

PARKER WINS DESPITE OPPOSITION OF BRYAN

(Continued from page 1)

an) would personally become their Democratic national convention in oppo-

After a session of two hours the national committee postponed action on the report of the sub-committee naming Judge Parker as temporary chairman of the convention. This was an undoubted victory for Bryan, inasmuch as the Parker forces had sufficient votes in the committee to ratify Parker's election, but evidently feared Bryan's threat to force the issue in the convention.

A subcommittee of the national committee, including Chairman Mack, of New York, friend of Parker, and National Committeeman Hall, of Nebraska, friend of Bryan, was appointed to confer with both Bryan and Parker during the afternoon, with the idea of effecting a possible compromise.

Seeking a solution of the threatened break, Mack and Hall late this afternoon, went to William J. Bryan, with Judge Alton B. Parker, the subcommittee's choice for chairmanship, hoping to compromise the fight. The Nebraska agreed to talk the situation over, and the four leaders went into immediate conference in Mack's room at the Helvidere hotel.

Sentiment for the nomination of Bryan for president has developed rapidly. One thing is certain—if Bryan is not nominated, there is a strong possibility that Bryan will be. It looks as if it will be either one or the other.

Representative Ollie James, of Kentucky, today issued a statement in which he said he would support W. J. Bryan in the fight against Judge Alton B. Parker, of New York, for the temporary chairmanship.

William H. Reinhart, of Sandusky, an Ohio delegate, today in a conference with Bryan openly suggested that the Commoner run for president. "I'm not discussing that," said Mr. Bryan.

"I don't want to embarrass you," said Reinhart, "but we want you to run for president."

"I've got something more important than that on my mind now," said Bryan. "I want you with us in this fight of the progressives for temporary chairman."

Late this afternoon, following a caucus, the Alabama delegation, which pledged to Underwood, tendered its support to Bryan, in the event that the latter is forced to carry his fight against Parker to the convention floor.

A few moments after the action of the Alabama delegation the Texas delegation sent a written protest to Colonel R. L. Johnson, the Texas national committeeman and member of the subcommittee, on his vote for Parker for temporary chairman.

Chairman Cone Johnson of the state delegates signed the letter for the delegation, asking Committeeman Johnson to change his vote and oppose Parker.

The Pennsylvania delegation this afternoon in caucus voted 59 to 6 to oppose Judge Alton B. Parker for temporary chairman of the convention should the national committee approve his selection by the subcommittee on arrangements and a fight on the floor of the convention be precipitated by Bryan.

One of the compromises discussed after the meeting of the national committee had adjourned until 7 o'clock was that Bryan himself should make the "keynote" speech as temporary chairman and Parker serve as temporary chairman. The Nebraska's supporters professed to believe that he would not consent to this, or any other compromise with the conservatives. The session was behind closed doors, and at times became heated, judging from echoes that reached the outside corridors.

Among the committeemen who spoke against Parker and urged the committee not to ratify his selection were:

A. A. Jones, of New Mexico. H. L. Hall, of Nebraska and J. E. Davis, of Wisconsin. Committeemen C. H. Williams of Mississippi and R. B. Kremer of Montana urged Parker. It was Committeeman Tom Taggart who first advanced the plan of having Hall and Mack attempt to effect an agreement between Parker and Bryan.

Discussion of the temporary chairmanship sidetracked all consideration of contests but subcommittees were appointed to consider the various cases and report to the main body tonight.

Bryan this morning said that he hoped some one else would be decided upon by the progressives to lead in the fight on Parker, but declared if they could not get together he would permit the use of his name for the position of temporary chairman. He also said that he was satisfied that the conservatives were trying to split the progressive strength.

"If they insist on Parker there is only one meaning that can be placed on the action of the national committee," said Bryan. "That is that they want a fight. We will accept the gaze and we will give them the battle and it will be to a finish."

COMMITTEE VOTES TO IMPEACH JUDGE

WASHINGTON, June 21.—The house judiciary committee, which investigated charges of judicial impropriety against Judge Robert F. Archbold of the commerce court, voted unanimously today to recommend that the house prefer articles of impeachment against him. The house probably will adopt the report of the committee, which has already drafted specifications.

The charges against Archbold consist of his transactions in culm banks at Scranton, Pa., with railroads while he was sitting on the bench of the commerce court. If the house votes favorably on the impeachment recommendation, members will be appointed by the speaker to prosecute charges against the judge as provided under the constitution of the United States.

