

## WILSON AND MARSHALL HEAD DEMOCRATIC TICKET

### CHOICE IS MADE ON 47TH BALLOT

#### THE LAST ROLL CALL.

Alabama—Wilson 24. Arizona—Wilson 6. Arkansas—Wilson 18. California—Clark 24. Wilson 2. Colorado—Wilson 12. Connecticut—Wilson 14. Delaware—Wilson 6. Georgia—Wilson 28. Idaho—Wilson 6. Illinois—Wilson 58. Indiana—Wilson 30. Iowa—Wilson 26. Kansas—Wilson 20. Kentucky—Wilson 26. Louisiana—Wilson 18. Clark 2. Maine—Wilson 12. Maryland—Wilson 16. Massachusetts—Wilson 36. Michigan—Wilson 39. Minnesota—Wilson 24. Mississippi—Wilson 20. Missouri—Clark 36. Montana—Wilson 8. Nebraska—Wilson 16. Nevada—Clark 6. New Hampshire—Wilson 8. New Jersey—Wilson 24. Clark 4. New Mexico—Wilson 9. New York—Wilson 90. North Carolina—Wilson 24. North Dakota—Wilson 10. Ohio—Wilson 33. Harmon 12. Clark 1, absent 2. Oklahoma—Wilson 20. Oregon—Wilson 10. Pennsylvania—Wilson 75. Rhode Island—Wilson 10. South Carolina—Wilson 18. South Dakota—Wilson 10. Tennessee—Wilson 24. Texas—Wilson 40. Utah—Wilson 8. Vermont—Wilson 8. Virginia—14. West Virginia—Wilson 16. Wisconsin—Wilson 26. Wyoming—Wilson 6. Alaska—Wilson 6. District of Columbia—Clark 6. Hawaii—Wilson 6. Porto Rico—Wilson 6. Totals—Wilson 990, Clark 84, Harmon 12, absent 2.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 2.—Governor Thomas Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, was nominated for president of the United States by the Democratic national convention at its afternoon session today when, on its 46th ballot he received 990 votes to 84 for Clark. The Missouri delegation, which had remained faithful to the end, then moved the nomination he made unanimous. There was a chorus of approval and the long fight was ended. Only four ballots were necessary today to reach the nomination.

**Seemed Hopeless.**  
When the convention adjourned last night it seemed it was in a hopeless deadlock. Wilson had begun to lose ground the last few ballots and Clark showed gains. This encouraged the speaker to run over to Baltimore from Washington in hope of still further turning the tide and rallying his forces to a final stand. When the speaker arrived, however, he found the Illinois delegation had decided to cast 58 votes for Wilson and this it seems, was fatal to the chances of the Missourian and inspiring to Wilson.

The Wilson forces went into the hall at noon firm in the conviction their candidate would be nominated before adjournment. As had been expected, the Illinois vote marked the beginning of the end. West Virginia joined hands with Illinois going over to Wilson on the first ballot of the day, the forty-third. Wilson jumped from the final 494 of last night to 602 on this ballot. The figures told their own story.

**Wilson Men Happy.**  
The Wilson men were jubilant as Chairman James ordered the forty-fourth ballot. The most important change in the ballot was Colorado which had been voting solidly for Clark, giving Wilson 10 and Clark 2. Altogether there was a change of 27 votes on this ballot. Then came the forty-fifth. This, in a way, was disappointing as Clark held his own and Wilson gained but four. But there were few in the hall all the time who did not believe but Wilson would win, but they expected it would take a long, long time, as the 725 1-2 votes necessary for nomination seemed far removed. It was realized that there must be a break in the Underwood forces before anyone could win.

The forty-sixth ballot had just been ordered when Senator Bankhead, Alabama Chairman, was seen making his way to the platform. Word flashed over the armory he was to release the Underwood delegates, and the delegates, wearied by the long session, seemed instinctively to realize this indeed was the climax. There was great cheering and confusion. Dele-

gates called to one another, and the gallery, taking up the din, kept the hall in a great uproar. Senator Bankhead stood on the platform facing the mass of humanity. It was some time before he was able to be heard, but with the first few words the meaning at once was understood, and the demonstration broke.

**Missourian's Peevish.**  
The only display of temper in the nominating scene came from the Missouri delegation which demanded to know of Bankhead why Underwood had not withdrawn when Clark had a chance of winning, and some of them accused the Underwood delegates of "faking." Bankhead paid no attention to the remarks.

