votes stood solidly for Clark, was reached. there again amid applause. Florida voted 7 for Wilson and 5 for

with and that the convention proceed Clark. Underwood's 28 in Georgia went by acclamation to nominate that distin- to Wilson. A cneer greeted Ininois' solid 58 as it was cast for the New Jersey governor. Indiana, lowa and Kansas also supported Wilson without a dissenting Louisiana gave Clark two of her twenty

Wilson adherents dashed about the into the "band wagon" beside the twentyhall, shaking hands, hugging each other four from Minnesota, who had seats from the beginning. Underwood's twenty in and almost dancing with giee. The aisles Mississippi were announced for Wilson by Gov. Brewer in his best baritone voice. When Missouri was called Senator Stone, in a voice that could be heard throughout the hall, announced: "Missouri casts thirty-six votes for Champ Clark. The Missourians cheered, and they were given a round of applause.

Montana and Nebraska went solidly for Wilson, and all of Nevada's vote was cast for Clark, followed by New Hampshire which gave eight to Wilson. The four Clark votes in New Jersey re mained firm, and the vote of the state was recorded: Wilson, 2+; Clark, 4. New Mexico gave Wilson its eight

New York Votes for Wilson. Another great-outburst, occurred when "ayes" broke all over the hall. F.-H. McCullough of Missourt asked and Cheries F. Murphy rose in his place to "The ayes have it," said Mr. James, destruction."

modification of the law relating to inarisen, especially in connection with in-dustrial disputes. We believe that the parties to all judicial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issuel in any case in which an injunction would not issue if no industrial dispute were

"The expanding organization of industry makes it essential that there should be no abridgement of the right of the wage no abridgement of the right of the wage for the large for the la protection of wages and the improvement of labor conditions, to the end that such labor organizations and their mem-bers should not be regarded as illegal combinations in restraint of trade. "We pledge the democratic party to the enactment of a law creating a department of labor represented separately in the President's cabinet, in which depart-ment shall be included the subject of mines and mining.

We pledge the democratic party, so far as the federal jurisdiction extends, to an employes' compensation law providing adequate indemnity for injury to body or loss of life.

CONSERVATION.

We believe in the conservation and the development, for the use of all the people, of the natural resources of the country Our forests, our resources of water supply, our arable and our mineral lands our navigable streams and all the other material resources with which our country has been so lavishly endowed constitute the foundation of our national wealth. Such additional legislation as may be necessary to prevent their be- use of the Panama canal by ships owned lumbia should be qualified by previous ing wasted or absorbed by special o. privileged interests should be enacted canal. and the policy of their conservation should be rigidly adhered to.

The public domain should be adminis ered and disposed of with due regard to he general welfare. Reservations should

stered in a spiri; of the broadest liberality toward the settler, exhibiting a attractive as possible and the plain prowages, prevent adequate service or do in- the purpose of navigation, the building nullified by administrative regulations justice to legislative investments channel and the prevention of the over- areas of the same from settlement. flow of the land and its consequent dev-Immediate action should be taken by Congress to make available the vast and should be honestly and rigidity enforced, conditions that will be a perfect guaranty against their falling into the hands of monopolizing corporations, associations tion, rather than service rendered to a We rejoice in the inheritance of mineral ing industry unequaled in its magnitude and employes. We also recommend the

presents an issue national in its characin their hazardous toil underground, daily ter. It calls for prompt action on the part risk their lives in extracting and preof Congress, and the democratic party paring for our use the products of the recognize the right of direct petition pledges itself to the enactment of legiscommerce and the comfort of the people of grievance. We favor the co-operation of the United of this country, and we pledge ourselves bureau of mines in every way appro for channel improvement, with plans for tion by the federal government of sufficlent funds to make surveys of such lands, to develop plans for draining the same, and to supervise the work of con-We favor the adoption of a liberal and merce.

AGRICULTURE.

and improvement of our inland waterways with economy and efficiency, so as to permit their navigation by vessels of and a systematic effort to improve the convention assembled against a policy of policy. cal authorities in the construction and end we favor the enactment by Congress an inexcusable blunder which has inof legislation that will suppress the per- volved us in enormous expenses, brought to the rule of the people expressed in the nicious practice of gambling in agricul-We repeat our declarations of the plat-

MERCHANT MARINE.