Granulated Eye Lids Can be cured without cauterizing or scarring by the use of Sutherland's Eagle Eye Salve. It guarantees it to cure. Write for free. For sale by Harding's Drug Store.

BRYAN LOSES SKIRMISH, BUT HE IS STILL FACTOR

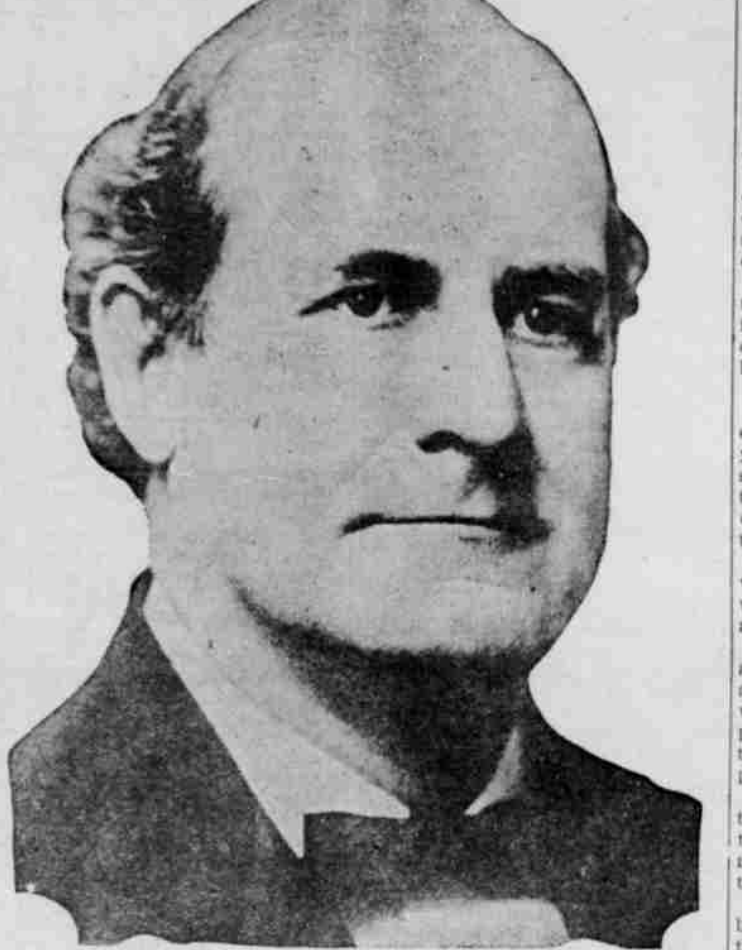
NEBRASKAN BEATEN BY PARKER

COMMONER WILL WRITE PLATFORM

CLARK DELEGATES AID IN DEFEATING FORMER DEMOCRATIC CANDIDATE—PROGRESSIVE NOMINEE ASSURED

BALTIMORE, June 25.—William J. Bryan met defeat today at the hands of the Democratic National convention and in the opinion of many of the party leaders, here, eliminated himself from the race for the Presidential nomination. The vote by which Alton B. Parker, of New York, was elected temporary chairman over Mr. Bryan—573 to 510—was interpreted tonight in many ways. The Champ Clark adherents are openly claiming the nomination and there were many who are inclined to agree that it would be either Speaker Clark or a "dark horse."

Talk of Mr. Bryan has not ceased by any means. Some of his friends assert that today's vote was no test;



William Jennings Bryan, Defeated in First Skirmish, Will Write Platform for Democratic Party.

that many of his most ardent supporters were compelled by circumstances to vote against him as temporary chairman. They said, on the other hand, that the vote of 510 given to Mr. Bryan indicated that he held a "veto" power in the convention which put him in a position of dominance as to who should be the nominee.

Many of Speaker Clark's delegates openly threw their support to the anti-Bryan forces. This was regarded as opening a breach between the Speaker and the former nominee which may cause the Bryan supporters to make a bitter fight on Clark. Taken from another angle, the support of so many Clark adherents for Parker was interpreted as a distinct bid for the support of the conservative element in the convention.

This conservative element, it may be said, virtually is prepared to accept a radical or "progressive" candidate. The conservatives frankly admit that to name a conservative or so-called reactionary, would result in strengthening the hands of Colonel Roosevelt in his organization of a third party. This the leaders are anxious to avoid.