**Platform Adopted.**  
Mitchell Palmer, Wilson's manager asked unanimous consent that the consideration of vice presidential nominations be suspended until the report of the committee on resolution be received and acted upon. Consent was obtained and Kern, chairman of the resolutions committee began to read. There was a general movement to leave the hall and Kern waited until order was restored then he resumed the reading of the platform.

The reading of the report of the committee on resolutions consumed nearly an hour. It was listened to with careful attention by the delegates and the few spectators who remained in the hall. When the reading was concluded Kern moved the adoption of the report which was done by viva voce vote.

Gov. Brewer of Mississippi then offered a formal resolution giving the thanks of the convention to National Chairman Mack and National Secretary Woodson. It was passed without debate. Other customary resolutions approving the convention also were adopted.

Senator Chamberlain of Oregon was then placed in nomination. The District of Columbia placed Bryan's name amid laughter and cheers.

Bryan took the platform and was given a great cheer. Bryan said for sixteen years he had been the fighting man and now he desired to say a word in the nature of a valedictory. He said that 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 the country above any person. "Tonight," said Bryan, "with joy I surrender the standard I have borne for three campaigns to the nominee of this convention and I challenge any one to say it has ever been lowered in the face of the enemy."

Declining to allow his name to be considered, Bryan said it was not with any desire of disparaging the office. No office is so low, he said, that he could not fill it if he felt his country needed him. Bryan praised the platform and Governor Wilson and said no candidate for office would be more active in the coming campaign than he. Bryan said Wilson should have a proper running mate and in conclusion seconded the nominations of both Governor Burke and Senator Chamberlain.

Six candidates for vice president then were balloted for Gov. Burke, North Dakota; Gov. Marshall, Indiana; Elmer W. Hurst, Illinois; Martin J. Wade, Iowa; James Preston, Maryland; and Champ Clark. The suggestion of Clark for the second place on the ticket was a feature of the evening's performance.

**Three Ballots Taken.**  
The first ballot resulted in no choice. Marshall polled the highest vote 389, Burke second with 305 2-3. Chamberlain with 157 was third choice while the others polled votes ranging from seventy-seven high to three low. Hurst received 77, Preston 58, McCombs 18, Osborne 9. Sulzer 3, Wade 26, absent 4 1-2.

The second ballot was then ordered but the vote showed leading candidate far from necessary two-thirds despite changes. Marshall soared to 645 1-2, Burke received 387 1-2, and Chamberlain fell away to 121. On the third ballot Marshall was nominated.

J. W. Aker, county school superintendent of Duncan, is spending the week in Clifton in attendance at the meeting of the board of supervisors.

## OUR NEXT PRESIDENT



Woodrow Wilson asks the Democratic nomination on the strength of promises of what he will do if made president, rather than on his record as an executive, for until he became governor of New Jersey last year he had been known only as an educator. He was highly esteemed as president of Princeton university, and is considered a man of advanced ideas concerning government and legislation, and a deep thinker. He has been expounding his theories in all parts of the country.

## SCHOOL LAND LEASES TO BE EXECUTED BY COMMISSION

Letter Received From Phoenix by Board of Supervisors Asking for Information Regarding Public Lands.

For sometime past, in fact even since Arizona was admitted to the sisterhood of states, the question of leasing the school lands has been a very perplexing problem. The matter was held up until some action was taken by the state legislature with reference to the same; and now with the appointment and organization of the state land commission, comes the following letter to the office of the board of supervisors, which will prove of material interest to the ranchers and prospective school land lessees besides settling the question of leasing said lands for all time to come.

"To the honorable board of supervisors, Greenlee County, Arizona. Gentlemen:

You are doubtless aware that in pursuance of the provisions of house bill No. 129, entitled "An Act to provide for a method of compliance with the enabling Act of the United States congress and the constitution of the State of Arizona, with reference to the selection, disposition and control of the public lands of every description belonging to the State of Arizona," the state land commission has organized and entered upon the discharge of its duties. Desiring the co-operation of the boards of supervisors, county assessors and the people generally in the carrying out of the commission's great undertaking, a co-operation which is absolutely essential to the complete success of our efforts, this letter is addressed to you.