"The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in We believe in fostering, by constituour purpose to maintain their dignity, tional regulation of commerce, the growth Our party has given to the bench a long of a merchant marine, which shall deline of distinguished justices, who have velop and strengthen the commercial added to the respect and confidence in ties which bind us to our sister republics which this department must be jealously of the south, but without imposing addimaintained. We regent the attempt of tional burdens upon the people, and withthe republican party to raise false issue out bountles or subsidies from the public

citizens to assume that they lack re- enactment of laws for the greater se we favor the repeal of all laws and the abrogation of so much of our treaties platform relating to the conservation of terpret the laws which the people enact, with other nations as provide for the arwith desertion and violation of their contrade passing through the canal.

received permission to make a brief state- announce: "New York casts ninety votes

We also favor legislation forbidding the North Carolina gave Wilson its full

24. North Dakota's 10 got into line. Then Ohio was reached and Ed H. stand to release the Ohio delegates from slogan: "We'll win with Wilson." was passed.

ten and ten, cast its entire twenty for Wilson. Oregon's ten and Pennsylvania; seventy-six remained in their accustome place behind Wilson. Rhode Island's ten eighteen for Wilson. South Dakota gave Wilson ten. The badly split Tennessee vention, gave its twenty-four votes for

chair to cast the state's vote. She was

West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming. Wilson, but the six votes from the District of Columbia stayed with Clark to California, which had been passed, was

Thereupon Bell rose to explain his vote and finally secured quiet. He went to Bell said he would support Wilson. H announced his intention of moving to But he announced the vote of California Ohio was the last state to vote, and she gave Clark 1, Harmon 12 and Wilson

The total vote for Wilson was 990 Clark received 84 and Harmon 12, Two were absent.

Before the result of the forty-sixth bal-

a modification of the law relating to injunction, and we relterate the pledges of our platforms of 1896 and 1904 in favor of a measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, 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 in-AND ONE TERM ADVOCATED

on Ground That It Has Passed Bills for Relief of People.

PUBLIC UTILITIES OWNERSHIP ANOTHER IMPORTANT PLANK

No Stand Is Taken on Retirement of Aged Government Clerks, and Republican Party Is Condemned "for Failure to Redeem Pledges of 1908."

or controlled by railroad carriers engaged bona fide residence.

PURE FOOD AND PUBLIC HEALTH.

advocating the union and strengthening purport to serve and not extended to in- of the various governmental agencies re- to preserve the sacred rights of American clude land wholly unsuited therefor. The lating to pure foods, quarantine, vital citizenship at home and abroad. No unnecessary withdrawal from sale and set- statistics and human health. Thus united freaty should receive the sanction of our ement of enormous tracts of public land, and administered without partiality to or government, which does not recognize upon which tree growth never existed, and discrimination against any school of medcannot be promoted, tends only to re- icine or system of healing, they would tard development, create discontent and constitute a single health service, not does not expressly guarantee the fundabring reproach upon the policy of con- subordinated to any commercial or finan- mental right of expatriation. cial interests, but devoted exclusively to ciency. Moreover, this health service ders and go with them throughout the swamp lands and the development of bona fide purpose to comply therewith, should co-operate with the health agenwater power instead of permitting the to the end that the invitation of this cies of our various states and cities, graph and telephone line, and legisla- floods to continue, as heretofore, agents government to the landless should be as without interference with their prerogavisions of the forest reserve act permit- tives or with the freedom of individuals the full protection of the United States permit, care being taken to avoid reduction of the Mistion that would compel a reduction of the depth of its water for water for the national forest should not be as they may see fit.

valuable coal deposits of Alaska under to the end that merit and ability shall be political party; and we favor a reorganization of the civil service with adequate resources unequaled in extent, variety or compensation commensurate with the class of work performed, for all officers extension to all classes of civil service held in San Francisco in 1915, and favor employes of the benefits of the provisions of the employers' liability law; we also mine, so essential to the industries, the to Congress by employes for the redress LAW REFORM.

We recognize the urgent need of reform ommend the enactment of such legislation and the promotion of such measures inate against the uniform of the United more than in the past, serve as the very as will rid the present legal system of States similar to the law passed by the foundation of our national prosperity the delays, expense and uncertainties in- Congress applicable to the District of and welfare and our international com- cident to the system as now administered. Columbia and the territories in 1911.

THE PHILIPPINES.

We reaffirm the position thrice announced by the democracy in national platform relating to a generous pension imperialism and colonial exploitation in us weakness instead of strength, and national platform four years ago has laid our nation open to the charge of now become the accepted doctrine of a the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us until secured by treaty with other powers. In recognizing the independence of the Philippines our government should retain such land as may be necessary for oaling stations and naval bases.

ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO. We welcome Arizona and New Mexico to the sisterhood of states, and heartily

congratulate them upon their auspicious beginning of great and glorious careers. We demand for the people of Alaska

he full enjoyment of the rights and privieges of a territorial form of government, ed to administer the government of all paired the institutions and traditions of our territories and the District of Co- our country.

THE RUSSIAN TREATY.

We commend the patriotism of the democratic members of the Senate and

House of Representatives which compell-We reaffirm our previous declarations ed the termination of the Russian treaty of 1832, and we pledge ourselves anew that equality of all of our citizens, irrespective of race or creed, and which The constitutional rights of American

citizens should pretect them on our borworld, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given

PARCELS POST AND RUBAL DE LIVERY.

We favor the establishment of a parcel post or postal express, and also the extension of the rural delivery system as rapidly as practicable. PANAMA CANAL EXPOSITION. We hereby express our deep interest in

such encouragement as can be properly PROTECTION OF NATIONAL UNI-

the great Panama canal exposition to be

We commend to the several states the adoption of a law making it an offense for the proprietors of places of public amusement and entertainment to discrim-

PENSIONS.

We renew the declaration of our last

RULE OF THE PEOPLE.

We call attention to the fact that the democratic party's demand for a return trine of self-government. We favor an remind the country that only by a larger mmediate declaration of the nation's exercise of the reserved power of the peopurpose to recognize the independence of ple can they protect themselves from the missuse of delegated power and the usurpation of governmental instrumenhe neutralization of the islands can be | tality by special interests. For this reaauguration of a system by which United States senators could be elected by direct vote. The democratic party offers itself to the country as an agency through pation of corruption, fraud and machine rule in American politics can be effected.

CONCLUSION.

Our platform is one of principles which kept when in office as well as relied upon during the campaign, and we invite the co-operation of all citizens, regardless of American ships engaged in coastwise and we believe that the officials appoint- party, who believe in maintaining unim-

DELEGATES PICK

(Continued from

the vice presidential nomination be sus-

pended and the report of the committee

on resolutions received and acted upon.

Platform Adopted. Unanimous consent was obtained, and tions committee, read the platform,

The reading of the platform occupied

nearly an hour, and other resolutions, thanking Baltimore and almost everybody The District of Columbia placed William Jennings Bryan's name in nomination amid laughter and cheers.

which was adopted.

Mr. Bryan took the platform and was given a great reception. Mr. Bryan said for sixteen years he had been a "fighting man," and now desired to say a word in the nature of a He said if he had any enemies

those who were his enemies had a monopoly in hatred, for he did not feel that way toward any human being. He said he held his country above any person. render the standard I have borne in three platform. campaigns to the nominee of this convention, and I challenge any one to say has ever been lowered in the face of the Mr. Bryan said Gov. Wilson should have a proper running mate, and in conciusion seconded the nominations of both Gov. Burke of North Dakota and Sena-

tor Chamberlain of Oregon. Marshall by Acclamation.

choice on the first ballot. The four leaders on the first ballot were oughly united country."

A second ballot also was taken without choice being made. Burke withdrew and Marshall was nom-

his morning it seemed for a time that | Bankhead, "stand ready to support the nomination for Vice President. Burke had polled enough votes on the first two ballots to block the nomination of Gov. Thomas R. Marshall. The third ballot had just been ordered when the chairman of the North Dakota delegation obtained recognition from the chair and

governor to the party, believing him to no! Anybody can sit in the Vice Presi- ative Fitzgerald, who had just finished a Wilson that could be named. We made could sit there and say: "The gentleman the best fight we could for him and from New York moves that we now adrealize we are beaten. We therefore with- journ.' It would be a crime to take him Senator Kern, chairman of the resolu- draw his name, assuring the convention from his present duties, and I hope no that wherever there is a fight for democratic votes next fall Gov. John E. Burke vention. will be found in the thick of it." The speaker thereupon moved to make the nomination of Gov. Marshall unantmous. Immediately a wild scramble for of his remarks he was constantly inthe doors followed, few waiting to hear | terrupted. the motion put. Several seconds later Chairman James' gavel fell at 1:56 a.m. Clark had a chance?" demanded one of on the final adjournment of one of the the Missourians. most notable conventions in the history

of the democratic party. Wilson on Forty-Sixth Ballot;