The turn of political affairs in the last few days is regarded here as having been decidedly favorable to Speaker Clark's candidacy. The straight-out Wilson delegates threw their support solidly today to Mr. Bryan in his fight against Judge Parker. This the leaders figured, would make the conservative element choose Clark in preference to the New Jersey Governor or as the "progressive" candidate.

There was a report abroad tonight that the 96 votes of New York, a controlling factor in the situation, would go to Clark.

The report was based largely upon the action today of New York in voting against Bryan. The fact that the Missouri delegation also gave Parker a majority of its vote—22 to 14—quickly called out reports of a coalition of interests between New York and Missouri.

This naturally led to talk of Clark for President and a New York man for Vice-President. The man mentioned most prominently in this connection was Senator O'Gorman. There was talk tonight also that the Underwood forces might come into this combination, the plan being that Mr. Underwood should have the Speakership of the House in the event of Mr. Clark's elevation to the Presidency.

temporary chairmanship by the National committee, and said that though he had once supported Parker, he was not in sympathy with him or with what he represented.

And while he stood there—"Boy Orator of the Plate" in 1896, later the "Peerless Leader," the "Commoner," Democracy's best known figure—jeers were mingled with applause. Yells for "Parker!" were echoes of his denunciations.

When he struck a note that was not factual he was applauded.

And finally, when the man named for temporary chairman, Kern, had vainly asked Parker to withdraw and then withdrew his own name, Bryan to force the issue, accepted the nomination himself.

The dramatic scenes of the day began when, after preliminaries, Chairman Mack directed the announcement of the temporary organization, and Assistant Secretary Smith began to read:

"Temporary chairman—Alton B. Parker, of New York. He was interrupted by a cheer. The band joined in with 'Oh, You Beautiful Doll!' the music drowning out the demonstration.

As the list of officers was concluded Bryan stepped forward and there was a storm of cheering. Bryan shook his head, held up his hand and made other attempts to quell the outburst.

This falling, the band began to play and the Commoner sat down, fanning himself nervously with a big palm-leaf. The band stopped and Bryan pleaded for quiet. The cheering continued for two minutes.

"This is an epoch-making occasion; this is a long fight, requiring courage and sacrifice. I know men in humble walks of life risking their position with big railroad corporations to assist us in the fight for progressive principles. I have known men engaged in business and carrying loans at banks who have been threatened with bankruptcy; yet they have defied the bosses and walked up beside the masses to oppose the forces of predatory wealth.

"I have seen lawyers take their feet in their hands to oppose the evil influence of the time. Now the song of victory should be sung by one who has borne the burden of the fight."

Another cheer interrupted. "John W. Kern has been faithful every day of that 16 years. Four years ago it was John W. Kern who stood by me. He helped me uphold the policy of publicity of campaign contributions, which now has swept the country."

"It was John W. Kern, who stood with me on that Dexter platform which demanded the election of Senators by direct vote of the people.

"He helped me in the fight for that amendment authorizing an income tax and he has lived to see the President who was opposed to it, take that plank out of our platform and make two Houses of Congress and 24 states pass it.

"And now he is leading a fight in the United States Senate to purge that body of Lorimer. What better man could we have to open a convention?"

"Parker, Parker," interrupted a number of delegates and the calls swept the assembly.

"What better man could we find to represent the militant spirit of Democracy?"

Chairman Mack pounded loudly for order and got it.

"When I now contrast," continued Bryan when quiet was secured, "the candidate presented by the committee I can do it without impeaching his character or his good intent. But not every man of good character and good intent is worthy to sound the keynote of a progressive convention."

Cries of "Oh!" rang through the hall.

"We have a great many Democrats who vote the tickets but are not in sympathy with the purposes of the party."

Bryan said he spoke for Parker in 1904 but was not in sympathy with the candidate or the men who stood behind his nomination.

Again there came an interruption and cries of "Parker!"

"And I assume that no friend of Judge Parker will contend that he was satisfied in 1908 with all the candidates or all the plans and purposes of our platform. This is no time for a campaign of pleasant words and sweet phrases.

"We are writing history today," continued Bryan, "and this convention is to announce to the country whether it is to take up the challenge thrown down at Chicago by a convention controlled by predatory wealth or answer it by ourselves submitting to predatory wealth and give the country no party."

Applause again interrupted him.

"I remind you that confidence reposed in a human being carries with it certain responsibilities."

Bryan said he would not deserve this confidence if he was not willing

to meet defeat and humiliation in its defense.