Briefly, the duties of the commission are as follows:

1. To grant permits to bona fide occupants of university and school lands heretofore holding leases upon the same, to continue to occupy such lands "until otherwise provided by law," at a rental to be fixed by the various boards of supervisors.
2. To determine the value and character of the improvements on school lands heretofore leased, and to cause the same to be appraised with a view to an equitable adjustment of the reciprocal rights of the lessees residing on any of said lands, and of the state.
3. To make personal examination

of the public lands of the state; for the purpose of determining the comparative values of the different bodies and the selection, in accordance with the provisions of the enabling act, of the 2,350,000 acres of public lands granted to the state, for the benefit of its various institutions, and of such lieu school lands as the state may be entitled to.

4. The submission to the governor and the legislature, of such information concerning the public lands of the state, as will afford ample knowledge for providing a systematic method for handling said lands.

In pursuance of the commission's duties, as enumerated above, rules are now being formulated and forms prepared for the making of applications for permits to occupy the school lands heretofore leased. These forms will be forwarded to you, as well as to the lessees, in order that an early opportunity may be given to all lessees, who may wish to continue the occupancy of such lands. In order that we may at once secure complete data concerning the school lands which have been leased in your county, we will thank you to provide us at once with the following information:

The names and the postoffice addresses of all school land lessees; description of each tract leased, the date of lease and termination thereof; amount of rental, and according to your best information, whether or not the lessee is occupying the land so leased, and the general purpose for which the land is used—that is, for agriculture, grazing, etc. In addition to the above information we would derive great benefit from a report concerning the character of public lands—either surveyed or unsurveyed—in your county; and an enumeration of irrigation projects or possibilities, their location, and the character of the irrigation works proposed or necessary, and the approximate amount of land which would come under them. Also whether or not there are any unappropriated public lands suitable for grazing—in short, what bodies of land, large or small, are there in your county, that you would consider valuable property for the state to own, and that might be developed, either by private enterprise or by the government, into wealth-producing property.

At a later date, of which we will advise, we will visit your section, at which time we will confer with you and go more thoroughly into the work and duties of this commission. In the meantime such information as you can give us, along the above lines, will prove of great value in outlining our work, and your service will be of worth to the state.

## PROGRESSIVE PLATFORM ADOPTED BY DEMOCRATS

**Tariff for Revenue Only the  
Keynote of the Instrument**

### HIGH COST OF LIVING TREATED

**Anti-Trust Plank Is Especially Strong  
One—The Rights of States.**

We, the representatives of the democratic party of the United States in national convention assembled, reaffirm 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.**  
We declare it to be the fundamental principle of the democratic party that the federal government under the constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered.

The high republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring men are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessities of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost 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 cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessities of life. Articles entering into competition with the trust-controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

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 the president in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers' free 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 in 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.**  
The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The republican party in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the republican party and form trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws.

**Anti-Trust Law.**  
A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials, and demand enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States. We are in favor of the declaration by law of the conditions on which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including among others the prevention of holding companies, or interlocking directors, of stock watering, discrimination in price, control by any corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace.

We condemn the action of the republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil company and the tobacco trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law. We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficiency and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

**Rights of States.**  
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 powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opo-

nents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the federal government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both state and national, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the national and the state governments in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the federal government shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

The party then congratulates the country upon the reform triumphs of the federal income tax and direct election of United States senators, and urges all to rally to their adoption. Gratification is expressed at the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before elections of campaign contributions and the house of representatives is commended for extending the doctrine to presidential appointments, ownership of newspapers and expenditures for candidates for presidential nominations. In justification for the last three the party points to the "enormous" use of money in behalf of the president and his predecessor of the recent republican presidential contest.

### Presidential Primary.

The movement towards more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each state which will permit the acceptance 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 selections 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 the state law. Committees are hereafter to constitute the membership of the 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 committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials respectively.

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 maximum.

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 to the record of accomplishments of the democratic house of representatives in the sixty-second congress. We endorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

The platform then enumerates many of the bills initiated and passed by the house.

Regarding the democratic plans for national defense it says:

We approve the measure reported by the democratic leaders in the house, for the creation of a council of national defense which will determine a definite naval program with a 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 constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well proportioned navy sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

### Republican Extravagance.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent republican congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

### Railroads, Express and Telephone Companies.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines in regard to interstate commerce. To this 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 just.

We favor such legislation as will