Nomination Made Unanimous The nomination of Gov. Wilson President by the convention in the aft- chose. ernoon came in sight when, at the beginning of the forty-sixth ballot, Clark forces, foreseeing a break from were jammed and the sergeants-at-arms and the police fought in vain to quiet Senator Bankhead of Alabama, manager "Tonight," said Bryan, "with joy I sur- for the Underwood forces, mounted the

derwood entered this contest hoping he pered conference. Representative Fitz-might secure the nomination from this gerald of New York left the platform-and convention. But I desire to say for him joined the group. that his first and greatest hope was, that Meantime the Wilson leaders, hurried to through this contest he might eliminate for all time every vestige of sectional prejudices in 'this convention. Mr. Underwood would willingly forego this nomi-There being no other nominations, the nation if the country has concluded that ator Stone of Missouri went to the plat roll was ordered called. There was no Mason and Dixon's line has been tramp-, allowed to make a statement. led out and that it is once more a thor-Gov. Marshall, with 380; Gov. Burke, Senator Bankhead said Mr. Underwood, "Speaking for Speaker Clark Seid Se

did not enter the race to defeat any man ator Stone, "I will release be and would not be a party to any such necessary-any delegation instructed for accompanished for democracy would help stay with him for a single roll call under to secure the election of a democratic President next November. He was for the party nominee and always had been. Mr. Underwood had taken no personal part Burke had 3874 and in the campaign and would have no re-

Senator Bankhead said Mr. Underwood that the Massachusetts delegation would would stay in the House and perform his vote for Wilson. 'great duties there without complaint." 'How about Vice President?" called a the nomination of Wilson had now be delegate. head. "Do not take him from his present post if you cannot delegate him to the North Dakota offered her three-times | highest office in the land. Vice Presiden

> one will present his name to this con-Senator Bankhead's action in withdraw. ing Mr. Underwood aroused the ire of the Missouri delegation and toward the end

"Why didn't you withdraw him when Senator Bankhead paid no heed. "Why don't you tell them you are fak-The interruptions were greeted with Senator Bankhead concluded briefly with the statement that at Mr. Underwood's request he withdrew his name the demonstration.

from further consideration, leaving his delegates free to vote for whom they While Senator Bankhead talked the Charles F. Murphy moved up the center aisle to the Missouri delegation. David "Mr. Chairman," he began, "Mr. Un- R. Francis and Senator Reed of the Misderwood entered this contest hoping he souri delegation joined him in a whis-

> the platform Senator Gore of Oklahoma. Roger C. Sullivan of Illinois, A. Mitchell Palmer and Representative Burleson of Texas talked there in excited whispers. When Senator Bankhead concluded Sen-

> > Clark's Delegates Released.

any sense of obligation to him. "I need not tell this convention or the friends of old Champ Clark that he wil stand by the nominee of this convention loyally to the end."

When Senator Stone finished Mayor

Fitzgerald of Boston mounted the plat-

form. He withdrew the name of Gov

| Foss of Massachusetts and announced Uproar greeted this announcement, fo come a practical certainty.

Would Omit Roll Call. When the disorder subsided Represent be the strongest running mate for Gov. dent's chair. Even I, humble, as I am, conference with Murphy, took the stage. His advent marked the end of the op- as he reached the platform, and endeaposition to Wilson as an organized body. Vored to dissuade him from speaking. Fitzgerald made a plea for harmony.

guished democrat of New Jersey, Gov. Woodrow Wilson.

Scene of Wild Excitement.

"I move that the roll call be dispensed

In conclusion he said:

The weary delegates stood on their New York alone sat unmoved throughout

the throng.

The stolid mass of men who had say through ballot after ballot until they had almost gone into a stupor of routine greeted the relief with an outburst of ubilation and became as noisy and mischievous as a crowd of schoolboys. It ook fifteen minutes to quiet them. Finally Chairman James announced that the plan proposed by Representative Fitzgerald to nominate by acclamation could be carried only by unanimous consent. Senator Reed of Missouri took the platform to object to this scheme.

"Without the slightest desire to express

any sentiment of rancor, I object, because

Missouri wants to be recorded on this

ballot for old Champ Clark," he said, and

the Clark forces cheered.

ment. He said the people of Missouri for Woodrow Wilson. "loved old Champ Clark."