"I recognize that a man cannot carry on a political warfare in defense of the people for 20 years without making enemies, and I recognize that those enemies have been active every moment and are active now."

"The fact that I have lived is proof that I have not deserted the people. If I had forgotten them they would not have remembered me."

"I take for my text this morning the text the committee has been kind enough to put on the walls for me."

He then quoted the big banner on the wall, which under a picture of Andrew Jackson read:

"He never sold the truth to serve the hour."

"That is the language of the hero of Monticello. I would not be worthy of the support I have received if I were willing to sell the truth for the hour."

The delegates smiled at the reference to "Monticello"; for the quotation was not from Jefferson but from Jackson.

"At the end of 16 years of battle," continued Bryan, "I find the things I have fought for triumphant, not only in my own party but in the Republican party as well."

This sally was met with applause. Bryan said he was clearly entitled to the privilege of speaking and rejoicing with his party. He said he had been more anxious for harmony than for the opportunity to address the convention.

"In the discussion before the subcommittee the friends of Mr. Clark and Mr. Wilson were unable to agree on a candidate," he went on.

But, said Bryan, the two factions later agreed to support James. This, he said, was his plan—to have the two Presidential candidates, controlling nearly two-thirds of the delegates—agree on a man for temporary chairman.

"But this the National committee refused to do," he shouted, and he was given a cheer.

"I submit to you that the plan that I presented and favored was a plan for securing harmony; the plan the committee favored was not designed to secure harmony."

"This is no ordinary occasion; this is an epoch-making occasion. It has been a long fight, requiring courage and sacrifice. I know men in humble walks of life risking their position with big railroad corporations to assist us in the fight for progressive principles. I have known men engaged in business and carrying loans at banks who have been threatened with bankruptcy; yet they have defied the bosses and walked up beside the masses to oppose the forces of predatory wealth.

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UNIT RULE REVOKED; WILSON MAKES GAINS

DELEGATES FREE TO VOTE CHOICE

CLARK'S CHANCES GIVEN SETBACK

SPEAKER MUST WIN BEFORE FOURTH BALLOT OR ANOTHER WILL BE DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE

BALTIMORE, June 26.—The progressives in the Democratic National convention claimed a noteworthy victory tonight when they carried a motion abrogating the unit rule by which some state delegations were bound to cast their vote as a unit.

The fight for and against the unit rule was waged particularly about the State of Ohio, where 18 district delegates had been instructed by primaries to vote for Woodrow Wilson, but where the state convention, controlled by the Harmon forces, had invoked the unit rule binding all Ohio delegates to the Ohio Governor.

The convention by a vote of 565 and one-half to 489 voted that no state delegation should be bound by unit control except in such cases where a state law was mandatory on the subject.

Wilson supporters in the convention who earlier in the evening had carried on a demonstration lasting 32 minutes regarded the vote as distinctly favorable. The Wilson boom had been growing throughout the day.

Wilson gained and Harmon lost 18 votes from the Ohio delegation as a result of the fight. It was said the abrogation of the rule might lead to breaks in other delegations and this left the Presidential race tonight in greater doubt than ever.

New York's solid block of 90 votes was cast, amid hisses and groans, in favor of continuing the unit rule, Missouri, the home state of Champ Clark, split 29 to seven in favor of the unit rule, and this result was received with groans.

When Nebraska and Kansas voted solidly for the abrogation of the unit rule there were cheers from the Wilson forces. Pennsylvania, a Wilson state, gave a big majority for abrogation.

There had been signs in the day of a growing sentiment in the New York delegation in favor of Wilson. The delegation voted under the unit rule tonight in casting its ballot against the proposition fostered by the New Jersey Governor's supporters.

The fight over the unit rule carried the evening session well along toward midnight. The report from the committee on credentials then was received. As there was a minority report, requiring discussion, an adjournment was decided on until noon tomorrow.

With nominations due to be made tomorrow, the situation in the Democratic National convention with respect to a Presidential candidate was as complex and uncertain tonight as at any time since the delegates began to pour into Baltimore.

Because he is not in sympathy with the forces "seemingly in control of the Baltimore convention," W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska, declined today to accept the chairmanship of the resolutions committee unanimously tendered him. Senator John W. Kern was elected after Bryan twice refused the honor.

Bryan's motion that the presentation of a platform be deferred until after nominations by the convention was carried, 41 to 9. The committee resolved to recommend this action to the convention and adjourn until the convention should determine the matter.

"We don't want and must not have a perpetual debate between the candidate and the platform," said Bryan in advocacy of his motion postponing action on the platform until after the nomination of the Presidential candidate, "and the only way to prevent such a result is to name your man first. Indeed, in these days, the man is the platform."

"The candidate," he argued, "should have an opportunity to talk about the platform in advance of its making, rather than to feel impelled to talk about it afterward."

Senator Clark opposed the change as a reversal of all precedents, but was antagonized by Senator Rayner, of Maryland, who, taking sides emphatically with Bryan, said the time had come for overthrowing undesirable precedents.

When the committee met, Bryan was not present and his absence was disconcerting. No one appeared to know what the Nebraska's attitude was to be, but it was decided unanimously that the chairmanship should be proffered him.

Sensors Rayner, of Maryland, O'Gorman, of New York, and Culbertson, of Texas, therefore were sent post haste to Bryan's room to urge him to assume "a duty to his party." They arrived too late, as Bryan had started to the convention hall.

Bryan refused the chairmanship

ship in a speech in which he said he was "not in sympathy with the forces who appeared to be directing the trend of political events in the party," and he was not sure he could support the platform to be presented by the committee. He said that unless the platform embraced his ideas of true progress he would submit a minority report to the convention.

Not content to abandon their harmony program without further effort the committee turned the matter over to Senators Rayner, O'Gorman and Culbertson, who held an earnest discussion with Bryan in a corner of the room. Bryan said his position was unalterable.

Senator Kern was turned to as representing the "progressive Democracy," and as there was no nomination in opposition to him, his election was unanimous.

Senator Rayner in seconding Bryan's proposition spoke, at some length, urging a progressive platform, particularly in reference to the tariff and direct election of Senators, on which planks there was found to be a division of sentiment.

The 20 Roger C. Sullivan delegates from the 10 congressional district in Cook County, Illinois, were seated this afternoon by the credentials committee by a vote of 40 to 10. A majority report will be presented to the convention.

Mayor Carter Harrison, of Chicago, and Roger Sullivan, National committeeman from Illinois, indulged in counter charges before the committee over the police control exercised at the Cook County Democratic convention. Mayor Harrison said he had detailed 284 policemen and 20 plain clothes men to preserve order, while Mr. Sullivan charged him with having planned to control the convention.

Senator-elect Ollie James, of Kentucky, at a harmony meeting of the committee on permanent organization, was named for permanent chairman of the National convention, but Urey Woodson, secretary of the National committee, and from time immemorial secretary of succeeding Democratic conventions, was defeated for that office by E. E. Britton, a newspaperman of Raleigh, N. C.

The choice of James was unanimous and by standing vote, but the roll was called on the secretaryship, Britton winning, 24 to 18. Woodson's high qualifications for the office were admitted, but the Raleigh man's friends were determined to honor him. In the informal discussion which preceded the vote it was declared that the choice would be without political significance. Those of the committee who remained to vote accepted this view of the situation. Woodson was chosen assistant secretary.

A vote on the chairmanship matter in committee was delayed by speeches urging harmony in the convention. Theodore Bell, of California, spoken of as one of those most strongly urging harmony. James is allied with the progressives in the convention.

The candidacies of the favorite sons for permanent chairman were withdrawn in speeches, the keynote of which was harmony. Bell declared that he desired no office, but would go on the floor as a "common soldier" to fight for harmony.

It had been reported early that James had met with much opposition as a candidate for permanent chairman. Some of the more radical conservatives had said they feared the Bryan influence behind James. Many other names had been mentioned as a compromise between the factions. Senators Shively of Indiana and Lea of Tennessee were among them.

Senator Culbertson of Texas was offered the permanent chairmanship and declined it. His health is not good and he feared the strain.

VICTIM OF WHISKEY, SOLDIER ENDS LIFE

VANCOUVER, Wash., June 21.—Thomas McCormack was addicted to drink. The habit grew and grew on him till it interfered with duty, and Captain Page, head of McCormack's company at Vancouver barracks, exacted a pledge from him last week that he would drink no more.

Yesterday McCormack went on a spree and when he reported to Captain Page was threatened with the guard house. He begged one more chance.

This morning he was found where he had placed a Winchester in his mouth and struck the trigger. His head was blown off.

McCormack was a cook in company C, age about 42, relatives not known here.