North Carolina gav The Roll Call Ordered

The regular order was demanded and the forty-sixth and final roll call of the states was begun at 2:53 p.m. "Alabama, 24 votes for Wilson," called out the chairman of that delegation. "Arizona, six for Woodrow Wilson."

on account of the applause that greeted

votes. Maine's twelve were cast in a the end. chairs and shouted wildly. Missouri and block for Wilson. Maryland's sixteen and Massachusett's thirty-six were likewise called, and Theodore A. Bell asked unanigiven to Wilson. Michigan's thirty climbed mous consent to make a brief statement.

any obligation to support Harmon. Ohio Oklahoma's delegation, so long divided came into line. South Carolina voted its delegation, for the first time in the con-

When Texas was called a little gir Frances Ball, was lifted to the top of a

forty for Wilson." Utah, Vermont and Virginia went to Wilson. Then Washington, which had "We have stayed by Clark until we went down to defeat," announced the Washington chairman, "and we'll stay by Wilson to victory. Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico supported

Objection was made. the platform. make Wilson's nomination unanimous. as Clark, 24; Wilson, 2.

Nomination Made Unanimous.

nominee of this convention. The demonstration began at once. Soon the aisles were choked with a struggling mass of delegates, shaking hands and Moore of the Harmon forces took the greeting friends and enemies with the For ten minutes James labored to restore order. Recess Until Night.

Palmer took the stand and moved that the convention adjourn until 9 o'clock at night. At 3:40 the convention adjourned TAMMANY CLANS IN LINE.

Big District Clubs Prepare to Work

for Democratic Ticket. NEW YORK, July 3 .- Several of the big Tammany district clubs prepared warmly commending the administration cheered as she chirped: "Texas votes today to launch immediately a cam- of President Taft. The successful candishall. Wilson banners were flung to the breeze from their various headquarters and scores of portraits of the two candidates appeared at the club- after appearances had indicated that Most of the Tammany clans appear to be hearty in their indorsement of the ticket, and announcement of their nated. Langdon afterward was given the intention to "sweep the city for Wilson" will be made vociferously at nu- large, to which the state is entitled ac-

merous Fourth of July gatherings. FORESEES RULE OF YEARS.

Speaker at Woodrow Wilson Club Meeting Sure of Victory. AUBURN, N. Y., July 3 .- The Cayuga retary of state, John L. Sullivan or County Wilson Club last night held Columbus; auditor, Edward M. Fullingthe first meeting of the national cam- ton of Marysville; treasurer, Rudy W.

Mr. Osborne said: "Under Woodrow Wilson we have in-spiration to wage a campaign like that progressive. It pledged support of the of 1888 or 1892. Under him democracy workingman's compensation act and will rule, not four years, but twenty favored an "eight-hour bill." Direct electhe democratic party owes a tremen- ballot, uniform tax rate, and pure water doug debt to William Jennings Bryan. and pure food legislation were promised lot was announced Senator Stone of Mis-Bouri moved to make the nomination of shrewd political action is the finest Mead Massi, and on which the first test Woodrow Wilson unanimous. As Chair- thing we have ever seen in American of strength came, was identical with the man James put the motion a chorus of politics. He was called a mischief- majority report except that it omitted maker, but he made mischief only for an indorsement of President Taft and the

"and I declare Woodrow Wilson the TAFT TICKET NOMINATED. PLATFORM PROGRESSIVE

Ohio Republicans Indorse Administration and Make Ready for the State Campaign.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 3.-Taft delegates, who controlled the first session of he republican state convention three weeks ago by a majority of only twentyeight and one-half, came back yesterday and by a majority of more than 100 defeated A. L. Gerford, an anti-Taft candidate for governor, and adopted a platform approving that at Chicago and paign in behalf of Wilson and Mar- date was Common Pleas Judge E. B.

> Lawrence K. Langdon, whom the Taft forces at first favored, could not be nominomination for the new representative at

Dillon was put forth on the third ballot,

Dillon of Columbus.

cording to the last census.

Ticket Completed. Gen. R. B. Brown of Zanesville, past commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, was nominated for lieutenant governor. The other nominees were: Secpaign. Thomas Mott Osborne, presi- Archer of St. Clairsville; attorney general, dent of the New York Democratic Freeman T. Ogleson of Cambridge, and

League, addressed the meeting, which spear, two-year term, and Louis He was preceded by a parade.

Winch of Cleveland. The platform as sdopted was claimed

years. I want to say, however, that tion of United States senators, the short those who were guiding the party to Chicago platform. It was tabled by