Could Shout for Joy. "I want to thank you from the bottom of my heart," wrote C. E. Eader, of Lewisburg, W. Va., "for the wonderful double benefit I got from Electric Bitters, in curing me of both a severe case of stomach trouble and of rheumatism, from which I had been an almost helpless sufferer for ten years. It suited my case as though made just for me. For dyspepsia, indigestion, jaundice, and to rid the system of kidney poisons that cause rheumatism, Electric Bitters have no equal. Try them. Every bottle is guaranteed to satisfy. Only 50 cents at all druggists."

No Danger. In taking Dr. Bell's Pine-Har-Honey for coughs and colds, it contains no habit producing drugs. Look for the Bell on the Bottle. For sale by Harding's Drug Store.

WEAK INSURANCE COMPANIES SCORED

SALEM, Or., June 25.—In his annual report, which will soon be off the press, State Insurance Commissioner J. W. Ferguson calls attention to the extent the people of Oregon are being induced to invest in questionable schemes of promoting local insurance companies. His report says:

"The constant stream of inquiries reaching the department relative to new insurance companies being promoted, and the financial responsibility of others recently organized, would indicate the importance of supervision of such promotion schemes by some competent official with authority to regulate their methods and expenses. The same reasons which led the state to examine and determine the reliability of the companies furnishing insurance to its people would apply with even greater force to such promotions."

"Our people are being induced to invest their money in the stock of proposed insurance companies under the guise of promoting home institutions. The methods of the stock salesman are not above criticism, and the citizen without any means of informing himself as to the reliability of the promoters or the concern they are promoting falls to the attentions of the fabulous dividends the new company is to pay."

"It is perhaps useless to say that the 'promoters' have the 'sure thing' and draw their dividends while the stockholder is putting up the funds for the new company which promises to revolutionize the business. The people of this and other states have, in recent years, lost more money through purchase of stock in these insurance 'gold mines' than through buying policies in unreliable insurance companies. One such proposed company of this state has been three years in process of incubation. When this concern was examined by a representative of this department a year ago, about 27 per cent of the money collected from sale of its stock had been expended in promotion expenses."

"Should this campaign of promotion schemes be permitted to continue in this state? The superintendent of insurance of the State of New York suggests that 'evil or extravagant insurance plans are caught best when caught young.'"

"CASCADE" COUNTY PETITION IS FILED

SALEM, Or., June 26. (Special.)—The first initiative petition for the creation of a new county was filed today. The proposed bill creates the county of Cascade out of the eastern half of Clackamas County. Beginning at the southern boundary of Multnomah, immediately south of Gresham, the proposed lines of the new county run south to a point west of Viola, then east to near George then south to the southern boundary of Clackamas. The petition has 10,170 signatures.

The bill provides that Estacada shall be the temporary county seat and that the question of a permanent county seat with the election of regular officers, shall be submitted to the people at the general election in 1914. The new county is to be part of the Seventeenth representative district, and annexed to the Twelfth senatorial district.

JOHN HOWELL AND HARRY CLARK JAILED

A party of Indians headed by a white man robbed the store of A. E. King, at Mount Pleasant Monday night. The men were surprised by Mr. King, who captured Harry Clark, an Indian who was recently paroled by Circuit Judge Campbell after having been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary for robbery. Sheriff Mass and Policeman Jack Frost went to Mount Pleasant early Tuesday morning and brought Clark to the county jail. He said that John Howell, of this city, planned the robbery. Howell was arrested shortly after in his home. He was hiding in a closet. He also was sentenced to serve a term in the penitentiary several years ago, but was paroled. F. R. Andrews who lives near the store heard the noise made by the crashing of a window and aided Mr. King in detaining Clark. Two other Indians were arrested. Mollie Clark, mother of Harry Clark, also was arrested Tuesday.

HARRY CLARK MUST SERVE PRISON TERM

Harry Clark, the Indian half-breed, who was arrested while robbing a store in Mount Pleasant Monday night, will be taken to the penitentiary in Salem Saturday. Judge Campbell Wednesday revoked Clark's parole. He had been convicted of robbery and sentenced to serve from one to seven years in the penitentiary. For several months after being paroled Clark led an exemplary life, and it was thought that his reformation was complete. In granting the parole Judge Campbell told Clark he must abstain from intoxicating liquors and if he drank again he would be sent to the penitentiary. He was under the influence of liquor when arrested by Sheriff Mass and Policeman Frost.